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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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GMN: Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებიდან.

WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи**. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректур авторам не высылаются, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html
http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

ავტორთა საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრაფიების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF OXALIC ACID DIAMIDE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE CONCENTRATION OF MALONIC DIALDEHYDE IN THE BRAIN AND LIVER TISSUES OF WHITE RATS

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Abstract.

Introduction: The wide range of chemical structures of antioxidants provides opportunities for individual selection of the most suitable compounds, taking into account the unique needs and characteristics of the body. Synthetic antioxidants can be specially designed with certain characteristics, which helps to create more effective and stable compounds.

Aim: The aim of this work was to conduct a series of studies to identify the antioxidant activity of newly synthesized compounds of a number of oxalic acid diamides based on 3,4-dimethoxyphenylcyclopentylamine N1 ((1-3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)methyl)-N2-(2-methoxyphenyl) oxalamide on the content of malondialdehyde (MDA) in the brain and liver tissues of white rats (in vivo, in vitro), as well as to determine their potential pharmacological properties that correspond to Lipinsky's "Rule of Five" (in silico).

Material and methods: The studies were conducted on white male rats weighing 180–200 g, kept on a normal diet. The brain and liver were washed with physiological solution, purified from vessels and homogenized in Tris-HCl buffer. The level of lipid peroxides was determined in a non-enzymatic peroxidation system by the yield of the final product – (MDA), which forms a complex compound with thiobarbituric acid in the form of a chromogen (trimethine complex).

Results and discussion: As a result of the conducted studies, it was established that the synthesized compounds exhibit antioxidant properties with varying degrees of effectiveness. The most pronounced activity was demonstrated by compound 1.24.50 both in liver tissue and in brain tissue. The least activity, both in liver tissue and in brain tissue, was demonstrated by compound 1.24.43. In addition, all physicochemical descriptors of the studied compounds correspond to Lipinsky's "Rule of Five". These data confirm the prospects of further studies of these compounds as potential sources for the development of new molecules for the treatment of oxidative stress.

Conclusion: Analysis of the obtained data allows us to conclude that the studied compounds demonstrate antioxidant properties, helping to protect cells from oxidative stress. These results are of significant importance for the prevention and treatment of diseases associated with increased levels of free radicals.

Key words. Oxidative stress, antioxidants, free radicals, reactive oxygen species, trimethine complex, in silico.

Introduction.

Antioxidants are a diverse group of substances that have the ability to inhibit oxidative processes in the body caused by the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and play a key role in strengthening the immune system, preventing chronic diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular pathologies, as

well as slowing down the aging process and improving skin condition [1].

Their integration into the diet and use as food supplements represent an effective method of maintaining overall health and well-being of the body [2].

Depending on their origin and mechanism of action, antioxidants are divided into the following main groups: endogenous enzymatic antioxidants, natural non-enzymatic antioxidants and synthetic antioxidants.

Endogenous enzymatic antioxidants, enzymes synthesized directly in the body, such as superoxide dismutase, catalase and glutathione peroxidase, play a key role in the first line of defense against oxidative stress, they provide continuous and highly effective protection of cells, but their activity can decrease under the influence of various factors, including age, stress and pathological conditions [3].

Natural non-enzymatic antioxidants, for example, are found in plant and animal products and complement the body's antioxidant defenses. These include vitamins (A, C, E) are biologically active compounds that effectively protect the body from the effects of oxidative stress. These substances are found in a variety of natural sources, such as fruits, vegetables, green tea, spices, and herbs. Their antioxidant activity is due to their unique chemical structure, which includes a variety of classes of compounds, such as flavonoids (such as quercetin and catechins), polyphenols (such as resveratrol and ellagic acid), vitamins (such as vitamin C and E), carotenoids (including beta-carotene and lycopene), and other bioactive molecules such as glutathione and coenzyme Q10 [4].

Compared to natural antioxidants, synthetic antioxidants are designed to enhance endogenous antioxidant protection and are used as food additives and pharmaceuticals. They play an important role in modern medicine and pharmacology, offering a number of advantages that make them an integral part of therapeutic strategies. First, they can be specifically designed to ensure high bioavailability and stability, which allows for targeted and effective action on cells and tissues of the body [5].

Second, synthetic antioxidants significantly reduce the level of oxidative stress, which is a key link in the pathogenesis of numerous chronic diseases [6].

Thus, the integration of synthetic antioxidants into medical practice is a promising strategy for maintaining homeostasis and preventing pathologies caused by oxidative stress. The complex use of these compounds can contribute not only to the modulation of biochemical processes at the cellular level, but also to a reduction in the risk of developing a wide range of diseases associated with redox system imbalance, including neurodegenerative, cardiovascular and oncological diseases [7].

Modern research also demonstrates that synthetic antioxidants are capable of modifying cellular signaling pathways involved

in inflammation and apoptosis, opening up new prospects for the development of innovative drugs. This is due to their ability to act on various molecular targets, including enzymes, receptors and transcription factors, which allows for the creation of more effective and specific therapeutic agents [8].

In the context of current health and disease prevention issues, there is an increasing interest in antioxidants [9].

The increasing volume of publications devoted to the diverse aspects of the interaction of prooxidants, and antioxidants serves as convincing evidence of the growing scientific interest in studying the nature and mechanisms of oxidative processes in chemical and biological systems [10].

In biological systems, oxidative processes maintain a dynamic balance between free radical oxidation and neutralization of bioradicals, which ensures stable synthesis of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in the body [11].

Under physiological norm conditions, the synthesis of active forms of oxygen (ROS) is balanced by the function of the antioxidant system, which ensures the maintenance of homeostasis. However, if the rate of ROS formation exceeds their utilization, oxidative stress may develop. In this state, not only excessive accumulation of ROS is observed, but also increased destruction of key bioorganic macromolecules, which leads to their premature degradation [12].

It is important to note that in the brain, the main source of free radicals is hydrogen peroxide, which is formed as a result of deamination reactions. These processes are key to the formation of free radicals in neural tissue and can contribute to oxidative stress if not effectively neutralized by antioxidant mechanisms [13].

The study of antioxidant activity is an important area of modern biomedical science, since it is directly related to maintaining homeostatic balance in the body and protecting cells from the destructive effects of oxidative stress. It is generally recognized in the scientific community that the most dangerous component of oxidative stress is the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), including free radicals and peroxides, which are highly reactive and can initiate cascade damage to biomolecules. Oxidative stress plays a decisive role in the pathogenesis of a number of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's chorea, depressive disorders and multiple sclerosis [14].

The aim of this study is to further understand the role of antioxidants in maintaining health and preventing disease. This study, based on current scientific advances, aims to identify new antioxidants that can effectively reduce oxidative stress and mitigate its potentially harmful effects. These efforts have the potential to significantly contribute to a critical area of biomedical research by providing a better understanding of the mechanisms of antioxidant activity and its therapeutic applications.

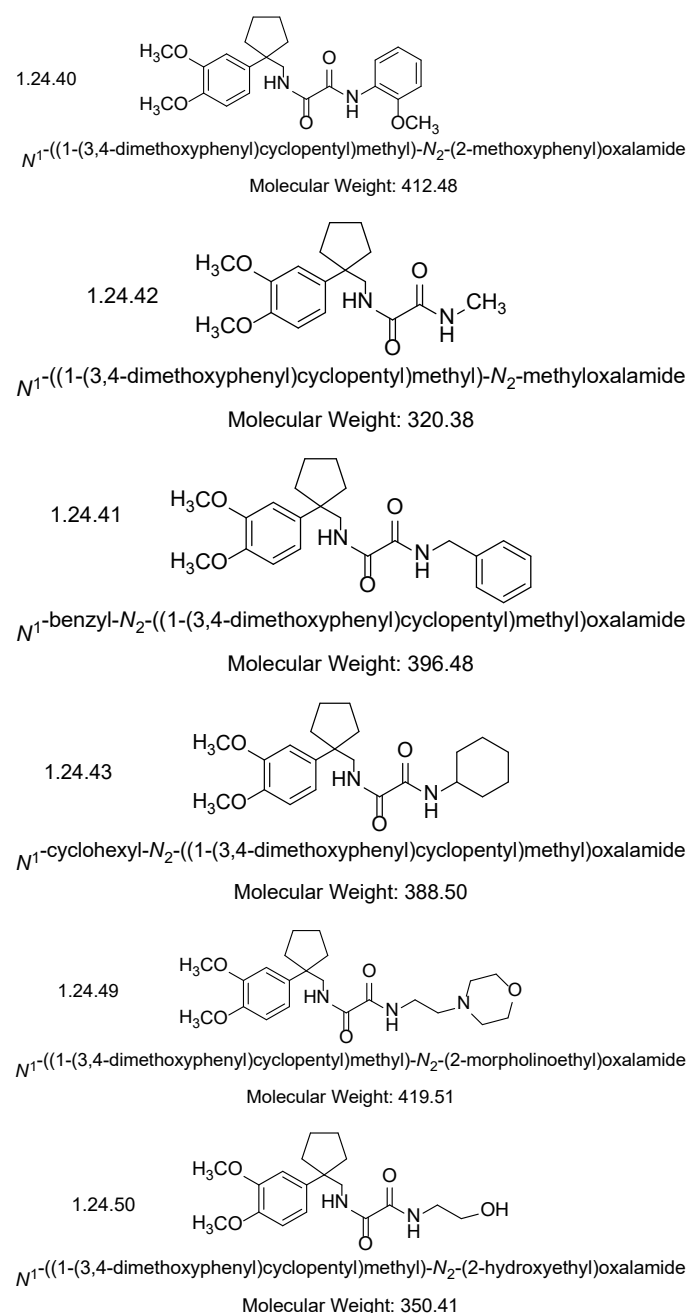
The synthesized diamide derivatives have previously been found to possess a variety of biological activities (antiarrhythmic, sympatholytic, adrenomimetic, anticonvulsant, etc.) [15].

In this work, we investigated the specificity of the antioxidant action of a number of oxalic acid diamides based on 3,4-dimethoxyphenylcyclopentylamine N 1 ((1-3,4-dimethoxyphenyl) methyl)- N 2 -(2-methoxyphenyl)

oxalamide, synthesized in the laboratory "Design and Synthesis of Compounds Regulating the Activity of the Cardiovascular System". The structure of the synthesized compounds was confirmed by IR and NMR1H spectra, the purity was checked chromatographically [15].

At the same time, the potential pharmacological properties of these compounds, which correspond to Lipinsky's "Rule of Five", were investigated.

The compounds under investigation include: 1.24.40, 1.24.42, 1.24.43, 1.24.49 and 1.24.50. The research objective was to evaluate the antioxidant potential of these newly synthesized compounds in the brain and liver tissue of white rats through *in vivo* and *in vitro* experiments, as well as *in silico* analyses.



Scheme 1. The structures of studied compounds.

Materials and Methods.

The experiments were conducted on male white 60 rats weighing 180–200 g, maintained on a standard diet. The study adhered to the Directive of the European Council (2010/63/EU) on the care and use of experimental animals [16]. In vivo and in vitro studies consist of 4 main stages.

Stage I: The test compounds were dissolved in 1ml dimethyl sulfoxide and administered intraperitoneally to the experimental animals at a dose of 0.3mg per kilogram of body weight, in the same way control animals received 1 ml dimethyl sulfoxide [17].

Stage II: On the next day, for experiments the animals were euthanized under Nembutal anesthesia administered intraperitoneally at a dose of 60 mg/kg [12]. After dissection, the brain and liver were isolated, washed with physiological solution, cleared of blood vessels, and homogenized in Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4).

Stage III: After protein precipitation the supernatant containing malondialdehyde (MDA) is separated by centrifugation. Thiobarbituric acid, which is an indicator of MDA, is added. This forms a pink chromogen, the color intensity of which indicates the level of MDA content. The intensity of the chromogen color was measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 535 nm, which correlates with peroxide levels [18,19].

Stage IV: Assessment of lipid peroxides was performed using a non-enzymatic (ascorbic acid-dependent) peroxidation system, where malondialdehyde (MDA) served as the end

product. The antioxidant activity (AOA) of the test compounds was determined by the percentage change in MDA levels in experimental samples compared to control, normalized to 1g of previously quantified protein content.

In silico: To be effective, a drug must reach its target in the body in sufficient concentration and remain in a biologically active form long enough to produce the desired effect. Drug development now includes assessment of absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) at very early stages of the discovery process, when there are many potential compounds but limited physical sample availability. In this case, computer models represent a valuable alternative to traditional experiments. Our study used the SwissADME web tool, which offers free access to a range of fast but robust prediction models for physicochemical properties, pharmacokinetics, drug properties and pharmaceutical chemistry compliance. The tool incorporates advanced methods such as BOILED-Egg, iLOGP and bioavailability radar [20,21].

The study includes determination of compliance of compounds with the Lipinski 5 rule with the SwissADME web tool. Lipinski's "Rule of Five" is a widely used principle in drug discovery that predicts whether a biologically active molecule is likely to be bioavailable and penetrate biological membranes based on its chemical and physical properties. This rule evaluates pharmacokinetic characteristics such as absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion by evaluating specific physicochemical properties [22].

Table 1. The effect of some compounds of a series of oxalic acid diamides based on 3,4-dimethoxyphenylcyclopentylamine N1 ((1-3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)methyl)-N2 -(2-methoxyphenyl)oxalamide on the MDA content (nm/mg protein) in the brain of white rats in Vivo and in Vitro, in Silico experiments.

| Compound | Control (mg/g protein) | Experiment (mg/g protein) | % of Experiment from Control | % Difference from Control |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1)1.24.40 | 12.05 ±0.9 | 3.01±0.4 | 24.98% | 75.02% |
| 2) 1.24.42 | 12.05 ±0.9 | 1.92±0.3 | 15.93% | 84.07% |
| 3)1.24.43 | 12.05±0.9 | 8.01±0.10 | 66.47% | 33.53% |
| 4)1.24.49 | 12.05±0.9 | 2.05±0.3 | 17.01% | 82.99% |
| 5)1.24.50 | 12.05±0.9 | 1.41±0.3 | 11.70% | 88.3% |

Table 2. The effect of some compounds of a Series of Oxalic acid Diamides based on 3,4-dimethoxyphenylcyclopentylamine N1 ((1-3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)methyl)-N2 -(2-methoxyphenyl)oxalamide on the MDA content (nm/mg protein) in the liver of white rats in Vivo, In Vitro, In Silico Experiments.

| Compound | Control (mg/g protein) | Experiment (mg/g protein) | % of Experiment from Control | % Difference from Control |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1)1.24.40 | 12.05 ±0.9 | 3.78±0.4 | 31.36% | 68.64% |
| 2) 1.24.42 | 12.05 ±0.9 | 3.20±0.3 | 26.56% | 73.44% |
| 3)1.24.43 | 12.05±0.9 | 9.42±0.11 | 78.17% | 21.83% |
| 4)1.24.49 | 12.05±0.9 | 2.56±0.4 | 21.24% | 78.76% |
| 5)1.24.50 | 12.05±0.9 | 1.92±0.3 | 15.85% | 84.15% |

Table 3. The results of In Silico studies.

| Compound | Log P | Number of hydrogen bond donor groups | Number of hydrogen bond acceptor groups | Molecular weight |
|----------|-------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1.24.40 | 3.31 | 2 | 5 | 412.48 g/mol |
| 1.24.42 | 3.21 | 2 | 4 | 320.38 g/mol |
| 1.24.43 | 3.69 | 2 | 4 | 388.50 g/mol |
| 1.24.49 | 3.44 | 2 | 6 | 419.51 g/mol |
| 1.24.50 | 3.10 | 3 | 5 | 350.41 g/mol |

Results and Discussion.

The degree of lipid peroxidation (LPO) was assessed based on the production of the end product, malondialdehyde (MDA), a recognized marker of lipid oxidation. The intensity of LPO was determined by quantitative analysis of MDA levels in the samples, which allowed the intensity of oxidation to be expressed through the amount of MDA formed in the reaction. Therefore, the accumulation of MDA indicates the intensity of oxidative processes, while a decrease in its level after the introduction of antioxidants may indicate their effectiveness [23].

Exploratory analysis of the antioxidant effect of the following compounds: 1.24.40, 1.24.42, 1.24.43, 1.24.49 and 1.24.50 based on changes in the level of malondialdehyde (MDA) in the brain and liver of experimental animals. Based on the results, the MDA content of all compounds in the control is on average 12.05 mg/g protein.

After the experiment, the MDA level in the brain of compound 1.24.40 decreased by 75.02%. The MDA level in the brain of compound 1.24.42 was 84.07%, and the MDA level in the brain of compound 1.24.43 decreased to 8.01 mg/g protein. The MDA level in the brain of compound 1.24.49 was 82.99%. Under the influence of compound 1.24.50, the MDA level decreased by 88.30%, which makes it the most effective among those studied.

Compound 1.24.40-68.64% demonstrated antioxidant activity in liver tissue. Compound 1.24.42 had 73.44% MDA level in liver, while compound 1.24.43 had MDA level in liver decreased to 9.42 mg/g protein. Compound 1.24.49 had MDA level of 78.76%. Compound 1.24.50 decreased MDA level in liver by 84.15%, making it the most effective among those studied.

The structure of the molecule under study contains no more than 5 hydrogen bond donors, no more than 10 hydrogen bond acceptors, a molecular weight of less than 500 Da and a distribution coefficient (log P) of no more than 5 confirms compliance with Lipinsky's rule of 5. The term "rule of five" refers to the fact that the criteria are based on multiplicities of five [20,22].

All compounds studied have the same Log P value, which is important despite the compliance with Lipinski's rule. Compounds must have optimal solubility in body fluids before they are adsorbed by biological membranes. The optimal number of hydrogen bond donor and acceptor groups is important in terms of ensuring solubility in body fluids.

To penetrate biological membranes, compounds should not be too large to pass through intercellular pathways or molecular transport systems. All the compounds studied have optimal molecular weight. As a result of the studies, it was established that all the compounds correspond to the Lipinski's 5 rules without any deviations and have the highest possible permeability through biological membranes. The results of the study are presented in the table.

Conclusion.

The study revealed significant differences in the antioxidant effect of the compounds under study, which demonstrated varying degrees of antioxidant activity in both brain and liver tissue. It is important to note that compound 1.24.50 was the most effective, significantly reducing MDA levels, which can be used in the future to develop antioxidant drugs.

Based on the above data, it can be concluded that the studied compounds demonstrate significant potential in protecting cells from damage caused by oxidative stress, as well as in the prevention of diseases associated with these pathological processes. It should be noted that further research will allow a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of their action and identify specific medical applications of these compounds, which will open up new prospects in the development of therapeutic strategies aimed at combating diseases caused by oxidative stress.

Based on the conducted studies, conclusions can be made about the antioxidant activity of compounds of a number of oxalic acid diamides on the process of free-radical oxidation of lipids in the brain and liver.

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**КОМПЛЕКСНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ
АНТИОКСИДАНТНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ
ПРОИЗВОДНЫХ ДИАМИДОВ ЩАВЕЛЕВОЙ
КИСЛОТЫ И ИХ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ НА
КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЮ МАЛОНОВОГО ДИАЛЬДЕГИДА
В ТКАНЯХ МОЗГА И ПЕЧЕНИ БЕЛЫХ КРЫС**

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Введение: Широкий спектр химических структур антиоксидантов предоставляет возможности для индивидуализированного подбора наиболее подходящих

соединений, учитывающего уникальные потребности и особенности организма. Синтетические антиоксиданты могут быть специально разработаны с определёнными характеристиками, что способствует созданию более эффективных и устойчивых соединений.

Цель: Целью данной работы было проведение серии исследований по выявлению антиоксидантной активности новых синтезированных соединений ряда диаминов щавелевой кислоты на основе 3,4- диметитоксифенилциклопентиламина N 1 ((1-3,4- диметоксифенил)метил)- N 2 –(2-метоксифенил)оксаламид на содержание малонового диальдегида (МДА) в головном мозге и тканях печени белых крыс (in vivo, in vitro), а также определение их потенциальных фармакологических свойств, которые соответствуют «Правилу пяти» Липинского (in silico).

Материал и методы: Исследования проводились на белых крысах-самцах, массой 180–200 г, содержащихся на обычном пищевом рационе. Мозг и печень промывали физиологическим раствором, очищенным от сосудов и гомогенизированным в Трис-НСl-буфере. Уровень липидных перекисей определяли в неферментативной системе перекисления по выходу конечного продукта – (МДА), образующего с тиобарбитуровой кислотой комплексное соединение в виде хромогена (триметиновый комплекс).

Результаты и обсуждения: в результате проведённых исследований установлено, что синтезированные соединения проявляют антиоксидантные свойства с различной степенью эффективности. Наиболее выраженную активность продемонстрировало соединение 1.24.50 как в печёночной ткани, так и в тканях головного мозга. Наименьшую активность, как в печёночной ткани, так и в тканях головного мозга, показало соединение 1.24.43. Кроме того, все физико-химические дескрипторы изученных соединений соответствуют «Правилу пяти» Липинского. Эти данные подтверждают перспективность дальнейших исследований данных соединений в качестве потенциальных источников для разработки новых молекул для лечения оксидативного стресса.

Вывод: Анализ полученных данных позволяет заключить, что исследуемые соединения демонстрируют антиоксидантные свойства, способствуя защите клеток от окислительного стресса. Эти результаты имеют значительное значение для профилактики и лечения заболеваний, связанных с повышенным уровнем свободных радикалов.

Ключевые слова: окислительный стресс, антиоксиданты, свободные радикалы, активные формы кислорода, триметиновый комплекс, in silico.

**COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF ANTIOXIDANT
ACTIVITY OF OXALIC ACID DIAMIDE DERIVATIVES
AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE CONCENTRATION OF
MALONIC DIALDEHYDE IN THE BRAIN AND LIVER
TISSUES OF WHITE RATS**

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Abstract.

Introduction: The wide range of chemical structures of antioxidants provides opportunities for individual selection of the most suitable compounds, taking into account the unique needs and characteristics of the body. Synthetic antioxidants can be specially designed with certain characteristics, which help to create more effective and stable compounds.

Aim: The aim of this work was to conduct a series of studies to identify the antioxidant activity of newly synthesized compounds of a number of oxalic acid diamides based on 3,4-dimethoxyphenylcyclopentylamine N1 ((1-3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)methyl)-N2-(2-methoxyphenyl) oxalamide on the content of malondialdehyde (MDA) in the brain and liver tissues of white rats (in vivo, in vitro), as well as to determine their potential pharmacological properties that correspond to Lipinsky's "Rule of Five" (in silico).

Material and methods: The studies were conducted on white male rats weighing 180–200 g, kept on a normal diet. The brain and liver were washed with physiological solution, purified from vessels and homogenized in Tris-HCl buffer. The level of lipid peroxides was determined in a non-enzymatic peroxidation system by the yield of the final product – (MDA), which forms a complex compound with thiobarbituric acid in the form of a chromogen (trimethine complex).

Results and discussion: As a result of the conducted studies, it was established that the synthesized compounds exhibit antioxidant properties with varying degrees of effectiveness. The most pronounced activity was demonstrated by compound 1.24.50 both in liver tissue and in brain tissue. The least activity, both in liver tissue and in brain tissue, was demonstrated by compound 1.24.43. In addition, all physicochemical descriptors of the studied compounds correspond to Lipinsky's "Rule of Five". These data confirm the prospects of further studies of these compounds as potential sources for the development of new molecules for the treatment of oxidative stress.

Conclusion: Analysis of the obtained data allows us to conclude that the studied compounds demonstrate antioxidant properties, helping to protect cells from oxidative stress. These results are of significant importance for the prevention and treatment of diseases associated with increased levels of free radicals.

Key words: oxidative stress, antioxidants, free radicals, reactive oxygen species, trimethine complex, in silico.

ოქსიალური მჟავის დიამიდის წარმოებულების ანტიოქსიდანტური აქტივობის ყოვლისმომცველი კვლევა და მათი გავლენა თეთრი ვირთხების ტვინში და ღვიძლის ქსოვილებში მალონური დიალდეჰიდის კონცენტრაციაზე

გოპარ არაჯიანი, ქრისტინე ნავოიანი, ნვარდ პაპუტიანი, ჰოვანეს ჰუნანიანი, ანაპიტ პოგოსიანი, ჰრაჩიკ გასპარიანი

სს ორგანული და ფარმაცევტული ქიმიის სამეცნიერო ტექნოლოგიური ცენტრი, სახვითი ორგანული ქიმიის ინსტიტუტი, ერევანი, სომხეთი, 0014, აზატუტიანის გამზ., 26 კორპუსი

Abstract.

აბსტრაქტი.

შესავალი: ანტიოქსიდანტების ქიმიური სტრუქტურების ფართო სპექტრი იძლევა შესაძლებლობას ინდივიდუალურად შეარჩიოს ყველაზე შესაფერისი ნაერთები, სხეულის უნიკალური საჭიროებებისა და მახასიათებლების გათვალისწინებით. სინთეზური ანტიოქსიდანტები შეიძლება სპეციალურად შეიქმნას გარკვეული მახასიათებლებით, რაც ხელს უწყობს უფრო ეფექტური და სტაბილური ნაერთების შექმნას.

მიზანი: ამ სამუშაოს მიზანი იყო კვლევების სერიის ჩატარება ოქსილის მჟავას რიგი დიამიდების ახლად სინთეზირებული ნაერთების ანტიოქსიდანტური აქტივობის დასადგენად 3,4-დიმეთოქსიფენილციკლოპენტილამინი N1 ((1-3,4-დიმეთოქსიფენილ)მეთილზე დაფუძნებული. -N2-(2-მეთოქსიფენილ) ოქსალამიდი მალონდიალდეჰიდის შემცველობაზე თეთრი ვირთხების ტვინში და ღვიძლის ქსოვილებში (ინ ვივო, ინ ვიტრო), აგრეთვე მათი პოტენციური ფარმაკოლოგიური თვისებების განსაზღვრა, რომელიც შეესაბამება ლიპინსკის „წესს. ხუთი“.

მასალა და მეთოდები: კვლევები ჩატარდა 180-200 გ მასის თეთრ მამრ ვირთხებზე, რომლებიც იმყოფებოდნენ ნორმალურ დიეტაზე. ტვინი და ღვიძლი გარეცხილი იქნა ფიზიოლოგიური ხსნარით, გაიწმინდა გემებიდან და ჰომოგენიზირებული იყო Tris-HCl ბუფერში. ლიპიდური პეროქსიდების დონე განისაზღვრა არაფერმენტულ პეროქსიდაციის სისტემაში საბოლოო პროდუქტის გამოსავლით, რომელიც ქმნის კომპლექსურ ნაერთს თიობარბიტური მჟავასთან ქრომოგენის (ტრიმეთინის კომპლექსი) სახით.

შედეგები და დისკუსია: ჩატარებული კვლევების შედეგად დადგინდა, რომ სინთეზირებული ნაერთები ავლენენ ანტიოქსიდანტურ თვისებებს ეფექტურობის სხვადასხვა ხარისხით. ყველაზე გამოხატული აქტივობა აჩვენა ნაერთმა 1.24.50 როგორც ღვიძლის ქსოვილში, ასევე ტვინის ქსოვილში. ყველაზე ნაკლები აქტივობა, როგორც ღვიძლის ქსოვილში, ასევე ტვინის ქსოვილში, აჩვენა ნაერთმა 1.24.43. გარდა ამისა, შესწავლილი ნაერთების ყველა ფიზიკურ-ქიმიური აღმწერი შეესაბამება ლიპინსკის „ხუთის წესს“. ეს მონაცემები ადასტურებს ამ ნაერთების შემდგომი კვლევების პერსპექტივებს, როგორც პოტენციურ წყაროებს ახალი მოლეკულების განვითარებისათვის ოქსიდაციური სტრესის სამკურნალოდ.

დასკვნა: მიღებული მონაცემების ანალიზი საშუალებას გვაძლევს დავასკვნათ, რომ შესწავლილი ნაერთები აჩვენებენ ანტიოქსიდანტურ თვისებებს, რაც ხელს უწყობს უჯრედების დაცვას ოქსიდაციური სტრესისგან. ამ შედეგებს მნიშვნელოვანი მნიშვნელობა აქვს თავისუფალი რადიკალების დონის მატებასთან დაკავშირებული დაავადებების პროფილაქტიკისა და მკურნალობისთვის.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: ოქსიდაციური სტრესი, ანტიოქსიდანტები, თავისუფალი რადიკალები, რეაქტიული ჟანგბადის სახეობები, ტრიმეთინის კომპლექსი, სილიკოზი.