ABSTRACTS

Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s Diseases: Advances, Concepts and New Challenges
10th International Conference AD/PD™
Barcelona, Spain, March 9–13, 2011

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SYNTHESIS AND IN VITRO EVALUATION OF N-ALKYL-7-METHOXYTACRINE HYDROCHLORIDES AS POTENTIAL ANTI-ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE AGENTS

J. Korabecny¹, K. Musilek², O. Holas¹, M. Pohanka³, V. Opletalova¹, V. Dohnal⁴, J. Hroudova⁵, D. Jun³, Z. Fisar⁵, J. Karasova², J. Patocka⁶, K. Kuca⁷

¹Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Drug Control, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove, Charles University in Prague, ²Department of Toxicology, ³Center of Advanced Studies, Faculty of Military Health Sciences, University of Defence, Hradec Kralove, ⁴Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Jan Evangelista Purkyne, Usti nad Labem, ⁵Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General University Hospital in Prague, Prague, ⁶Department of Radiology and Toxicology, Faculty of Health and Social Studies, University of South Bohemia, Ceske Budejovice, ⁷Centre of Advanced Studies, Faculty of Military Health Sciences/University of Defence, Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic

All drugs approved for Alzheimer’s disease (AD) in clinical practice ameliorate the symptoms of the disease. Among them, acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (AChEIs) are used to increase the cholinergic activity [1]. Among them, tacrine was found to be the most toxic and due to this it was withdrawn from the market. On the contrary, tacrine low-toxic derivative called 7-MEOTA (9-amino-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine) was found to be appropriate candidate for human use [2].

Thanks to this, series of 7-MEOTA analogues (N-alkyl-7-methoxytacrine) were synthesized using standard synthetic approaches within last few years. Afterwards, their ability to inhibit cholinesterases (AChE and BuChE) was evaluated on recombinant human acetylcholinesterase (hAChE) and plasmatic human butyrylcholinesterase (hBChE).

Three novel 7-MEOTA derivatives showed promising results towards hAChE if compared with standards -tacrine or 7-MEOTA. Three other compounds resulted as potent inhibitors of hBChE. According to structure-activity relationship study, C⁶-C⁷ N-alkyl chains exert the highest cholinesterase inhibition [3,4].

The work was supported by the project - MO0FVZ0000604 (DoD, Czech Republic) and P303/11/1907 (Grant Agency, Czech Republic)