

Docking studies of 1,2,4-oxadiazole incorporated (2-(oxazol)-1H-imidazole) derivatives as anticancer agents

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ABSTRACT A new series of 1,2,4-oxadiazole-incorporated (2-(oxazol)-1H-imidazole) derivatives was designed and assessed through molecular docking to explore their potential as anticancer agents. The strategic fusion of oxadiazole and imidazole scaffolds was proposed to enhance pharmacological activity by strengthening binding affinity and molecular stability. *In silico* studies, including molecular docking against the tyrosine kinase targets epidermal growth factor receptor and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, along with toxicity evaluations, were conducted to identify promising drug candidates. Several of the designed compounds demonstrated strong binding affinities and favorable interactions with key active-site amino acid residues. Among them, compound 1d showed the best overall balance of Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion properties and toxicity parameters, positioning it as the most promising anticancer lead.

KEY WORDS Oxadiazole–imidazole hybrids, Molecular docking, Epidermal growth factor receptor/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 inhibitors, *In silico* absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion profiling, Anticancer drug design.

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