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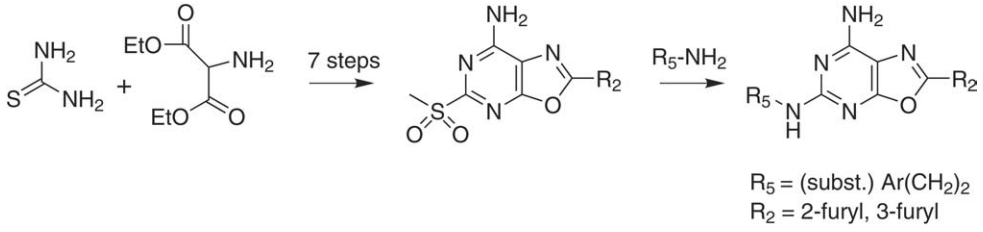
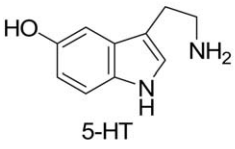
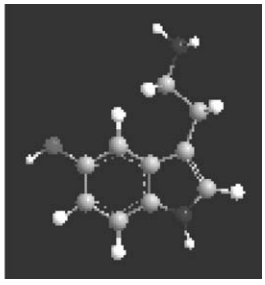
Contents

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

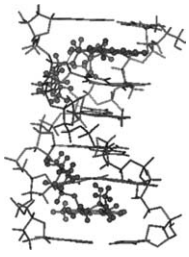


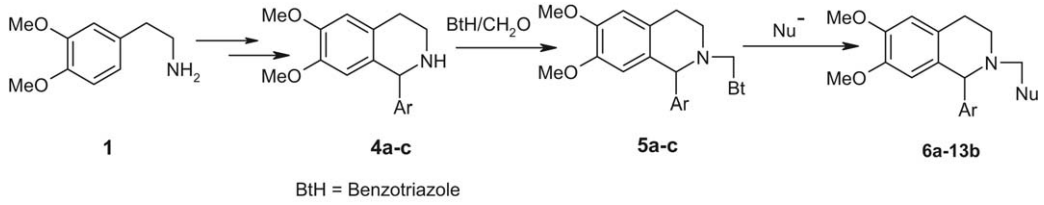
A refined model for 5-HT_4 agonist using CoMFA and receptor based alignment was produced. The predictive power of this model stems from far lower steric contribution and dominant electrostatic contribution.



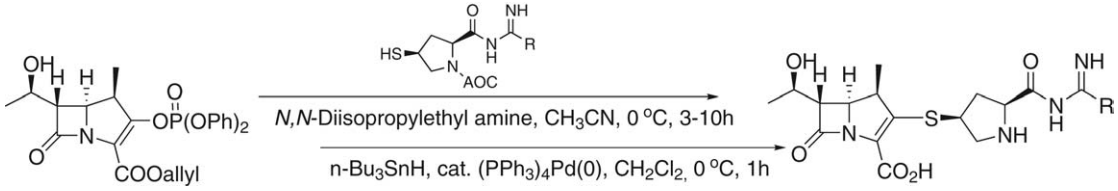


NOEs (nuclear Overhauser effect) in nuclear magnetic resonance data of 2:1 daunomycin-d$(TGATCA)_2$ complex show that drug chromophore intercalates at d-TpG/CpA sites and the conformation of DNA and drug change on binding.

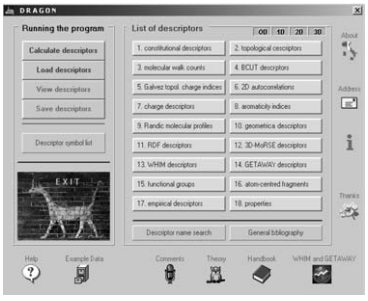




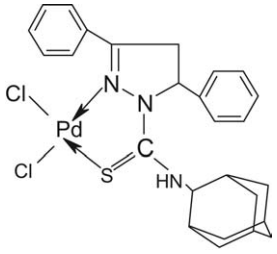
Synthesis, QSAR and *in vitro* antimicrobial activity of new substituted-tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives were describe against the standard Gram positive and Gram negative strains and compounds **4a-c** were found to be most effective.



The RDF approach has been applied to the study of the A_{2A} adenosine receptors agonist. A model able to describe around 85% of the variance in the experimental activity was developed. In contrast, no one of nine different approaches were able to explain more than 78% of the variance in the mentioned property.

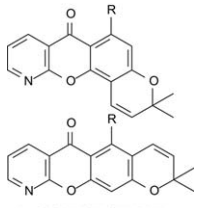


Some 1-*N*-substituted thiocarbamoyl-3,5-diphenyl-2-pyrazoline derivatives and their palladium (II) complexes were synthesized. These compounds were evaluated for their in vitro anti- amoebic activity. Compound 4a showed most promising activity.

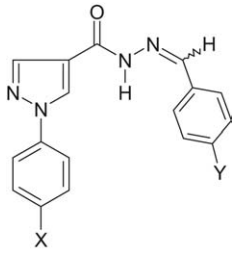


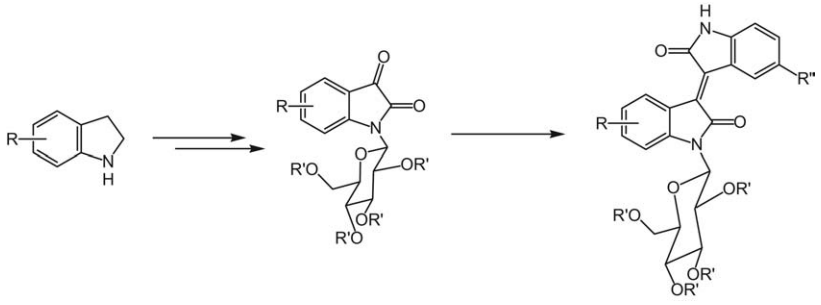
4a

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

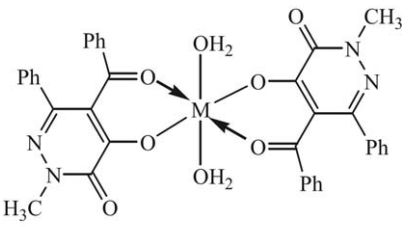


1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbohydrazides were synthesized and their leishmanicidal in vitro activities and cytotoxic effects were investigated.

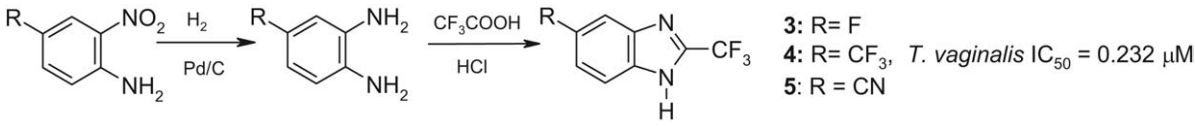




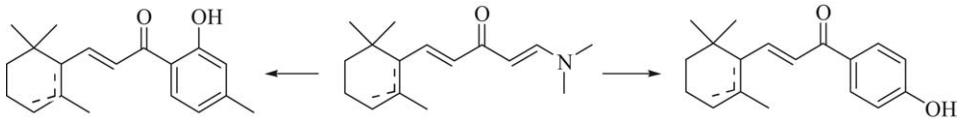
The new various metal complexes of 5-benzoyl-4-hydroxy-2-methyl-6-phenyl-2*H*-pyridazin-3-one have been synthesized and characterized. All the complexes were evaluated for their antimicrobial activities against Gram-positive, Gram-negative bacteria and fungi using micro-dilution procedure.



M: Co(II), Ni(II), Zn(II), Cd(II)

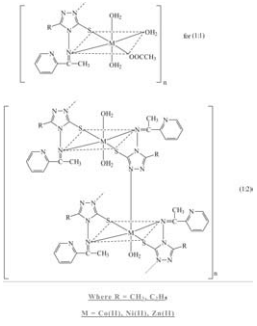


A series of 2-(Trifluoromethyl)-1H-benzimidazole derivatives with various 5- and 6-position bioisosteric substituents were prepared using a short synthetic route. Each analogue was tested in vitro against the protozoa G. intestinalis, T. vaginalis and P. falciparum. Compound 4, was 14 times more active than albendazole against T. vaginalis and also showed moderate antimalarial activity.



A series of 'retinoid-like chalcones' were synthesized from a new enaminone synthon, via a new aromatic annelation. These new derivatives have been tested *in vitro* as potential antimalarial agents

A series of metal complexes of Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) have been synthesized by 1,2,4-triazole and 2-acetylpyridine. The structures of the complexes have been proposed on the bases of various physico-chemical techniques. Antibacterial activities of few complexes have been studied.



OTHER CONTENTS

* Corresponding Author

COVER

Crystallographic structure of a histone deacetylase-like amidohydrolase from Bordetella/Alcaligenes strain FB188 (FB188 HDAH), a bacterial homologue of class 2 histone deacetylase, with a docked inhibitor. Image provided by L. Giurato, Professor A. Schwienhorst and Professor R. Ficner' s group, S. Forte. © 2006. Published by Elsevier SAS

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