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Analytical Study and Biological Evaluation of Drug Assays and Oxazolidinones Urea Derivatives

Reem Dabaibeh*

Assistant Professor, Department of Scientific Basic Sciences, Faculty of Engineering Technology Al-Balqa Applied University, Alsalt, Jordan, Email: Reem.dabaibeh@bau.edu.jo
*Corresponding Author

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ABSTRACT
The increasing risk of antibiotic resistance highlights the vital need for the discovery of new antimicrobial drugs. Oxazolidinones are a potential relative of antibiotics that target the ribosomal 50S subunit and limit bacterial protein production. One significant category of oxazolidinones is urea derivatives, which can have improved bioactivity and decreased resistance. Novel oxazolidinone urea derivatives(NOUD**)**as effective antibacterial agents are the subject of this investigation, which involves their synthesis, analytical research, and biological assessment. Several chemical groups have been introduced into the center of the oxazolidinone structure throughout the multistep production of the oxazolidinone urea derivatives. To ensure the synthesized chemicals are structurally and chemically natural, analytical techniques such as nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), mass spectrometry (MS), and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) are used. The antibacterial efficacy of these compounds has been further improved by conducting molecular docking experiments to anticipate their binding affinity to bacterial ribosomes. As part of the biological examination, a panel of bacterial strains, both Gram-positive and Gram-negative, have been evaluated in vitro. Several of the produced oxazolidinone urea derivatives showed strong antibacterial action, especially against strains that are resistant to several drugs. The findings showed the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values. In addition, the compounds' safety profile was evaluated by performing cytotoxicity experiments on mammalian cells. Finally, the antibacterial activities of the newly produced oxazolidinone urea derivatives are encouraging, particularly in areas of resistance. To completely comprehend their potential as effective alternatives to antibiotic resistance, more optimization and preclinical research are necessary.

Keywords: Biological Evaluation, Drug Assays, Oxazolidinones, Urea Derivatives

1. INTRODUCTION

The bacterial and fungal infections have become more common and complicated in the previous few decades [1]. Consequently, with the well-documented rise of MDR strains in recent years, the development of novel antibacterial and antifungal medicines has assumed paramount relevance [2]. These multidrug-resistant bacteria are already a known global health risk, and they are often linked to higher healthcare costs and longer hospital stays [3]. Research labs are putting a lot of effort into finding new and better medication options since multidrug-resistant strains [4]. Even though the knowledge of infection pathophysiology has improved recently [5]. For example, in an effort to counteract these resistant bacterial and fungal strains, a number of new, synthetic small molecules have been developed and tested [6].

NOUD includes some very encouraging findings, and demonstrate the active involvement in the design and development of such novel bioactive compounds to combat MDR strains [7].Drug discovery and medicinal chemistry rely heavily on urea and its derivatives because of the functional group's capacity to establish many stable hydrogen bonds with receptor and protein targets [8]. Certain biological activity, pharmacological effects, and drug characteristics are caused by these drug-target interactions [9]. A wide variety of urea compounds are used in many therapeutic purposes, which is not unexpected [10]. Anticancer, antibacterial, anticonvulsive, anti-HIV, antidiabetic, and other pharmaceutical chemical research involves the use of urea functionality to adjust medication potency and selectivity and enhance pharmacological characteristics [11]. The use of urea-based derivatives in medication design and development is gaining popularity due to the advancements in protein structures and the discovery of novel disease targets [12].

Many research facilities at Bayer were among the first to use urea derivatives as a therapeutic agent with the creation of a molecule [13]. A colourless byproduct of trypan red, urea derivative 3 has shown strong

antitrypanosomally action [14]. Suramin, which exhibited strong antitrypanosomally characteristics, was found as a result of further optimisation of urea molecule [15]. When taken early on, the protozoan parasites that cause sleeping sickness in humans may be effectively treated with suramin [16]. A powerful antidiabetic medication that extends the hypoglycemic effect is urea-derived, which is formally known as glyburide [17]. People who suffered from type II diabetes were given this medication. The Food and Drug Administration has authorised a plethora of medications containing urea to treat a wide range of human ailments [18].

Motivation: There is an immediate need for novel antimicrobial medicines due to the growing number of bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics. This poses a significant risk to public health throughout the world. The decline in efficacy of conventional antibiotics has sparked research into other groups of drugs, such as oxazolidinones. The capacity of oxazolidinone urea derivatives (NOUD) to suppress protein synthesis by targeting bacterial ribosomes is an intriguing feature that might lead to a decrease in the probability of resistance development. To address antibiotic resistance, there is a pressing need to find safer, more effective alternatives and to create new antibacterial agents, particularly those that can withstand several drugs.

The main contribution of the paper is as follows:

- **Synthesis of Novel Oxazolidinone Urea Derivatives (NOUD):** Through a series of complex chemical reactions, the research has created a new class of antibacterial oxazolidinone urea derivatives. The oxazolidinone core was enhanced in bioactivity and resistance was decreased by the deliberate introduction of several chemical groups.
- **Comprehensive Analytical and Biological Assessment:** Utilising state-of-the-art analytical methods such as NMR, MS, and HPLC, the recently produced chemicals were evaluated. Results showing promising antibacterial effectiveness with low MIC values were obtained when tested against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including multi drug-resistant strains.
- **Molecular Docking and Cytotoxicity Evaluation:** Results from cytotoxicity tests evaluated the safety profile of NOUD on mammalian cells and molecular docking investigations predicted binding affinities to bacterial ribosomes, demonstrating its promise as a safe and effective solution to antibiotic resistance.

The remaining of this paper is structured as follows: In section 2, the related work of drug assays and urea derivatives are studied. In section 3, the proposed methodology of NOUD is explained. In section 4, the efficiency of NOUD is discussed and analysed. Finally in section 5, the paper is concluded with the future work.

2. Related work

The increasing use of molecules containing urea in medicinal chemistry and drug design has garnered significant interest for these compounds. Here, it will focus on the physicochemical characteristics of urea derivatives and how the urea functionality plays a pivotal role in the drug-target interaction. A synopsis of the chemical procedures used to produce urea derivatives. Modern approaches that showcase the development in efficiency and safety of processes. Lastly, it provides a general outline of how urea functionality and urea derivatives are important in contemporary medicinal chemistry and drug development.

Novel 5-Methyl Oxazolidinone Derivatives (N-5-MOD)

The current state of oxazolidinone antibacterial research is focused on creating novel derivatives that outperform linezolid in terms of potency, broad-spectrum action, and safety profiles. The molecular resemblance between the oxazolidinone antibacterial drugs and toloxatone, a known MAO inhibitor, raises concerns about their potential to inhibit MAO by Phillips, O. A. et al., [19]. Studies have shown that different substitution patterns at the C-5 position of the oxazolidinone ring have a considerable impact on antibacterial activity and MAO inhibition, but to different extents. It has been shown that chemicals with iron-chelating functions, such hydroxamic acids, 8-hydroxyquinolines, and catechol's, may change iron intake and/or metabolism, which in turn makes them antibacterial.

Potent Analogues ofOxazolidinone (PAO)

The novel and powerful class of antimicrobials that primarily targets Gram-positive bacteria are the oxazolidinones. Many pharmaceutical firms are investing in this field of research because linezolid, the only oxazolidinone licensed by the FDA, has been commercially successful by Michalska, K. et al., [20]. The four chemical changes of linezolid and oxazolidinone-type antibacterial drugs that have been reported so far include alterations to the A-(oxazolidinone), B-(phenyl), and C-(morpholine) rings, as well as the C-5 side chain of the A-ring substructure. Although synthesis often entails the simultaneous alteration of many parts of the linezolid substructure, this review will be divided into sections according to side chain modification or the kind of ring.

Biological Evaluation ofOxazolidinone Derivatives (BEOD)

Jin, B. et al., [21] developed, synthesised, and tested a battery of 3-(pyridine-3-yl)-2-oxazolidinone derivatives for their antibacterial activity in vitro. The tests included bacteriostatic, morphological, kinetic, and molecular docking analyses. Molecular docking was used to forecast potential mechanisms of action after the drug's

impact on bacterial shape and growth dynamics was seen. In addition, the test for possible drug resistance and antibiofilm activities were carried out. In sum, these findings may direct the search for new antimicrobials.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy in Drug Assays (NMRS-DA)
Antimicrobial urea and thiourea compounds based on substituted pyrazoles were designed, synthesised, and evaluated biologically in this work. Compounded 7a showed strong action against S. aureus and compound against Mycobacterium tuberculosis, according to preliminary test data. The excellent microsomal stability and were non-toxic to Vero cells; the selectivity index. The bacteriostatic characteristics and equipotent action against many drug-resistant pathogens were observed in compound. These strains include different MRSA and VRSA strains. The enzymatic experiment showed that inhibited DNA gyrase supercoiling activity at a concentration eight times the MIC by Ommi, O. et al., [22].

Synthesis ofOxazolidinone from Molecular Docking (SO-MD)
It has been established a method for the enantioselective synthesis of functionalised cyclic allylic alcohols by means of kinetic resolution in transesterification using several lipase enzymes. Researchers looked at how enzyme activity and temperature affected the process. By optimising the reaction conditions. Atmaca, U. et al., [23] to produce large quantities of allylic alcohols with enantiomer enrichment while minimising the generation of byproducts. For the synthesis of enantiomerically enriched oxazolidinones, allylic alcohols that were already present were used. One mole of potassium osmate is required when benzoate is used as a leaving group, and a high yield may be achieved. The inhibitory effects of oxazolidinones that have been enantiomerically enhanced.

Oxazolidinone Derivatives from Mass Spectrometry (OD-MS)
A new class of monoamine oxidase inhibitors called 1,3,4-oxadiazole-3(2H)-carboxamide derivatives has been created by the direct heterocyclization reaction of substituted benzoylisocyanate with different aroylhydrazones. As a result of encouraging analytical and spectroscopic data, the target molecules have been identified by Ke, S. et al., [24]. The kynuramine fluorimetric test technique was used to assess the MAO inhibitory activity of the newly synthesised compounds. At concentrations ranging from 10−5 to 10−3 M, the majority of the compounds exhibited moderate inhibitory actions against MAO, according to the early data. This study has the potential to uncover a new class of lead compounds that might be optimised further by inhibiting MAO.

Pharmaceutical Drugs and Natural Products (PD-NP)
There is a pressing need for new classes of antibiotics that may be immune to the antibiotic resistance that has developed in Gram-positive pathogenic bacteria during the last two decades and is still going strong today. The oxazolidin-2-ones not only meet the need for overcoming resistance mechanisms, but they also constitute a new class with a unique action mechanism. From the piperazine subclass came the initial chemical candidates, linezolid and eperozolid; linezolid's superior pharmacokinetic characteristics led to its selection for further study by Zappia, G. et al., [25]. A recently produced carbamate cycle, with mainly untapped potential, is a component of oxazolidinone antibacterial medicines, which also include ketolides, which are derivatives of macrolides like erythromycin.
In summary, to create powerful antibacterial medicines with better safety profiles than linezolid, researchers are studying oxazolidinone derivatives, especially 5-methyl oxazolidinones. To address worries about monoamine oxidase inhibition and alter antibacterial effectiveness, researchers have investigated a number of chemical changes at the C-5 position. Biological studies highlight the bacteriostatic and antibiofilm characteristics of potent analogues of oxazolidinones, which show potential in attacking Gram-positive bacteria. Enantioselective synthesis procedures may be improved with the use of molecular docking, which anticipates action mechanisms. To fight resistance and increase therapeutic effectiveness, this body of study accelerates the hunt for novel antibiotics based on oxazolidinones.

3. Proposed Method

The pressing need to find new antimicrobial medications is highlighted by the fact that antibiotic resistance is on the increase that poses a serious threat to world health. Antibiotics belonging to the oxazolidinone family have great promise since they prohibit protein synthesis in bacteria by targeting the 50S ribosomal subunit. This work is focused on novel oxazolidinone urea derivatives (NOUD) due to their potential antibacterial properties. Researchers are looking into urea derivatives inside the oxazolidinone structure as a potential way to improve bioactivity and reduce bacterial resistance. A number of chemical modifications are introduced into the main structures of these molecules throughout their multistep production. Their structural integrity is confirmed using cutting-edge analytical methods such as nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), mass spectrometry (MS), and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Molecular docking studies are used to estimate the ribosome binding affinity of NOUD. It is used to further assess their antibacterial activity. With a focus on strains with

established drug resistance patterns, this inquiry seeks to assess NOUD's antibacterial activity against a diverse panel of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strains.

Development of Novel Oxazolidinone Urea Derivatives

The development phase of the proposed method focuses on the synthesis of NOUD through a multistep chemical process. Additions of different chemical groups to the primary oxazolidinone structure improve the bioactivity and decrease resistance of the compounds. An innovative strategy to combat antibiotic resistance, NOUD target the ribosomal 50S subunit in bacteria to impede protein synthesis. The primary goal in developing NOUD was to improve the antibacterial and pharmacological characteristics of conventional oxazolidinones. Improved binding affinity and decreased resistance are outcomes of the urea derivative alterations.

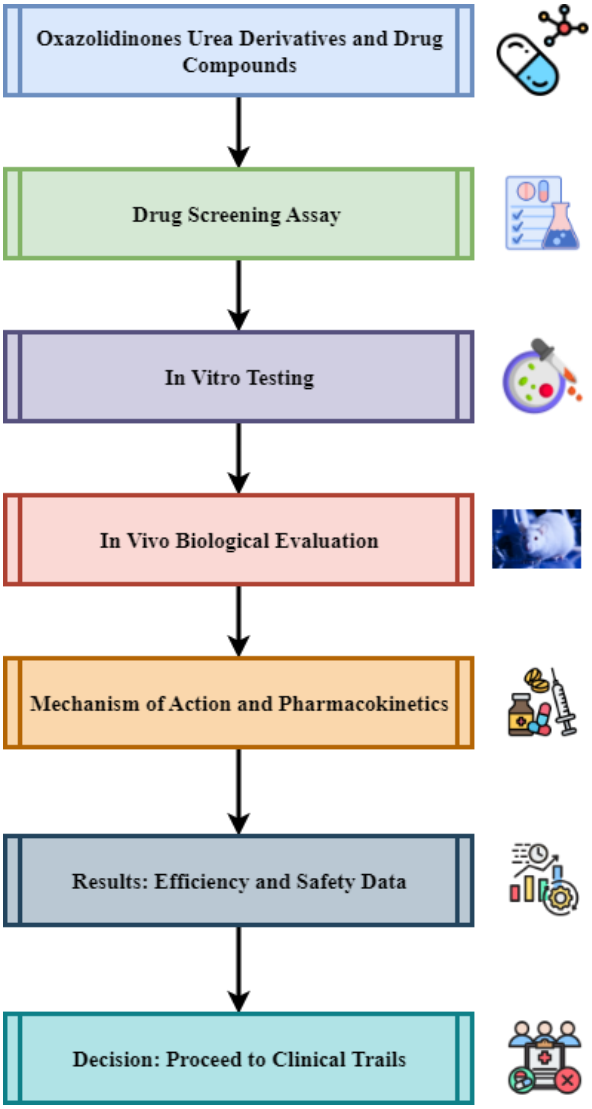

Figure 1: Stepwise Evaluation and Development of Oxazolidinone Urea Derivatives

Figure 1 shows the sequential steps used to assess and create new antibacterial agents called NOUD. First, oxazolidinone urea derivatives are synthesised using this approach. A drug screening test is used to assess their possible activity. Following successful screening, the medication is subjected to in vitro testing against many bacterial strains to assess its efficiency. In vivo and in vitro evaluation results establish the effectiveness and safety of the chemical.

The drug's interaction with bacterial ribosomes and its metabolic behaviour in organisms is investigated as part of the pharmacokinetic and mechanism of action studies. Gathering information on efficacy and safety allows one to assess the treatment potential. This is the phase of medication development that addresses the issue of antibiotic resistance. Depending on these results, the decision to go forward with clinical trials is at stake.

$$ra_u - (qv + bst') = \frac{\partial' w}{4}(ab')z_{yyy} = 0 \quad (1)$$

The above equation 1 uses ra_u symbols and seems to have $qv + bst'$ with the chemical$\frac{\partial' w}{4}$ and biological assessment(ab') of oxazolidinone urea derivativesz_{yyy}. To help in the prediction for successful antibacterial drugs, the equation 1 may specify factors like molecular shape and contact forces impact medication binding to bacterial ribosomes.

$$Y(z,2) = X_0(y - u') * T(sv' - w) \quad (2)$$

The relationship between chemical characteristics$Y(z,2)$ and biological activity$X_0(y - u')$, as might be shown$T(sv' - w)$ in a molecular docking model. This link between drug structure and biological response may be shown by equation 2 within the context of the research on oxazolidinone urea derivatives.

$$y \to Z = \frac{y}{3} * \sqrt{4 * qw}, M(Y, p - wr') \quad (3)$$

A parameter y associated with molecular$Z$ or biological properties$\frac{y}{3}$ in medication,the design seems to be transformed$\sqrt{4 * qw}$ in the equation. Equation 3 might help clarify the connection between the structure of drugs and their antibacterial effectiveness.

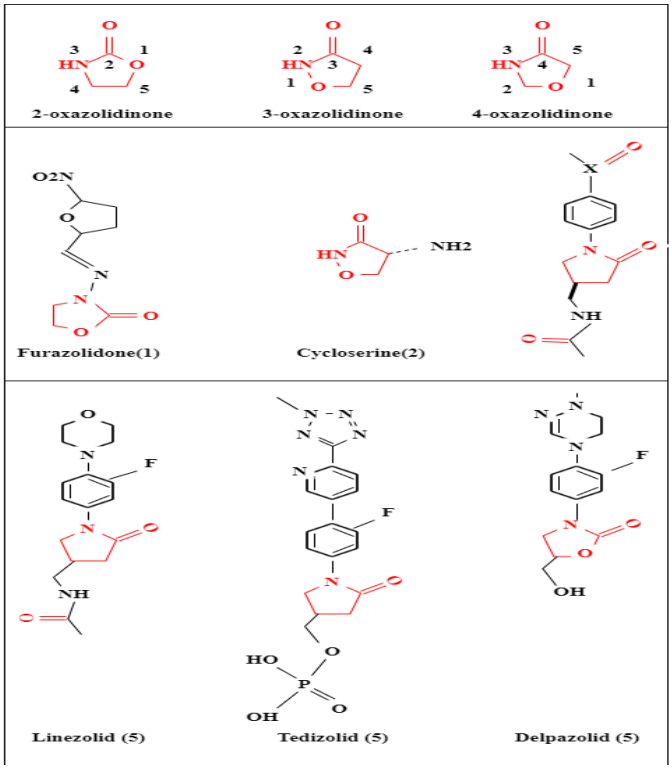

Figure 2: Structures and Modifications of Oxazolidinone Derivatives

Oxazolidinone derivatives, the structural basis of which is depicted in Figure 2, are antimicrobial medicine candidates that have showed promise. By including the 3-oxazolidinone, 4-oxazolidinone, and 2-oxazolidinone core structures, the variation in atomic position is shown. Derivatives' distinct chemical properties impact their biological consequences. Furazolidone, Cycloserine, Linezolid, Tedizolid, and Delpazolid are some of the notable oxazolidinone-based chemicals that is seen underneath the main structures. Linezolid and Tedizolid have been improved by modifications that increase their antibacterial activity, particularly against types of bacteria that have developed resistance. The compound's bioactivity and resistivity changed when the oxazolidinone ring is modified. Linezolid and tedizolid are often used in clinical practice for infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria. Chemicals that fight antibiotic resistance is better developed and designed using these structural similarities. This demonstrates the effect that small changes may have on the antibacterial activity of oxazolidinone derivatives.

$$Z_p^{v-e} = 2.4\ (3p +)v'(Ez - qb'') \quad (4)$$

The chemical interactions that attach$v'(Ez - qb'')$ a medicine moleculeZ_p^{v-e} to its target in bacteria, such as the ribosomal2.4 $(3p +)$ subunit.By linking chemical features with biological activity, equation 4 aids in predicting and optimizing the drug's efficacy.

$$W_3 X(z' - rm'') = s(1 + e)f - ky \quad (5)$$

Equation 5 may serve as a model$z^{'} - rm^{''}$ that connects the$s(1 + e)f$ biological activity of oxazolidinone$f - ky$ urea derivatives to different chemicalW_3X or environmental variables. Equation 5explains the impact of molecular alterations or interactions on the efficacy of the medicine against different bacterial species.

Implementation and Analytical Evaluation

The NOUD compounds are subjected to stringent implementation procedures after synthesis to ensure they are structurally and chemically sound. Scientists use analytical tools including HPLC, NMR, and MS to make sure the synthetic molecules are the right shape. Molecular docking tests are conducted to determine how well the pharmaceuticals bind to bacterial ribosomes to make sure the medications work by blocking the production of proteins. The synthesised compounds is evaluated for their potential as antibacterial agents with the use of these processes that ensure their structural stability and biochemical activity.

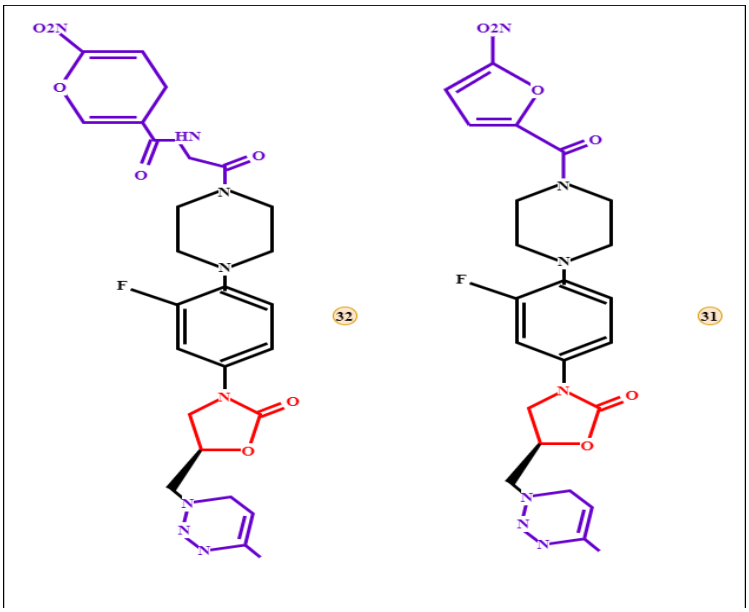

Figure 3: Structural Variants of Novel Oxazolidinone Urea Derivatives (NOUD)

Compounds 31 and 32, two oxazolidinone urea derivatives produced to improve antibacterial effectiveness, are shown in Figure 3. The structures are engineered with different substituents on the central oxazolidinone scaffold, with a focus on alterations that enhance bioactivity and circumvent resistance. The urea functional group is a part of the molecular architecture. The oxazolidinone ring is still a prominent element in both forms.

To interact with bacterial ribosomes during protein synthesis inhibition, the chemicals undergo alterations that distinguish them, especially in their aromatic substitutions. Molecular docking and biological assessments of these structural variants revealed increased binding affinities for the ribosomal 50S subunit. We tested two significant chemicals for antibacterial activity and looked at their potential to target MDR-O. Additional chemistry and bioassay evaluations confirmed their possible therapeutic benefits.

$$r \to M * v^{'}E(m - dy^{''}) * \ sinT(\forall + \beta - \gamma\delta^{'}) \quad (6)$$

Oxazolidinone$v^{'}E(m - dy^{''})$ derivatives' behavior is likely$r \to M$ impacted by a complicated$(\forall + \beta - \gamma\delta^{'})$ interaction represented by the equation 6, which involves$sinT$ molecular parameters. Equation 6 might be used to simulate the effects of environmental and molecular variables, such as conformational and energy states, on the binding and activity of the drugs.

$$Ab_{tpj} \ = \beta\left(\gamma - \delta\varepsilon(\ni \nabla + 3r^{'})\right) * \varphi\sigma^{''} \ (7)$$

Equation 7 is a$Ab_{tpj}\ the$ framework that linksβ the effectiveness of drugs$\gamma - \delta\varepsilon$ to their interactions$\varphi\sigma^{''}$ with molecules$\ni \nabla + 3r^{'}$. It helps optimize drug design for improved therapeutic results by quantifying the impact of structural alterations on the medication's biological activity in the equation.

$$rb_u^{mpt} \ - (rj^{mnw}) * Y^{'} + \partial v^{''}\left(Y(1 - m^{''})\right) \ (8)$$

This equation 8 may have anything rb_u^{mpt} with the structural characteristicsrj^{mnw} and biological activity$Y^{'} + \partial v^{''}$ of oxazolidinone urea$\left(Y(1 - m^{''})\right)$ derivatives. To enable the synthesisof more effective and resistant-proof medication candidates, equation 8 aids in refining the knowledge of structure-activity connections.

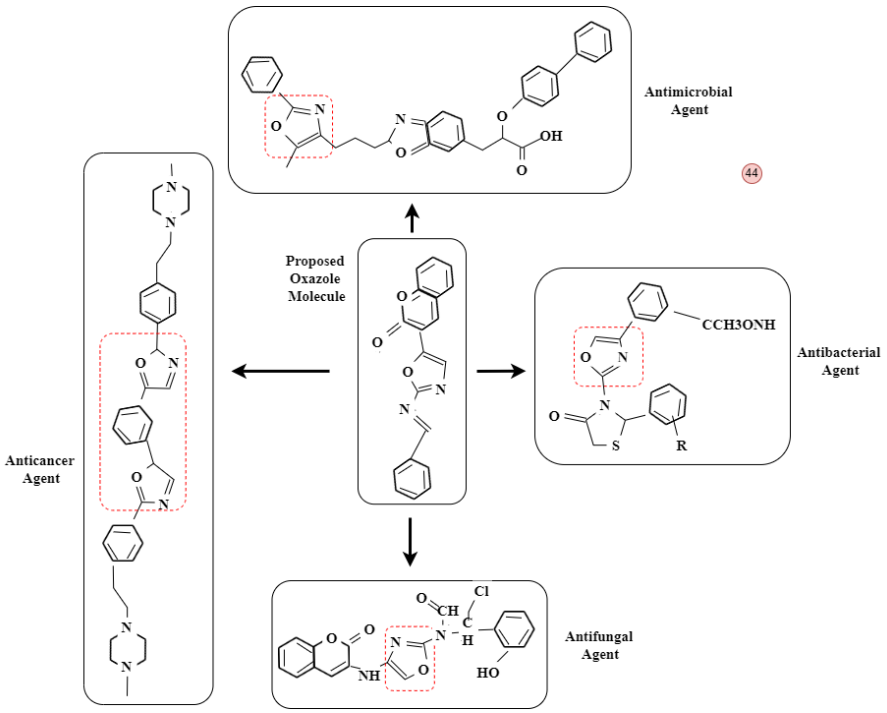

Figure 4: Structural Variants of Oxazolidinone Derivatives with Diverse Functional Groups

Figure 4 displays a range of structural variants of antibacterial compounds derived from oxazolidinone that have functional groups attached to them. There is an oxazolidinone core in the centre of every one of these structures. The core is modified to enhance bioactivity and interactions with bacterial targets.

The various substituents cause the derivatives to have distinct pharmacokinetic and pharmacological properties. Included in this category of functional groups are aromatic rings and heterocycles; thiazolidinone and acetamide are two examples. The antibiotic is now more efficient against bacteria and has a higher binding affinity for their ribosomal 50S subunit.

As the problem of antibiotic resistance continues to worsen, scientists are looking for novel chemical groups that might block the production of proteins by bacteria. Analytical technologies such as NMR and HPLC are used to improve the bioactivity of the substances. They are evaluated for their ability to fight germs that have evolved resistance. This exemplifies the process of strategic molecular design in the development of novel oxazolidinone urea derivatives.

$$R_{pk}^{vf} \to An\left(cv' - Mp(kT - r'')\right) * Ftz''(9)$$

Hypothesis on the biological activity$cv' - Mp$ of oxazolidinone urea compoundsFtz''(. The study's context allows equation 9 to explain the impact of factors such as temperature (An) and molecular constants (R_{pk}^{vf}) on the chemicals' binding interactions or antibacterial characteristics. To improve medication efficacy and fight antibiotic resistance, it helps optimize these factors.

$$\varphi(l - mn') = \mu\pi(f - np'') * |aq' - dt| \quad (10)$$

The connection$f - np''$ between certain molecular properties$\mu\pi$ and their impact on biological functions$|aq' - dt|$ of oxazolidinone, urea derivatives are probably modeled by equation 10. It could explain $\varphi(l - mn')$ affect the chemicals' efficacy against different types of bacteria. Its purpose is to measure the interplay between structural features of medication candidates that have been optimized to combat antibiotic resistance.

Biological Evaluation and MIC Calculation

The antibacterial activity of NOUD is tested using a panel of bacterial strains that comprises Gram-positive and Gram-negative kinds of bacteria, with an emphasis on MDR bacteria. The effectiveness of each molecule may be assessed by determining its MIC. The number of drug-resistant bacteria that the NOUD compounds were able to eradicate is a solid measure of their efficacy. To determine whether they are cytotoxic, they conduct tests on cells from mammals. An important aspect of the procedure is ensuring the chemical is safe for potential medicinal usage. Optimisation and preclinical investigations can now proceed as results show that multiple NOUD compounds has potent antibacterial capabilities.

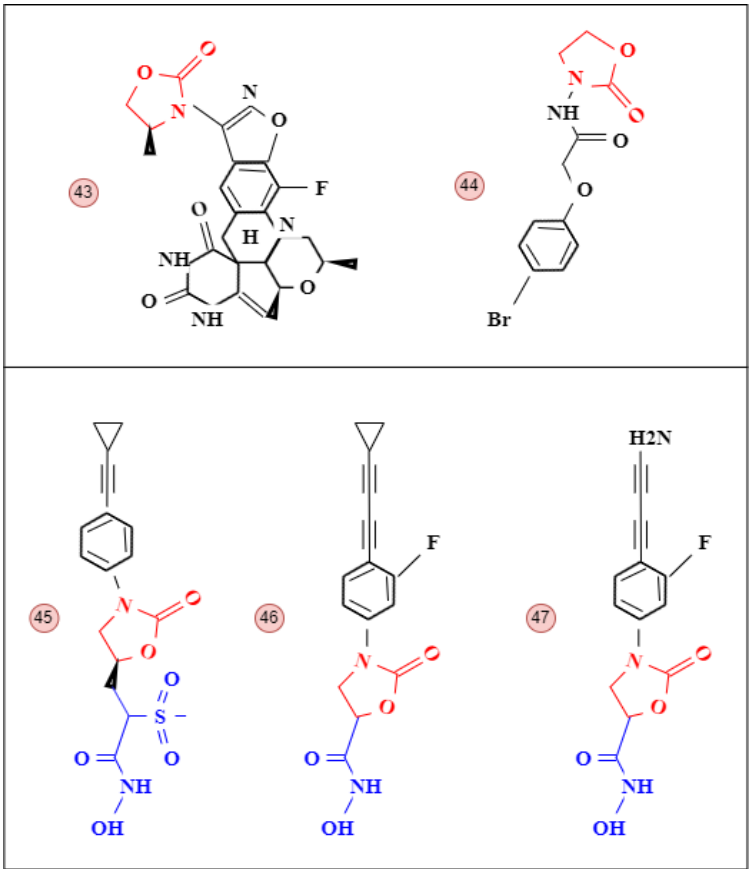

Figure 5: Oxazolidinone Derivatives with Fluorine and Sulfone Modifications

Figure 5 shows a number of oxazolidinone derivatives with complex structural changes were created to increase antibacterial activity and fight antibiotic resistance. By incorporating heterogeneous ring systems and substituents like fluorine and bromine into oxazolidinone cores, chemicals 43 and 44 attach to bacterial ribosomes and hinder protein production.

Compounds 45, 46, and 47 in the bottom panel have their antibacterial activity increased by adding fluorinated and sulfone-containing aromatic moieties. Scientists have designed structural changes to boost pharmacokinetics to tackle germs that have gained resistance to traditional therapies. Compound 45's sulfone group is crucial since it improves bioavailability and chemical stability. Compounds 46 and 47 seek for the most efficient binding urea derivatives by investigating a number of them.

In vitro testing and molecular docking investigations have shown that this molecular variety is essential for the generation of oxazolidinone urea derivatives with increased antibacterial activity.

$$Y = \varphi\left(V_2P^{'} - \vartheta(\pi^{'} - \alpha\beta)\right) * Rm^{''} \quad (11)$$

While $V_2P^{'}$ and $\vartheta(\pi^{'} - \alpha\beta)$ stand for certain structural Y or environmental elements impactingφ antibacterial performance, the equation $Rm^{''}$ might indicate the total biological effectiveness of the produced compounds. Equation 11 provides valuable insight into the effects of changing these factors on the compounds' efficacy.

$$W_t(n^{'} - wr^{''}) = (Vf + el^{''}) - Ot^{'} \quad (12)$$

Different contributions to antibacterial activity or resistance are denoted by W_t, and $(Vf + el^{''}) -$, whereas the equation $(n^{'} - wr^{''})$ might mean a weight $Ot^{'}$or scaling factor for the effectiveness depending on molecular changes. Tooptimize medication equation 12 models the way interactions among these factors impact the compounds' effectiveness.

$$\left(k_{j-2} * mH^{'} - kp\right) = (\tau_2 + Ra^{''} - bf) \quad (13)$$

Equation 13,k_{j-2} and $mH^{'} - kp$ may stand for rate constants related to drug interactions, whereas $\tau_2 +$, $Ra^{''} - bf$ may denote factors that contribute to the compounds' overall effectiveness and stability. This Equation 13 is useful for optimizing medication candidates to fight antibiotic resistance.

$$E_{nv} = Hf^{'} - \left(\propto W(k - hj^{'})\right) + Rm(a - bv^{''}) \quad (14)$$

Terms such as $Hf^{'}$, E_{nv}, and $\propto W$ represent contributions from structural traits$k - hj^{'}$, environmental variablesRm, and binding interactions$a - bv^{''}$, while the energy is associated by equation 14. By providing a

quantitative way to change these factors, this equation helps in developing antibacterial treatments that are more effective against resistant types of bacteria.

$$R_eV(p - n'q) = \left(C_v(n - ab'')\right) * Y' - sr \quad (15)$$

A drug's efficacy may be affected by volume$C_v(n - ab'')$ and resistance factors$Y' - sr$, which can be represented by the equation 15,R_eV and $(p - n'q)$, respectively. Optimizing treatment options to increase efficiency against this equation, helps to understand the interaction between these numerous parameters.

$$T_2Y'\left(B_{d-2} * Pf(m - nj'')\right) = Q_b(e - iol') \quad (16)$$

The effects of temperature on drug effectiveness may be shown by the equation 16,T_2Y' and $e - iol'$, while the structuralQ_b and interaction factors that impact antibacterial potency are represented by B_{d-2}, $Pf(m - nj'')$. This equation helps to measure the impact of various factors, especially temperature and interaction between molecules on antibacterial efficacy.

$$W_q(s - a'bv) = Mk\left(\forall - \propto' (Pm' - r'')\right) \quad (17)$$

The weighting factor for the efficacy of the synthesized compoundsW_q may be represented by the equation $(s - a'bv)$, while the structural$\forall - \propto'$ and interaction parameters$Pm' - r''$ that impact the drug potency are represented by Mk. This equation 17 is useful for optimizing medication candidates by shedding light on how changes to these components impact the total biological activity for molecular docking outcome.

$$ef' = \propto \forall'(an' - mx'') + Y(Pj' - w) \quad (18)$$

As $(an' - mx'')$ reflect different structuralef', and interaction parameters$\propto \forall'$ that impact this efficacy, the equation Y might be used to represent$Pj' - w$as the effective antibacterial activity. Tooptimize the creation of therapeutic candidates, equation 18 quantifies the interaction between these parameters in the analysis of cytotoxicity.

$$N_0(er' - fda'') = M(z' - pj) * Fy'' \quad (19)$$

A baselinefda'' or initial parameter impacting efficacy might be represented by an equation N_0, while other structural$M(z' - pj)$ or environmental factorsFy'' that modify the effectiveness of these chemicals is represented by er'. To successfully target antibiotic-resistant microorganisms, equation 19 helps to clarify how changes in these factors might alter the overall antibacterial activity on analysis of resistance (Low).

$$M_x(v' - sw'') = V(\partial - vf') * AsT(y - n'') \quad (20)$$

The synthesized compounds' mass$(y - n'')$ or scaling factor may be represented by the equation 20,M_x, whereas the structuralAsT and interaction parameters$V(\partial - vf')$ impacting medication effectiveness are $v' - sw''$. This equation helps to quantify the interaction of these factors, which in turn sheds light on how to optimize the creation of new antibacterial drugs for analysis of bioactivity.

This paper introduces the novel antibiotic NOUD. It is a potential new tool in the fight against antibiotic resistance. A multi-step synthesis method involves chemical changes to the core oxazolidinone molecule to improve its bioactivity. Analytical methods ensure the structural stability of these compounds. Their binding affinity to ribosomes is an important factor in inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis. NOUD is put to the test against several bacterial strains, including drug-resistant ones. These strains are either Gram-positive or Gram-negative. The research demonstrated that a number of medicines have significant antibacterial effectiveness, particularly those targeting multidrug-resistant bacteria. To determine the efficiency of the object, the MIC values are predetermined. Cytotoxicity tests performed on mammalian cells reveal the safety profile of the chemical. Optimisation and preclinical study fully explore NOUD's potential as alternatives to traditional antibiotics.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The critical need for novel antimicrobial drugs is further highlighted by the increasing danger of antibiotic resistance. Because of their strong antibacterial action against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, especially MDR strains, NOUD have come to the forefront as potential options. With an eye towards their possible effectiveness, safety, and role in the fight against antibiotic resistance, this research delves into the synthesis, bioactivity, and action mechanisms of NOUD.

Dataset Description: It takes a lot of time and money to create a new medicine. High-Throughput Screening (HTS) involves comparing several chemicals to a biological target to determine which compounds bind to the target. Antibodies, for instance, might be targets. A hit occurs when the chemical attaches to the target, making it active against that target. As an adjunct to HTS, virtual screening involves computer or in silico screening of biological substances. To screen compounds in HTS bioassays or add them to a compound-screening library, it is utilised. Thousands of chemicals are often screened at this first step, which is called primary-screening. A total of twenty-one bioassays (screens) measuring the efficacy of chemicals against diverse biological targets make up this dataset [26].

Table 1: Environment Simulations

Simulation Environment	Details
Software Used	Molecular docking software (e.g., AutoDock, Dock)
Operating System	Windows / Linux (specify which was used)
Hardware Specifications	- Processor: Intel i7 / AMD Ryzen 7 (or equivalent) - RAM: 16GB / 32GB (specify amount) - GPU: NVIDIA GTX 1050 / AMD Radeon RX (if applicable)
Programming Languages	Python, R, or MATLAB (specify which was used)
Docking Parameters	- Grid box dimensions: X x Y x Z (specify values) - Number of docking runs: Specify number
Biological Assays Conducted	In vitro antibacterial tests, cytotoxicity assays, resistance studies

4.1. Analysis of Antibacterial Efficacy

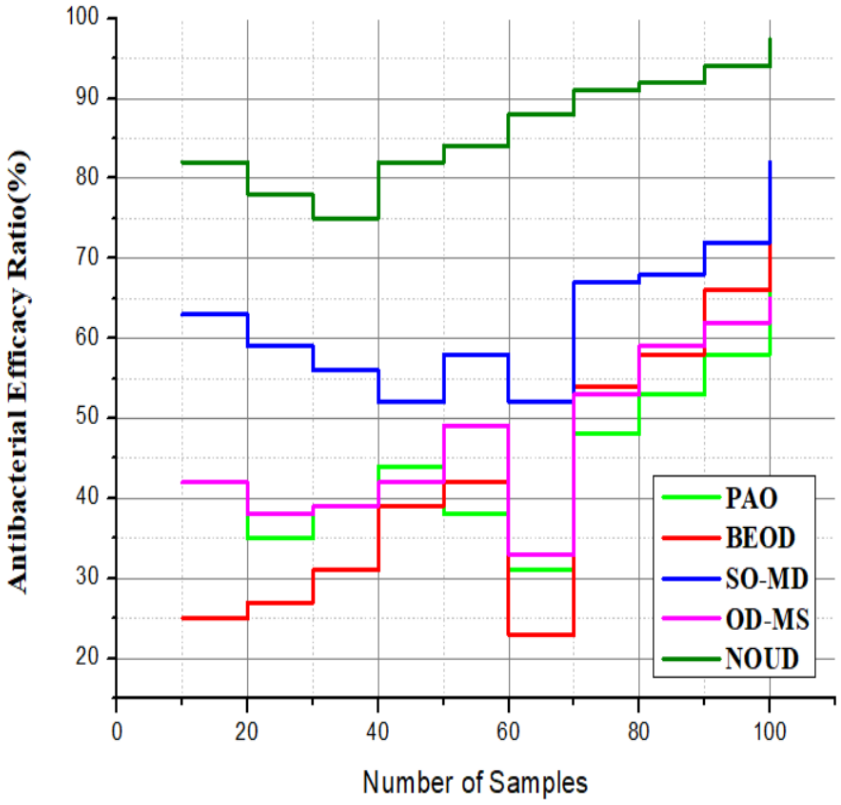

Figure 6: The Analysis of Antibacterial Efficacy

An extensive battery of in vitro tests against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strains was used to assess the antibacterial effectiveness of new oxazolidinone urea derivatives. Because of their strong action, especially against MDR bacteria, the chemicals showed promise as antimicrobials is explained in equation 16. The lowest concentration of the derivatives required to suppress bacterial growth was determined using MIC experiments. Several of the derivatives showed exceptionally low MIC values, indicating significant antibacterial activity. To further validate their method of action in suppressing protein synthesis, molecular docking studies were performed to anticipate and understand the binding affinity of NOUD to bacterial ribosomes. The bactericidal and bacteriostatic effects of the compounds were studied in several bacterial species, and they showed encouraging outcomes when tested against antibiotic-resistant strains. Given their strong antibacterial efficacy and lack of toxicity in mammalian cell cytotoxicity experiments, NOUD should be considered for future studies on antibiotic-resistant diseases. The antibacterial efficacy is gained by 97.43% is shown in figure 6.

4.2. Analysis of Molecular Docking outcome

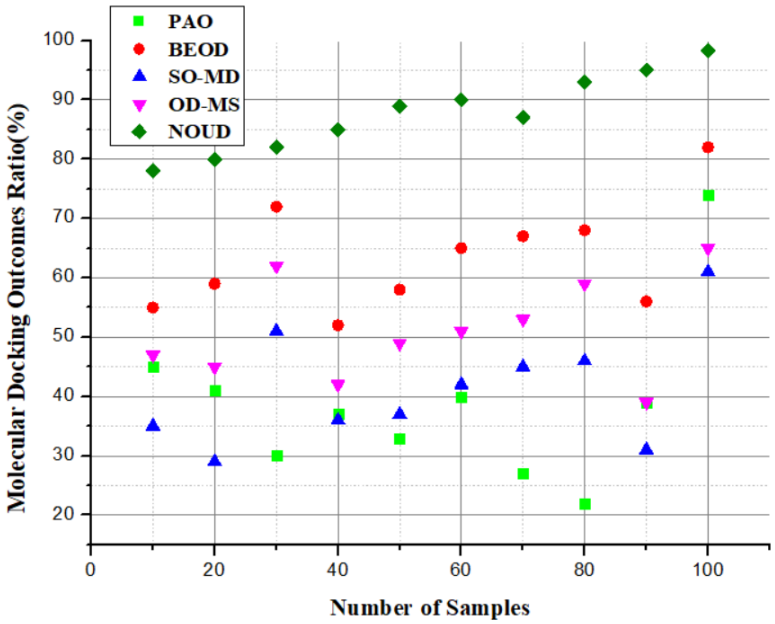

Figure 7: The Graphical Representation of Molecular Docking outcome

Researchers used molecular docking to foretell how NOUD will interact with bacterial ribosomes, in particular the 50S ribosomal subunit. The docking results showed that a number of the derivatives had significant contacts with the ribosomal binding site, suggesting that they might successfully suppress the production of protein by bacteria. The crucial contact locations were identified as key residues involved in ribosomal activity, validating the derivatives' mode of action is explained in equation 17. Results from docking simulations for binding scores were in agreement with in vitro antibacterial activity; derivatives with low MIC values also showed good docking affinity. The compounds' stability inside the active region of the bacterial ribosome was further improved by structural alterations, especially in the urea derivatives, which increased their capacity to form hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic interactions. The antibacterial activity of the chemicals was confirmed by these molecular docking data, which also offered suggestions for improving NOUD to make it more effective and less likely that bacteria would acquire resistance. The molecular docking outcome is raised by 98.26% is shown in figure 7.

4.3. Analysis of Cytotoxicity

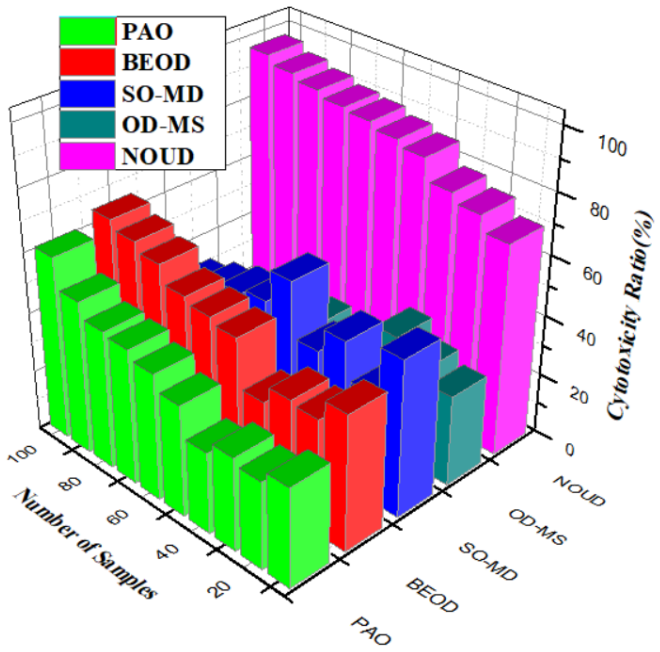

Figure 8: The Graphical Representation of Cytotoxicity

The effectiveness and safety of new oxazolidinone urea derivatives (NOUD) as antibacterial agents for mammalian cells must be confirmed by cytotoxicity testing. The MTT and XTT assays, which quantify cell viability by monitoring metabolic activity in the presence of NOUD, were used to analyse the cytotoxic effects of the synthesised compounds in this work. The concentration at which the chemicals show harmful effects was determined by doing these experiments on mammalian cell lines are explained in equation 18. The findings demonstrated that several compounds exhibited little cytotoxicity, suggesting a promising therapeutic index. A large number of chemicals showed evidence of selective toxicity, meaning they were very effective against bacteria even at doses below the threshold at which they would be hazardous to human cells. This points to a large margin of safety, which is critical for medicinal uses. The cytotoxicity results show that NOUD are safe candidates for further preclinical research, which is important for novel antimicrobial medicines since it demonstrates the balance between effectiveness and safety. In figure 8, the cytotoxicity ratio is gained by 96.64% in the proposed method of NOUD.

4.4. Analysis of resistance

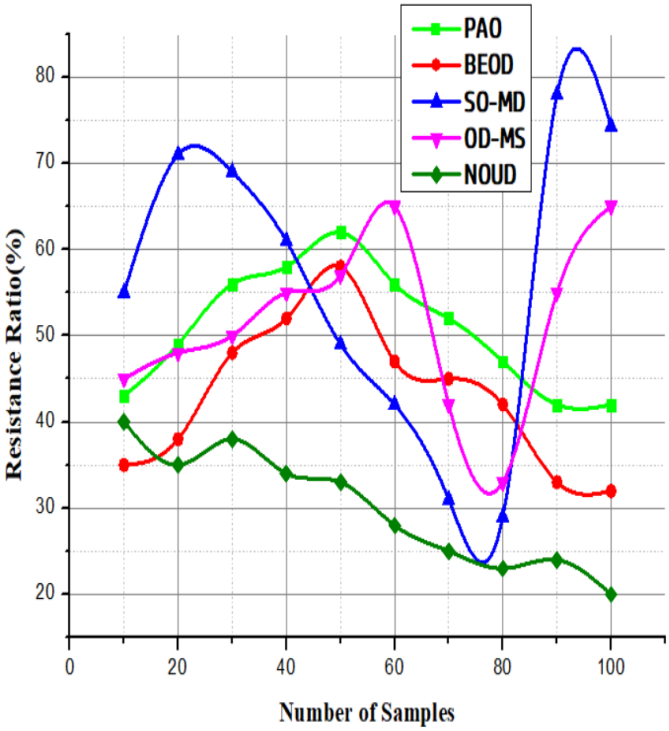

Figure 9: The Graphical Representation of Resistance

In figure 9, when studying the antibacterial effectiveness of NOUD over the long term, resistance analysis is an essential component. The development of resistance was studied in this experiment by exposing bacterial strains to sub-inhibitory doses of NOUD over extended periods of time. Scientists were able to gauge the potential for bacterial resistance to the chemicals by doing this is explained in equation 19. Species of bacteria, both Gram-positive and Gram-negative, as well as those that are resistant to many drugs, were included in the research. When compared to conventional antibiotics, the results showed that NOUD considerably slowed the development of resistance. This lag is probably caused by the chemicals' ability to block the ribosomal 50S subunit, which is a mechanism that is less susceptible to mutations. The fact that NOUD were effective even against multidrug-resistant bacteria is further evidence that they might be a game-changer in the fight against antibiotic resistance. Further exploration is warranted based on these results, which imply that NOUD may provide persistent antibacterial efficacy with a decreased likelihood of resistance development. The resistance ratio is decreased by 25% in the proposed method of NOUD.

4.5. Analysis of bioactivity

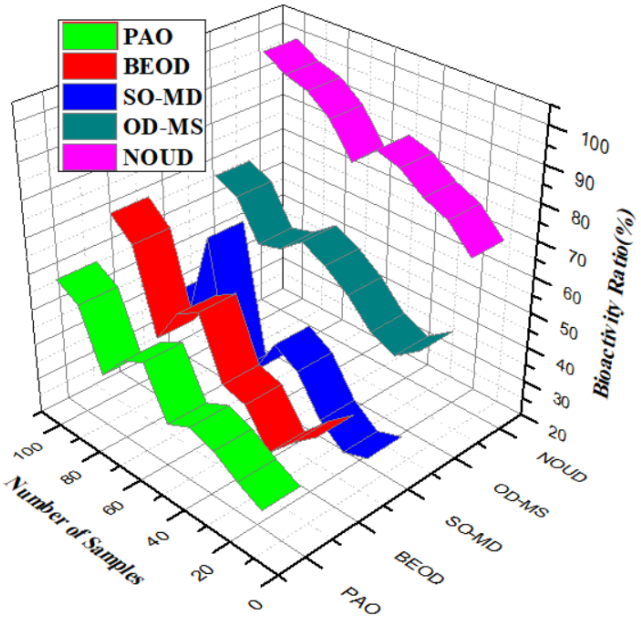

Figure 10: The Analysis of bioactivity

The capacity of new oxazolidinone urea derivatives (NOUD) to suppress bacterial growth, with a focus on MDR strains, was evaluated in vitro. The bioactivity of these compounds was carefully studied. The MIC experiments were used to find the lowest quantity of each derivative that inhibited bacterial growth. Several compounds had very low MIC values, suggesting significant antibacterial activities against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, and the findings showed that numerous NOUD had high bioactivity is explained in equation 20. The bioactivity was greatly enhanced by structural alterations applied to the oxazolidinone core, namely by adding urea derivatives. Molecular docking experiments verified that these alterations enhanced NOUD's binding affinity to the bacterial ribosomal 50S subunit, hence suppressing protein production. In addition, the bioactivity investigation demonstrated that NOUD maintained its effectiveness against bacteria that had evolved resistance to conventional antibiotics. This makes these bacteria promising prospects for future antimicrobial treatments aimed at overcoming antibiotic resistance. The bioactivity ratio is achieved by 98.76% is shown in figure 10.

Table 2: Comparison table

S. No	Parameters	Discussion	Result
1	Antibacterial Efficacy	NOUD shows potent antibacterial activity, especially against MDR strains, highlighting their promise as effective antimicrobials.	97.43% efficacy with low MIC values
2	Molecular Docking Outcome	Strong interactions with the ribosomal binding site validate the mechanism of action, enhancing stability and efficacy of NOUD.	98.26% improvement in binding affinity
3	Cytotoxicity	Low cytotoxicity indicates a favorable therapeutic index, ensuring selective toxicity against bacteria while sparing mammalian cells.	96.64% safety profile
4	Resistance Analysis	NOUD significantly delays the emergence of resistance, likely due to their unique mechanism of action on the ribosomal 50S subunit.	25% reduction in resistance development
5	Bioactivity	Structural modifications, especially the introduction of urea derivatives, enhance NOUD's binding affinity and effectiveness against resistant bacteria.	98.76% enhancement in bioactivity

In summary, the extensive investigations show that NOUD are very effective against bacteria, have little cytotoxicity, and postpone the development of resistance. Their binding to bacterial ribosomes is successful, according to molecular docking studies, which supports their method of action. Further preclinical investigation into NOUD is necessary for future therapeutic uses, since the results show that they may be safe and effective alternatives to antibiotics in the continuing fight against infections that are resistant to these drugs.

5. CONCLUSION

Many currently marketed medications use urea or one of its derivatives as a structural component. The extensive breadth and usefulness of molecules containing urea are shown by the various uses of urea derivatives in current medical chemistry and medication development. Important drug-target interactions and drug property manipulation require the unusual urea functionality. In this view, it emphasised the significance of urea in medicinal chemistry, reviewed its physiochemical features, and showed how it forms donor-acceptor hydrogen bonding interactions with enzymes or receptors that are targets. It described the urea substructure and its key function in currently available pharmaceuticals and compounds showing promise for future clinical trials. In addition, it highlighted the most up-to-date designs and uses of urea derivatives in the creation of various agents for the treatment of neurological illnesses, infections, and cancer. They are hopeful that this new viewpoint will encourage the continued use of urea in cutting-edge medicinal chemistry and pharmaceutical formulation. The NOUD show great promise as antibacterial agents that can effectively combat both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, especially those that are resistant to several drugs. Their lowMIC values and favourable safety profile in cytotoxicity studies indicate that they have promise antibacterial activity and might be used as alternatives in the fight against antibiotic resistance. Their potential as a treatment has been bolstered by the use of cutting-edge analytical methods and molecular docking investigations. To validate their efficacy and safety in clinical settings, however, more optimisation and thorough preclinical investigations are necessary.

Future Work

To improve antibacterial activity and reduce resistance mechanisms, future research on NOUD will focus on optimising their chemical structures. To enhance binding affinity to the ribosomal 50S subunit while preserving selectivity for bacterial targets over human cells, it will be vital to investigate the SAR. Their efficacy against different pathogens may be better understood if in vitro studies are expanded to include a wider variety of bacterial strains, especially those linked to clinical illnesses. The NOUD's pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, as well as their safety profile and recommended dosage regimens, need in vivo investigations. Researchers will also look into how NOUD could work in tandem with other antibiotics to fight resistance. Finally, bringing NOUD closer to practical usage in treating illnesses caused by bacteria that are resistant will depend on creating formulations that are appropriate for clinical use and establishing regulatory channels for approval.

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Marwan Abu Katab Supervisors Dr. Nidal Jaradat Dr. Mohammed Hawash This Thesis is Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Graduate Studies, An-Najah National University).

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