

Screening for nutraceutical - drug interactions toward the non-covalent interactions of their solid binary systems (Case study on Piperine)

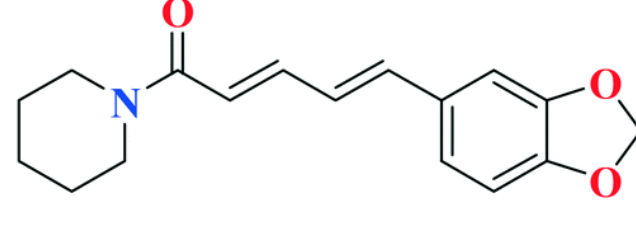
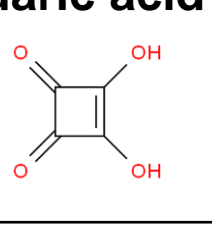
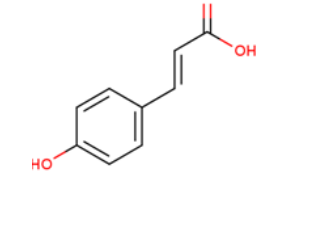
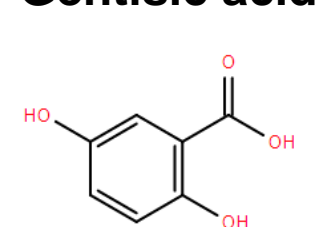
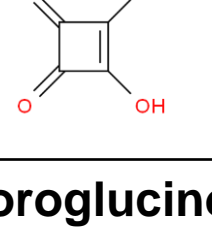
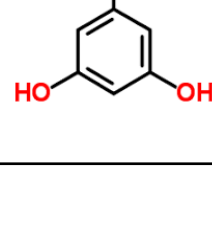
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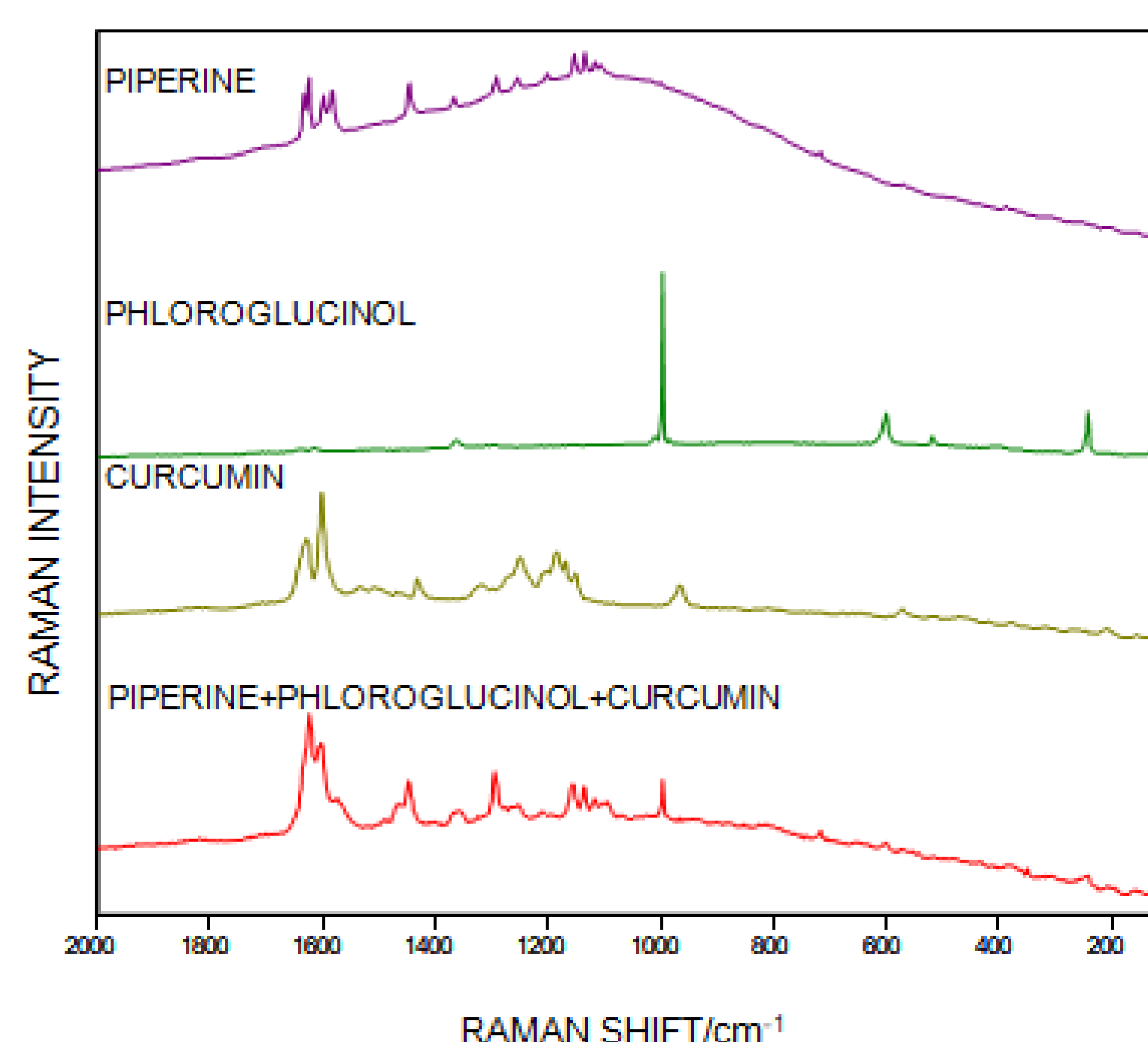
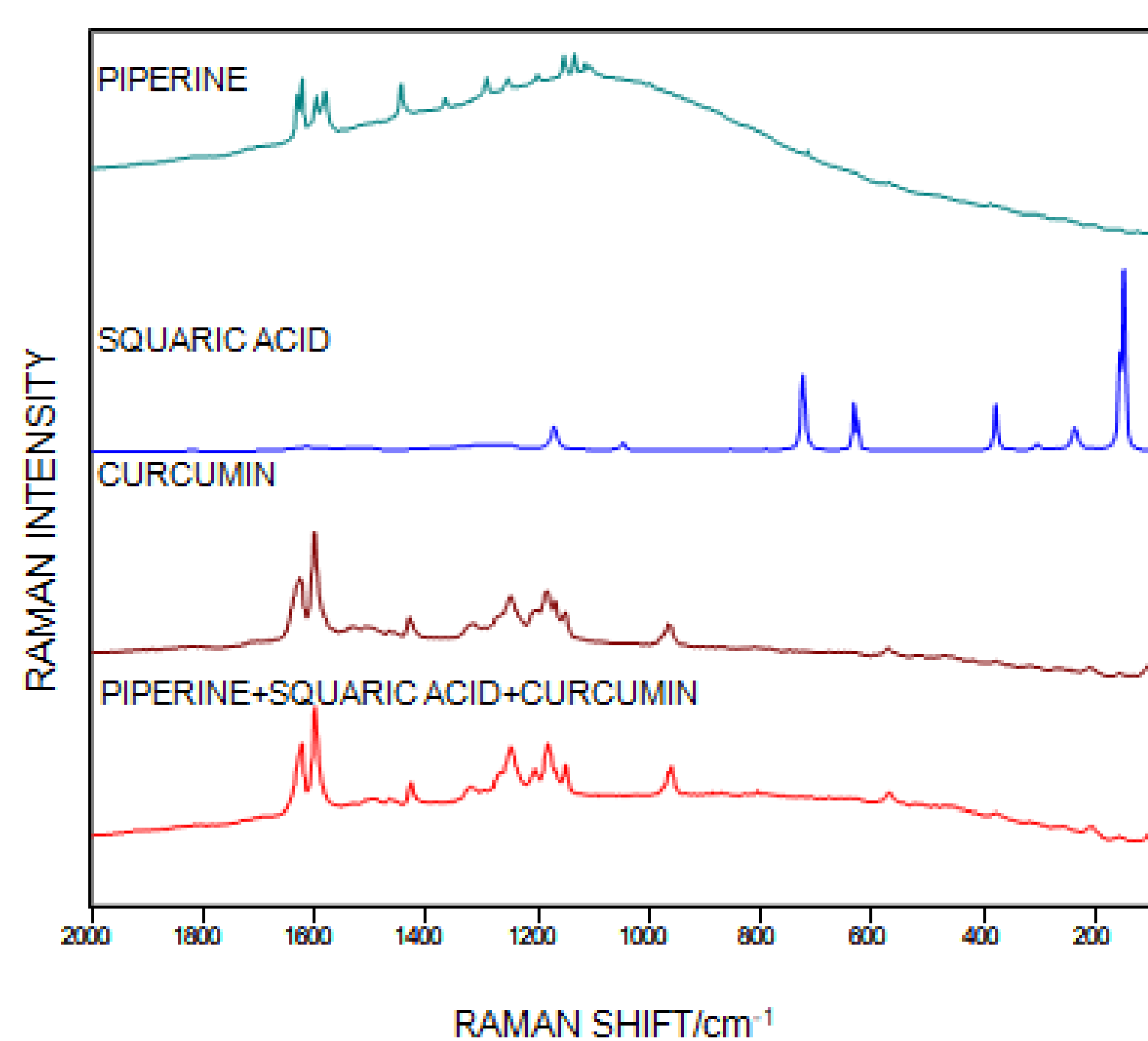
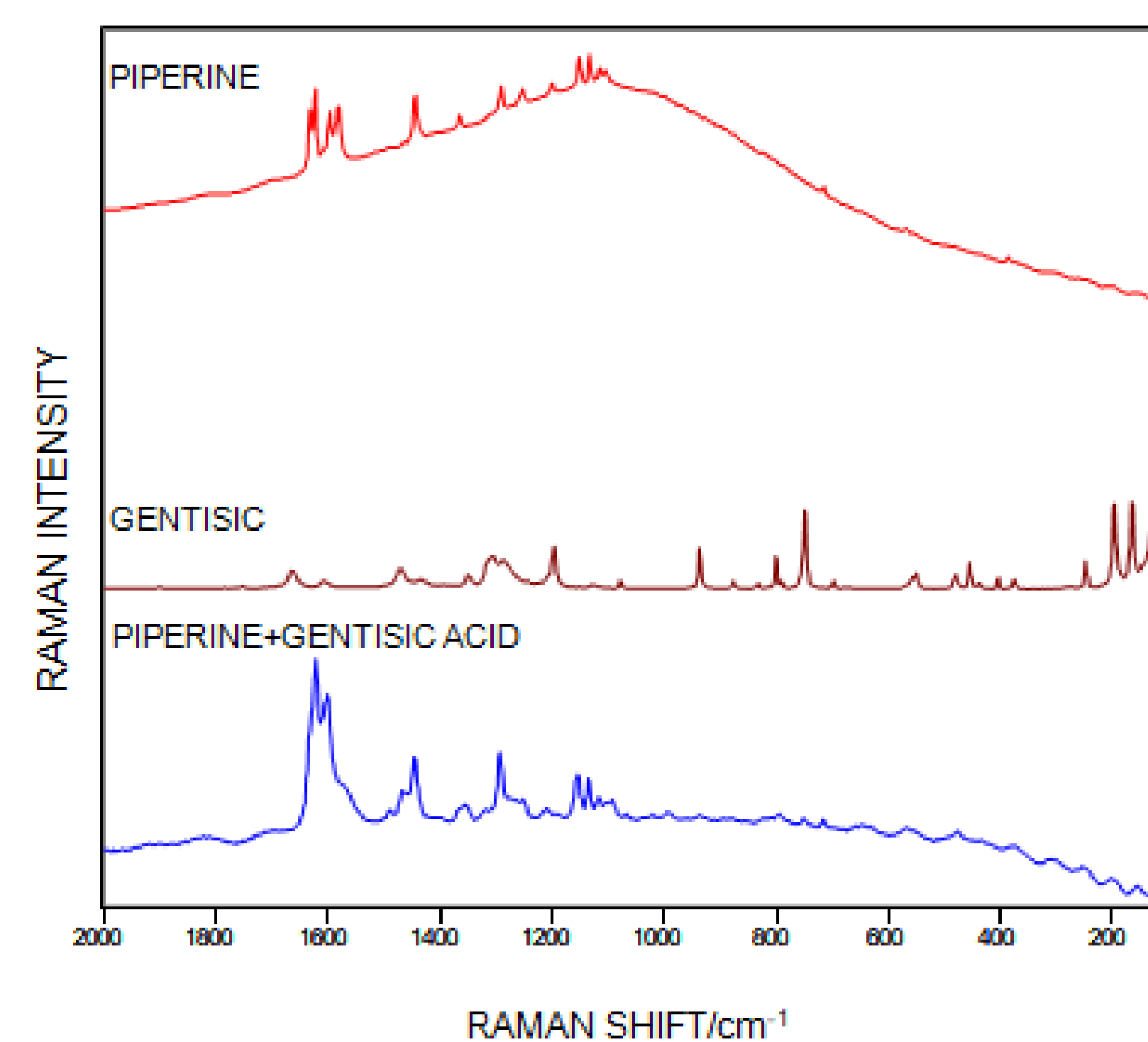
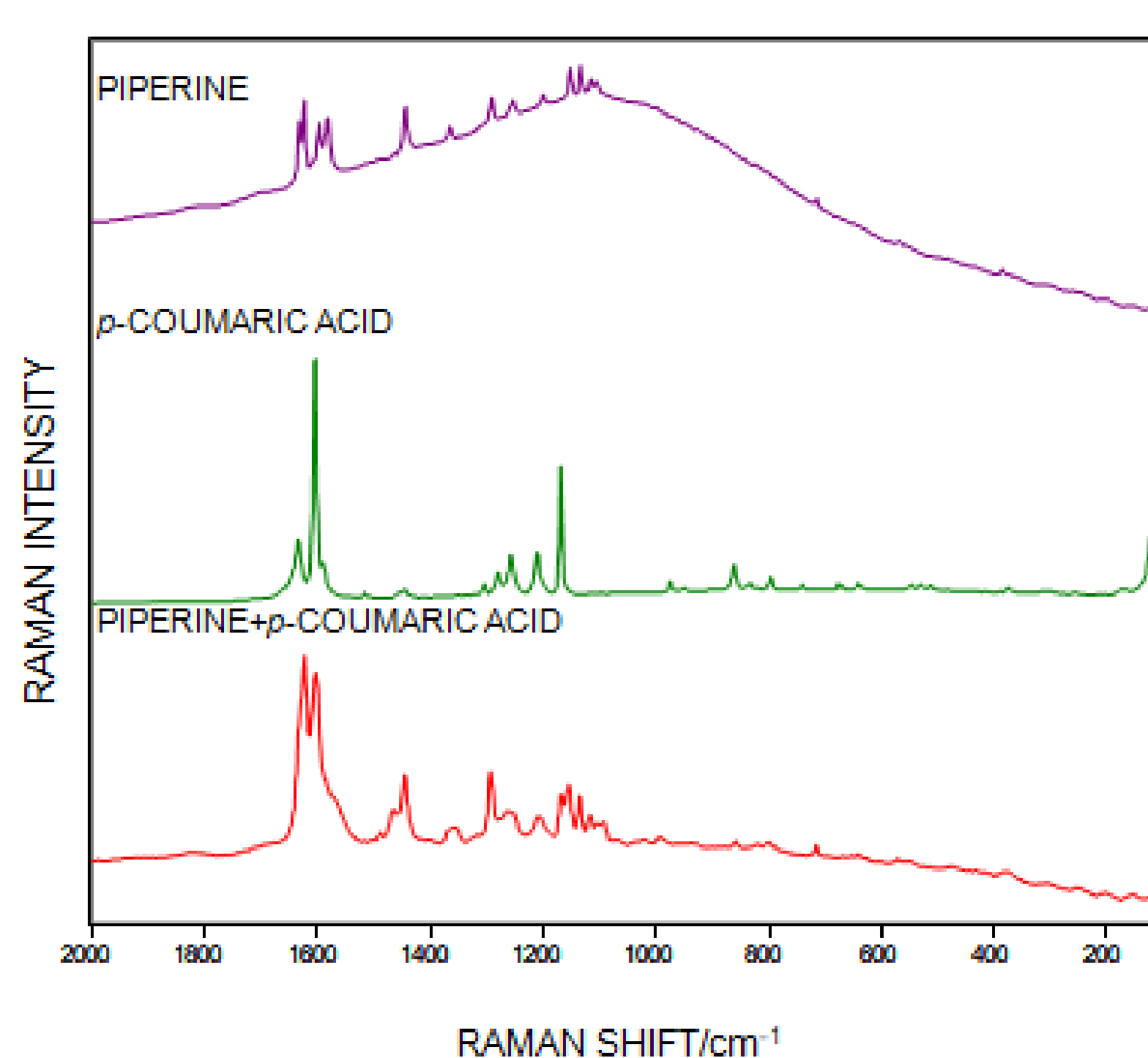
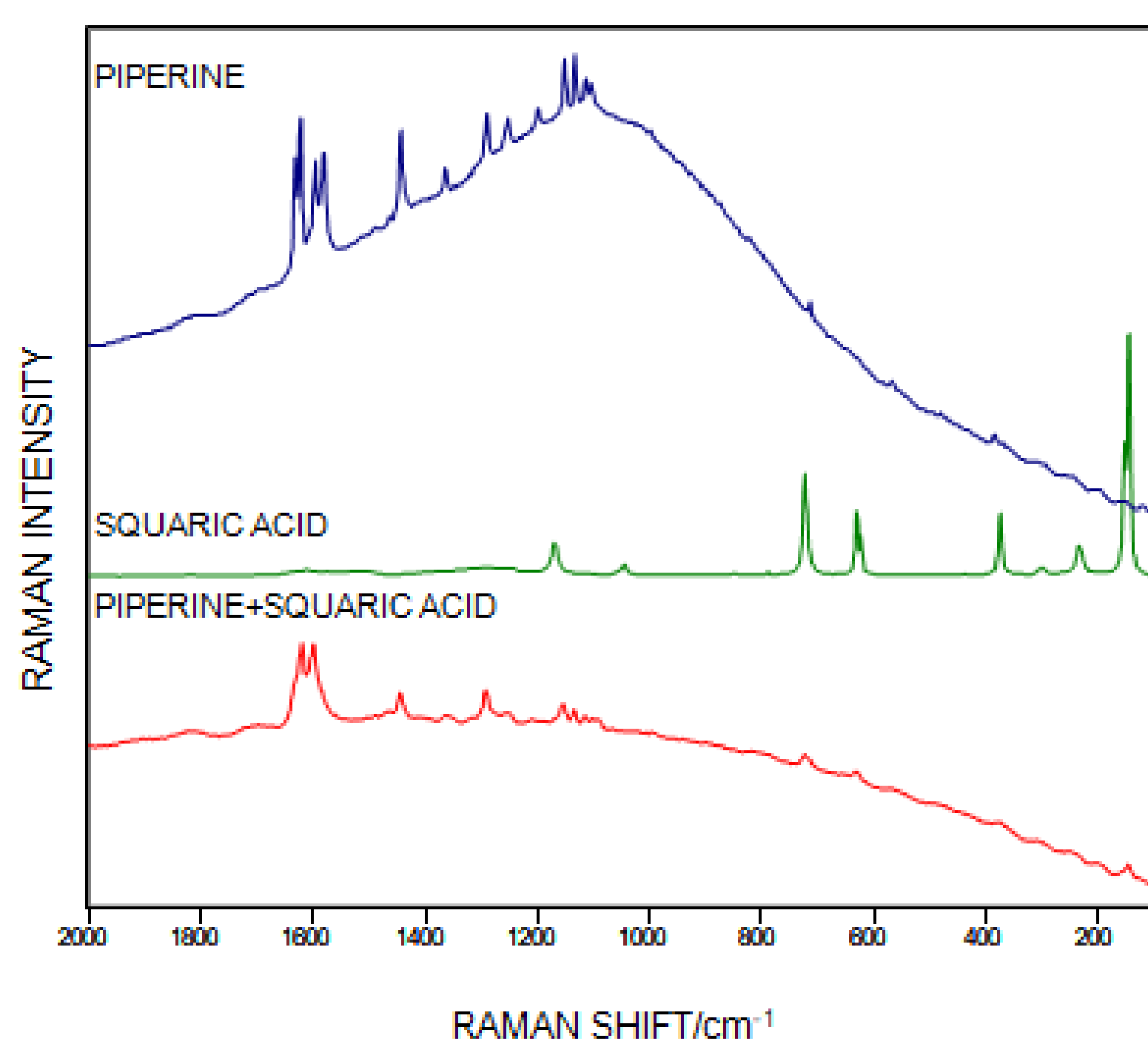
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Introduction

The revealed immunomodulating, antioxidant, chemopreventive and anticancer activity of the piperine, mayor alkaloid in fruits of the black pepper (*Piper nigrum* Linn.) and the long pepper (*Piper Longum* Linn.) which for many centuries are broadly used both as spice and as remedy in culinary and traditional medicine, respectively spurs our interest on the research of enhancing its low bioavailability. Referring to the ternary amide structure of piperine which is formed between piperidine in chair conformation and piperic acid (5-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2,4-pentadienoic acid), its side chain with conjugated double bonds impacts to the appearance of piperine in four possible geometric isomers [1,2]. We envisage that structural flexibility of piperine is favourable for forming amide-amide type of non-covalent H-bond interactions with drugs (e.g. secondary amide moiety in molecule of perindopril – ACE inhibitor, tertiary amide in prazosin- α -adrenoceptor antagonists, primary amide in carbamazepine – antiepileptic drug and etc.) and for forming amide-carboxylate and amide-hydroxyl H-bonding interaction with drugs and natural compounds (e.g. ascorbic acid with enediol structure and curcumin with β -diketo and hydroxyl benzoic moieties in its structure).

Compounds Studied

| Sample No | Model/ nutraceuticals | Coformer | Coformer | Mol ratio | |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|---|---|-----|
| S1 |  | Squaric acid |  | 1/1 | |
| S2 | | <i>p</i> - Coumaric acid |  | 1/1 | |
| S3 | | Gentisic acid |  | 1/1 | |
| S4 | | Curcumine | Squaric acid |  | 1/1 |
| S5 | | Curcumin | Phloroglucinol |  | 1/1 |



Sample preparation

Growing crystalline phases by solvent evaporation method

Characterization

Micro-Raman spectrometer
(Horiba Jobin-Yvon LabRam. 300)

Conclusion

Assigned Raman spectra reveal that there is not any interactions between piperine and coformers

References