

## JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research, Mysuru (Deemed to be University – Accredited `A+' Grade by NAAC)

JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty (An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution)

# **Department of Pharmacy Practice**

<u>A Brief Report on Invited Impact Pharmacy Lecture Series 2023 – Lecture 04</u> (New connections and New learning)

Date: 03.03.2023

#### Name of the presenter: Dr Sunil Sharma Professor School of Chemistry University of St Andrews Scotland, United Kingdon



### Title of the presentation:

Biocatalysis and geno chemetic strategies for natural product modifications

### Program Organized by:

Dept. of Pharmacy Practice & Pharmacy Education Unit JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty

### *New Connections and New Learning: Pharmacy Practice- "Learning in the flow of work"*

Making learning is a part of everyday work – and everyone's experience at work differs of course and it multiplies at different places. Internship training for Pharm D students is an opportunity to learn new and provide service to the needy patient population. To enhance their learning experience, the institute has created new connections and learning opportunity at various practice settings. Our students are very excited to be at new practice site(s) to learn and demonstrate/shape their competencies.

Dr Sunil Sharma is alumnus of JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty and he completed his Master of Pharmacy (Pharmaceutical Chemistry) in the year 1994-96. He served as Lecturer at JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty between 1999 – 2003. He completed his PhD (Synthetic organic chemistry) from University of East Anglia, Norwich between 2004 – 2008. He also worked as Post Doctoral Fellow & Senior Research Associate, School of Pharmacy, University of East Anglia (2008-2014) and as Senior Research Fellow, at School of Chemistry, University of St. Andrews. His research area of interest include synthesis of bioactive molecules and developing analytical tools for biochemical processes, total synthesis of natural products, multi-step synthesis and development of bio-analytical methods. His experience includes synthesis design and commercialization on multinational collaborative projects involving biologists and IP experts. He is also leading business proposition development for X-Genix Ltd, a pre spin-out company from UStaN. He has also published various research papers in international peer reviewed journals.

Dr Sharma started is presentation with a note that how interdisciplinary pharmacy learning in Indian pharmacy schools helped him to find out the importance of chemistry including synthesis, developing various schemes for chemical synthesis and analytical methods development. He explained about the Green chemistry is the design of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances. Green chemistry applies across the life cycle of a chemical product, including its design, manufacture, use, and ultimate disposal. Green chemicals either degrade to innocuous products or are recovered for further use. Plants and animals suffer less harm from toxic chemicals in the environment. Lower potential for global warming, ozone depletion, and smog formation. Less chemical disruption of ecosystems.

Green chemistry, also called sustainable chemistry, is an approach to chemistry that attempts to prevent or reduce pollution. It also tries to improve the efficiency of chemical products by changing how chemicals are designed, manufactured, and used. Some further examples of applied green chemistry are supercritical water oxidation, on water reactions, and dry media reactions. Bioengineering is also seen as a promising technique for achieving green chemistry goals. Further, he also explained about the 12 principles of green chemistry.

GenoChemetics: a new paradigm in natural product analogue synthesis. Gene expression enables selective chemical functionalization with the potential to open a multitude of horizons in natural product research, medicinal chemistry, and chemical biology. Further, he added that Bacterial natural products represent an unparalleled starting point for drug discovery, and there is much interest in the generation of analogs of such compounds in order to explore modes of action, determine structure-activity-relationships and improve bioavailability and bioactivity.

Natural products and their analogs may of course be accessed through total synthesis; excellent recent examples include the total synthesis of the antibiotic Marinomycin and generation of Rifamycin and the structurally related metabolite Salinisporamycin. . Such studies are invaluable in developing methodology, revealing potential biogenic mechanisms and providing the only access to molecules generated by rare or hard to culture organisms. However, the approach of total synthesis can be challenging, time consuming and costly. Analog generation through semi-synthesis is also limiting; with the selective chemical modification of complex molecules remaining as a longstanding challenge within chemical synthesis, and usually demanding the presence of innate chemical orthogonality within the molecule.

He also added various examples of discovering the new generation antibiotics and establishing the mechanism of action of the discovered antibiotics.

The session was then concluded by Dr Sunil Sharma by taking questions from staff and students. More than 85 students and staff were fruitfully benefited with this invited virtual guest lecture.

Dr S Ponnusankar Co-ordinator













