CONTENTS

Part I : Potential NMDA Receptor Antagonist

1. Introduction 1-16

1.1 Neurodegenerative disorders 1

1.2 Alzheimer's disease 3

1.3 Therapeutic targets 5

1.3.1 Therapeutic Targets Focusing on Aβ Cascade Hypothesis 7

1.3.2 Therapeutic Targets Focusing on Tau Hypothesis 9

1.3.3 Therapeutic Targets Focusing on Glutamatergic Hypothesis 9

1.3.4 Therapeutic Targets Focusing on Cholinergic Hypothesis 10

1.3.5 Potential Findings of Therapeutics for Alzheimer's Disease from Other Perspectives 11

1.4 Excitotoxicity and NMDA receptor 12

1.5 Pathophysiology of excitotoxicity 13

2. Review of Literature 17-31

2.1 Benzazepine – a biologically active scaffold 17

2.1.1 Role of benzazepines in anxiety and other neurological disorders 17

2.1.2 Role of benzazepines as 5-HT receptor modulators 18

2.1.3 Role of benzazepines as dopaminergic receptors modulators 19

2.1.4 Role of benzazepines as acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors 21

2.1.5 Role of benzazepines as α-adrenoreceptor modulators 21

2.1.6 Role of benzazepines in cardiovascular disorders 22

2.1.7 Role of benzazepines as arginine vasopressin (AVP) receptor modulators 23

2.1.8 Role of benzazepines on different other disorders 24

2.2 Benzazepines as NMDA receptor modulators 25

3. Research Envisaged 32-34

4. Results and Discussion 35-70

4.1 Chemical Work 35

4.1.1 Synthesis of 3-Methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one derivatives 36

4.1.1.1 Synthesis of 3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-3*H*-benzo[*d*]azepine-1,2-dione **(4)** 36

4.1.1.2 Synthesis of 1-hydroxy-3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one **(5)** 37

4.1.1.3 Synthesis of 3-methyl-2-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-1-yl methanesulfonate **(6)** 38

4.1.1.4 Synthesis of 1-amino substituted 3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one derivatives **(7-24)** 38

4.1.1.5 Synthesis of 1-oxy substituted 3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one 45

derivatives **(25-27)**
4.1.2 Synthesis of 3-Ethyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one derivatives 46
4.1.2.1 Synthesis of 3-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-3*H*-benzo[*d*]azepine-1,2-dione **(31)** 46
4.1.2.2 Synthesis of 3-ethyl-1-hydroxy-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one **(32)** 48
4.1.2.3 Synthesis of 3-ethyl-2-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-1-yl methanesulfonate **(33)** 48
4.1.2.4 Synthesis of 1-amino substituted 3-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one derivatives **(34-48)** 59
4.1.3 Synthesis of 1-imino derivatives of 3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one **(49-63)** 55
4.2 Biological activity 60
4.2.1 Test compounds protected SH-SY5Y cells against NMDA-induced excitotoxicity and $A\beta_{1-42}$ aggregation inhibitory effects 61
4.2.2 Test compounds (**9** and **14**) protected primary rat hippocampal neurons against $A\beta_{1-42}$-induced excitotoxicity 66
4.2.3 Morris water maze test and Y maze test for assessing learning ability and working memory 67
4.2.4 Test compounds (**9** and **14**) showed ROS scavenging activity 68
5. Experimental 71-110
5.1 Chemical work 71
5.1.1 Synthesis of 3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one derivatives (**4-27**) 71
5.1.1.1 *N*-methyl-2-phenylethanamine **(1)** 71
5.1.1.2 2-Chloro-*N*-methyl-*N*-phenethylacetamide **(2)** 72
5.1.1.3 3-Methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one **(3)** 72
5.1.1.4 3-Methyl-4,5-dihydro-3*H*-benzo[*d*]azepine-1,2-dione **(4)** 73
5.1.1.5 1-Hydroxy-3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one **(5)** 73
5.1.1.6 3-Methyl-2-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-1-yl methanesulfonate **(6)** 74
5.1.1.7 Synthesis of 3-Methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one derivatives **(7-24)** 75
5.1.1.8 Synthesis of 1-oxy substituted 3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one derivatives **(25-27)** 85
5.1.2 Synthesis of 3-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one derivatives 87
5.1.2.1 *N*-Ethyl-2-phenylethanamine **(28)** 87
5.1.2.2 2-Chloro-*N*-ethyl-*N*-phenethylacetamide **(29)** 87
5.1.2.3 3-Ethyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one **(30)** 88

5.1.2.4 3-Ethyl-4,5-dihydro-3*H*-benzo[*d*]azepine-1,2-dione **(31)** 88
5.1.2.5 3-Ethyl-1-hydroxy-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one **(32)** 89
5.1.2.6 3-Ethyl-2-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-1-yl methanesulfonate **(33)** 89
5.1.2.7 Synthesis of 1-amino substituted 3-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one derivatives **(34-48)** 89
5.1.3 Synthesis of 1-imino derivatives of 3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]azepin-2(3*H*)-one 98
5.2 Biological activities 106
5.2.1 Cell culturing and MTT assay 106
5.2.2 Thioflavin T (ThT) assay for determining $A\beta_{1-42}$ aggregation inhibitory activity of the test compounds 107
5.2.3 Congo red (CR) binding assay for determining $A\beta_{1-42}$ aggregation inhibitory activity of the test compounds 107
5.2.4 Assessment of the effect of test compounds on cell viability challenged by $A\beta_{1-42}$–induced excitotoxicity 108
5.2.5 Morris Water Maze test for assessing spatial learning ability 108
5.2.6 Y maze test for assessing immediate working memory 108
5.2.7 ROS scavenging activity of test compounds 109
5.2.8 Statistical analysis 109
6. References 110-119

Part II : Novel Cholinesterase Inhibitors

1. Introduction 1-8
1.1 Alzheimer's disease 1
1.2 Treatment strategies in Alzheimer's disease 2
1.3 Chlorinergic hypothesis 3
1.4 Cholinesterase inhibitors 4
1.5 Quinazolinones in the treatment of AD 7
2. Review of Literature 9-23
2.1 Biological importance of quinazolinones 9
2.1.1 Quinazolinones as antimicrobial and antioxidant agents 9
2.1.2 Quinazolines and Quinazolinone as anti-cancer agents 10
2.1.3 Quinazolinones as diuretic agent 11
2.1.4 Quinazolinones as analgesics and anti-inflammatory agents 11
2.1.5 Quinazolinones as anticonvulsant agents 12
2.1.6 Quinazolinones as antiviral agents 12
2.1.7 Quinazolines as antihypertensive agents 13
2.1.8 Quinazolinones as anti-HIV agents 13
2.1.9 Quinazolines as antimalarial agents 14
2.1.10 Quinazolinones as CNS depressant agents 14
2.2 Role of quinazolines and quinazolinones in the Alzheimer's disease 14
2.3 Synthetic approaches for Quinazolinones 19

3. Research Envisaged 24-26
4. Results and Discussion 27-48
4.1 Chemical Work 27
4.1.1 Synthesis of different *N*-substituted isatoic anhydrides (**1-7**) 28
4.1.2 Synthesis of substituted 2-aminobenzamides (**8-49**) 29
4.1.3 Synthesis of 1,3-disubstituted 2-imino-2,3-dihydro-4-quinazolinones (**50-91**) 31
4.2 Biological studies 42
4.2.1 The test compounds exhibited good anticholinesterase activity 42
4.2.2 Compound (**75**) attenuated $A\beta_{1-42}$ aggregation 42
4.2.3 Test compound (**75**) showed neuroprotective effect in SH-SY5Y cells 44
4.2.4 Test compound (**75**) showed antioxidant activity in DPPH assay 45
4.2.5 Test compound (**75**) showed enhanced spatial learning ability in MWM test 45
4.2.6 Test compound (**75**) improved "spontaneous alteration" behaviour in Y maze test 46
4.2.7 Test compound (**75**) possessed ROS scavenging activity 47
5. Experimental 49-80
5.1 Chemical work 49
5.1.1 Synthesis of different *N*-substituted isatoic anhydrides **(1-7)** 49
5.1.2 Synthesis of substituted 2-aminobenzamides **(8-49)** 51
5.1.3 Synthesis of 1,3-disubstituted 2-imino-2,3-dihydro-4-quinazolinones **(50-91)** 58
5.2 Biological activities 74
5.2.1 *In vitro* AChE and BuChE inhibition assays 75
5.2.2 Thioflavin T (ThT) assay for determining $A\beta_{1-42}$ aggregation inhibitory activity of the test compounds 75
5.2.3 Congo red (CR) binding assay for determining $A\beta_{1-42}$ aggregation inhibitory activity of the test compounds 76
5.2.4 Determination of cell viability and neuroprotection against H_2O_2 insult using SH-SY5Y cells 76
5.2.5 2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl radical (DPPH) assay to determine free radical scavenging ability of the test compounds 77
5.2.6 Morris water maze test for assessing spatial learning ability 77
5.2.7 Y maze test for assessing immediate working memory 77
5.2.8 ROS scavenging activity of test compounds 78
5.2.9 Statistical analysis 78
6. References 81-88

Summary *I-III*