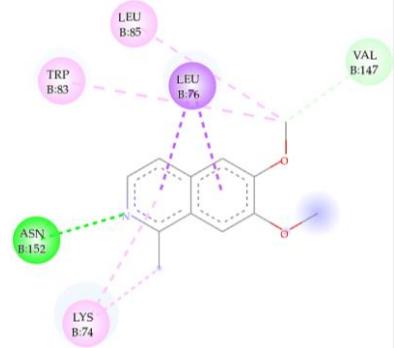
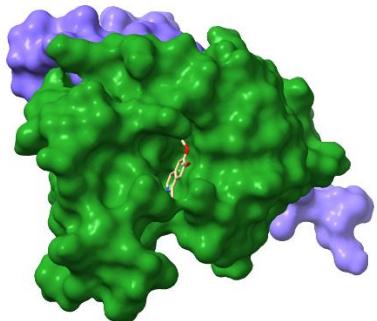
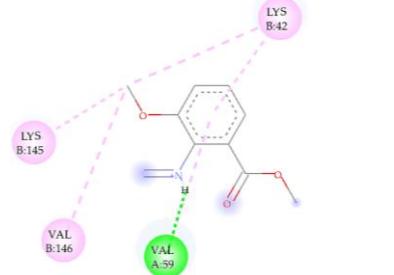
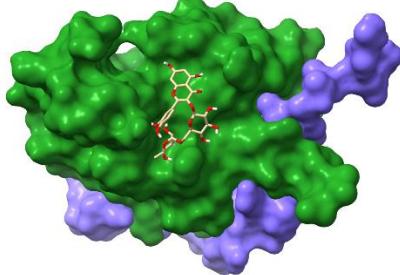


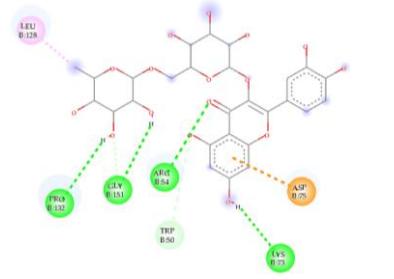
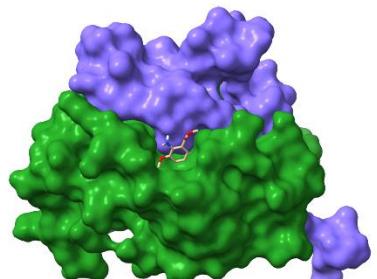
Nigellimine

-6.2

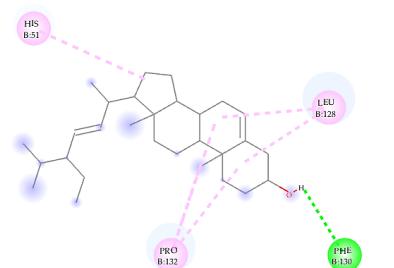
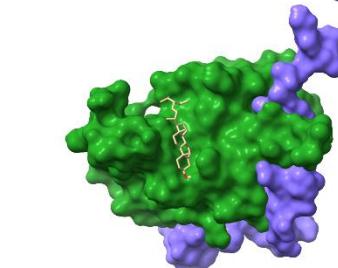
Nigelline

-5.5

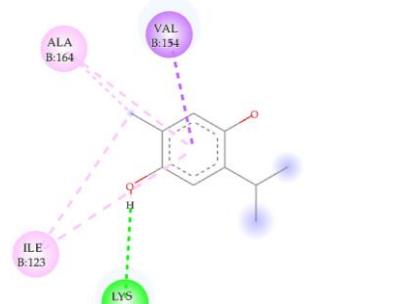
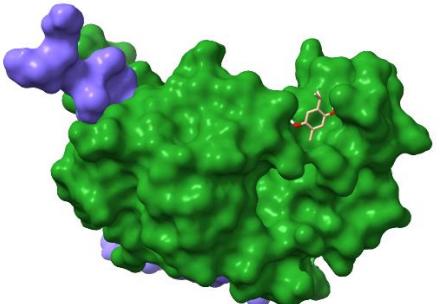
Rutin

-8.2

Stigmasterol

-8.3

Thymohydroquinone

-5.6

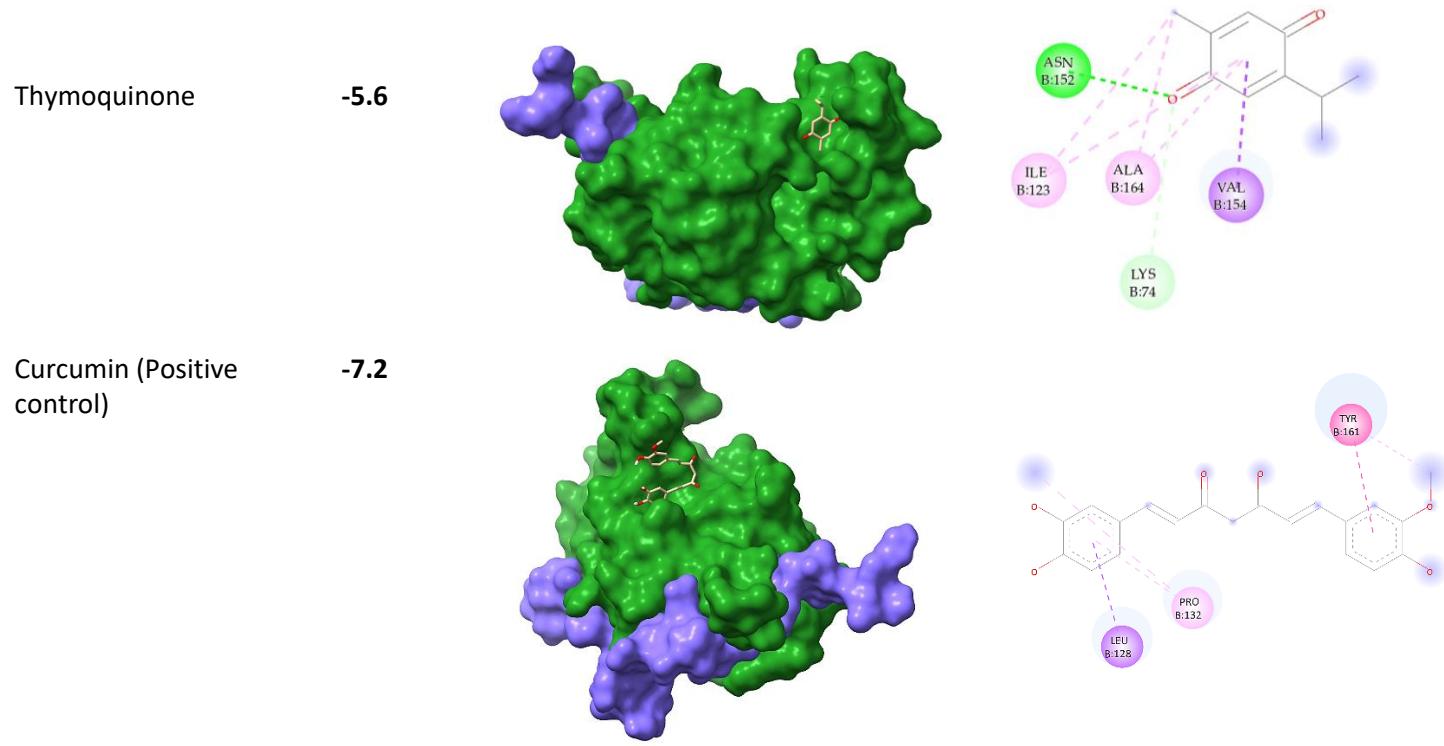
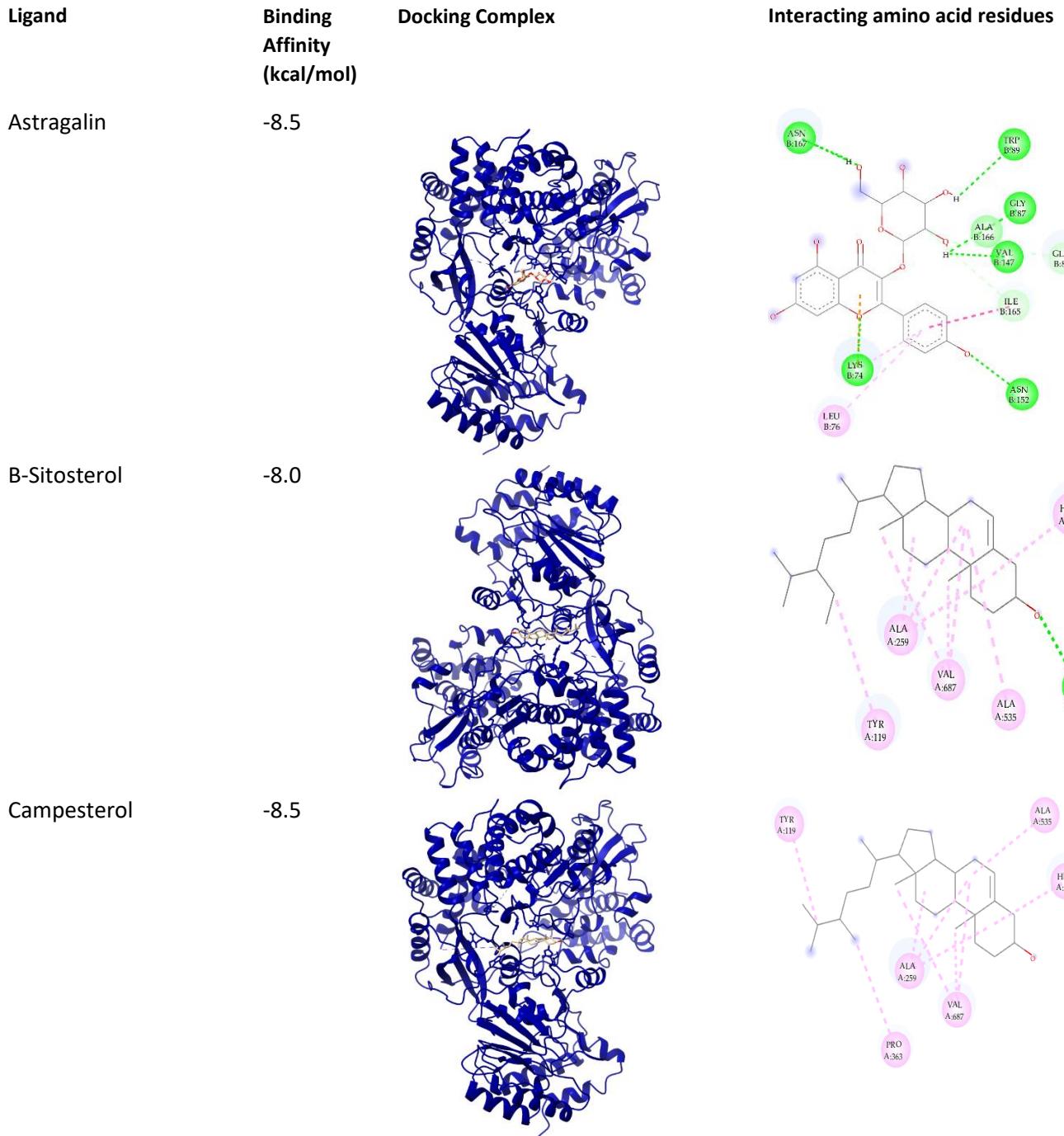
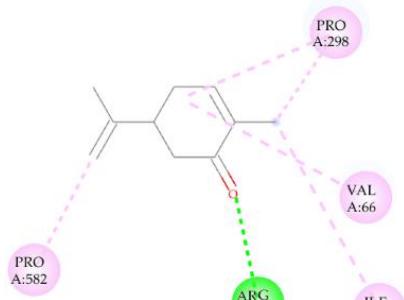
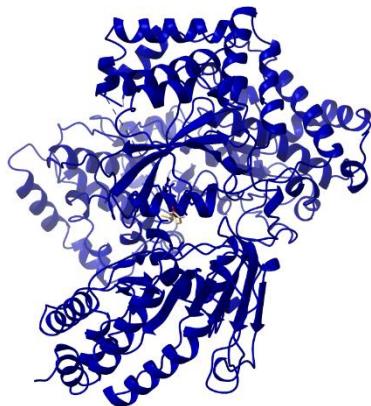


Fig. 1 Docking poses of selected phytochemicals from *N. sativa* with Dengue virus NS2BNS3 protease represented as 3-D models (Left side) and their respective 2-D line models (Right side).



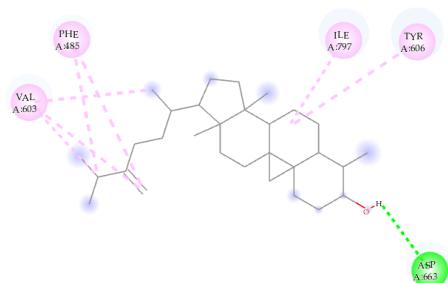
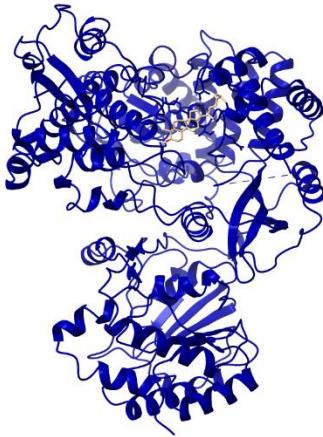
Carvone

-6.4



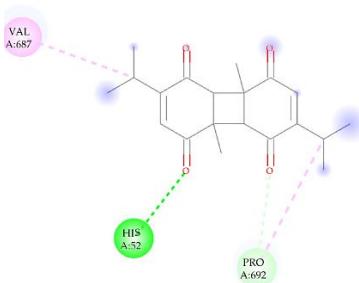
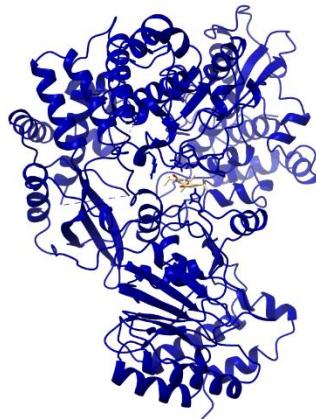
Cycloecalenol

-8.0



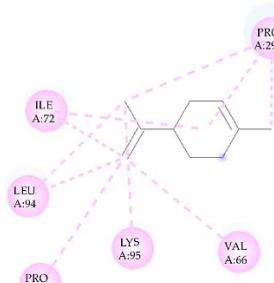
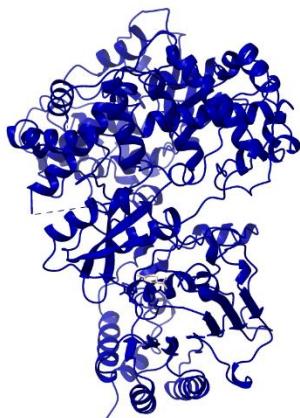
Dithymoquinone

-7.5



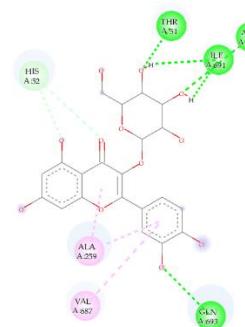
D-Limonene

-6.0



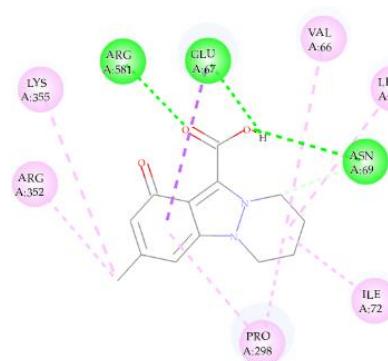
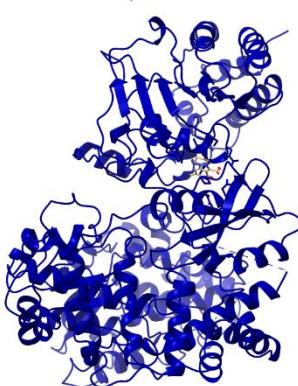
Isoquercetin

-8.6



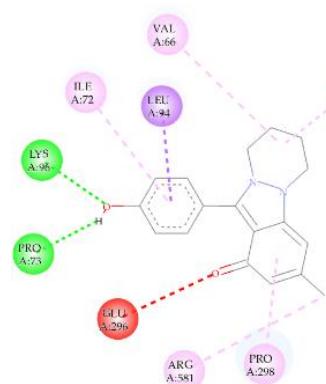
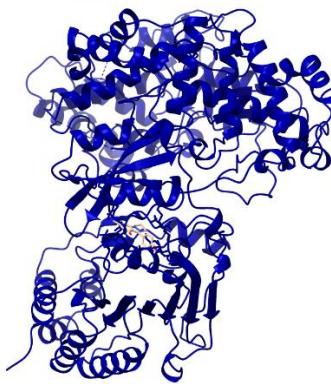
Nigellicine

-9.1



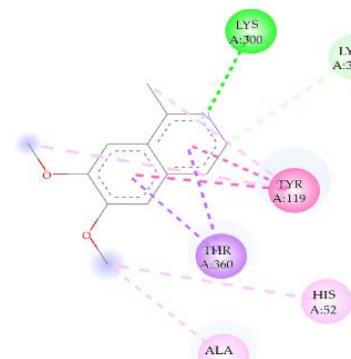
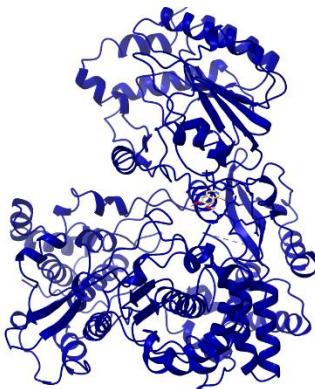
Nigellidine

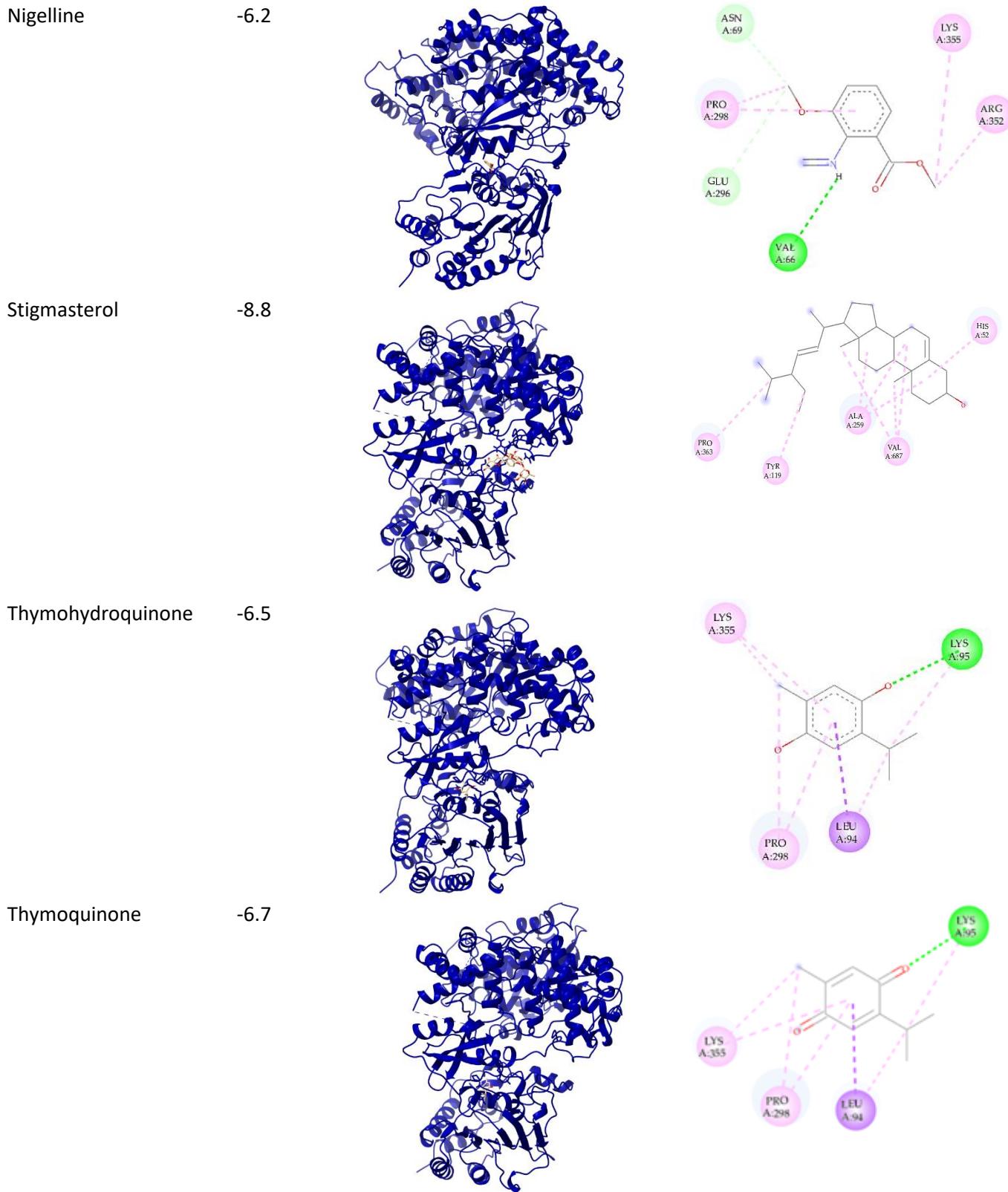
-8.4



Nigellimine

-6.1





S-Adenosyl-L-Homocysteine (**SAH**)
(Positive control)

-7.2

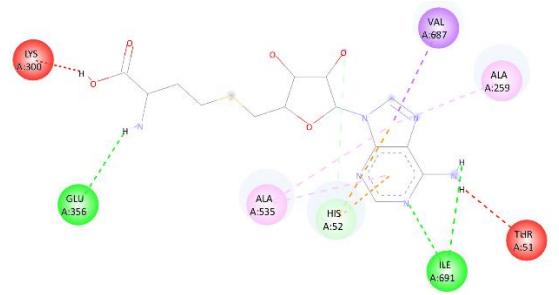
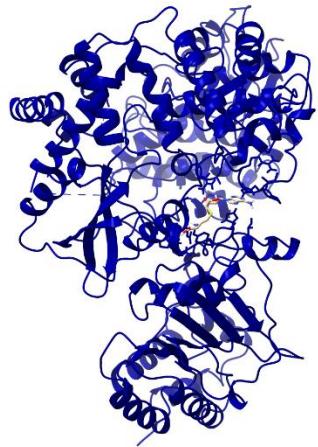


Fig. 2 Docking poses of selected phytochemicals from *N. sativa* with Dengue virus NS5 polymerase represented as 3-D models (Left side) and their respective 2-D line models (Right side).