ABSTRACT

A series new (Coumarin) 2H-chromene-3-carboxamide derivatives 5a-5g are were synthesized and evaluated as monoamine oxidase A and B (MAO-A and MAO-B) inhibitors and they all are evaluate for the antidepressant activity by using animal model for antidepressant i.e. Force Swim Test (FST) and Tail Suspension Test (TST) on mice the immobility time is recorded for 6 min (360sec) after the treatment with the test compound given to mice by i.p. rout of drug administration, and reference standard used for this test is Fluoxetine the reading is note down after 1hr, 5hr and 24 hr. The result is plotted by using the Mean ± SEM of the group of animal used for the animal activity. The synthesized compound 5b shows the less Immobility time than 5a and immobility time is slightly more than the standard drug Fluoxetine.

KEYWORDS: Coumarin, MAO-A, MAO-B, Antidepressant, Force Swim Test, Tail Suspension Test, Fluoxetine.

1. INTRODUCTION

Depression is a serious and burdensome psychiatric illness associated with high rates of chronicity, relapse and that is characterized generally, by pervasive low mood, anxiety, cognitive impairment, loss of interest or pleasure in normally enjoyable activities and suicidal behaviors. According to WHO estimation, 121 million people worldwide suffer from mental depression. The high prevalence of suicide in depressed patients (up to 15%) coupled with complications arising from stress and its effect on the cardiovascular system have suggested, that it will become the second leading cause of premature death or disability worldwide by the year 2020. Despite a broad range of antidepressants available today, a significant proportion of these patients will not respond to treatment or will show an only partial response. Clinical limitations and adverse effects of currently used antidepressants necessitate the continuous development of novel, efficient and safe drugs for the treatment of depression.

Types of Depression:

The different types of depression also have different symptoms, including:

* Major or Clinical Depressive Disorder:
Along with dysthymic disorder (see below), this is the most common form of depression. Symptoms tend to reduce your ability to perform everyday activities, such as working, sleeping, studying, eating, and most anything that once gave you pleasure. This disabling condition may occur only once in your life, but more often recurs over your lifetime.

* Dysthymic disorder:
This condition, also referred to as dysthymia, tends to be less severe than clinical depression, and may not interfere with your everyday life. It usually lasts for two years or longer, and may lead to clinical depression.

* Postpartum depression:
This form of depression is diagnosed in new mothers who develop a major depressive episode within one month of delivering their baby.

* Psychotic depression:
This is the diagnosis when severe clinical depression is accompanied by a break with reality, hallucinations, delusions, or some other form of psychosis.

* Seasonal affective disorder (SAD):
A form of depression that usually eases during spring and summer months, SAD is associated with the lower levels of natural sunlight that Canadians get during the winter months.

Monoamine oxidases (MAOs) are a protein family of flavin containing amine oxido reductases that play an
Important role in the regulation and metabolism of several neurotransmitters, and their inhibitors (MAOIs) could be useful in the treatment of psychiatric and neurological diseases.\textsuperscript{[10]} Two isoforms namely as MAO-A and MAO-B have been identified based on their amino acid sequences, three-dimensional structures, substrate specificity, and inhibitor selectivity.\textsuperscript{[10]} MAO-A has a higher affinity for serotonin and noradrenaline, while MAO-B preferentially deaminates phenylethylamine and benzylamine.\textsuperscript{[10]} Despite these differences, dopamine and tyramine are common substrates for both isoforms.\textsuperscript{[10]} These properties determine the pharmacological interest of MAOIs.\textsuperscript{[10]} MAO-A inhibitors act as antidepressant and antianxiety agents, whereas MAO-B inhibitors are used alone or in combination to treat Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s diseases.\textsuperscript{[10]}

Coumarins are a large family of compounds, of natural and synthetic origin, that display a variety of pharmacological properties.\textsuperscript{[10]} Recently, coumarins and their derivatives were extensively studied to their antioxidative and enzymatic inhibition properties.\textsuperscript{[10]} Numerous functionalized coumarins have been presented as potent MAO and/or AChE inhibitors and some of them have been proposed for treating AD.\textsuperscript{[10]} Structure activity relationship of recent research showed that substitution in position 3 of the coumarin nucleus modulated MAOB inhibitory activity.\textsuperscript{[10]} When introducing an aryl amide group or an alkyl amide group in that position (Fig. 1A, B), which could provide them with additional strong selectivity inhibitory activity toward hMAO-B which is used for treatment of Antidepressant activity.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Fig1.png}
\caption{General Structure of coumarin derivatives.}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Fig2.png}
\caption{General Structure of novel coumarin derivatives.}
\end{figure}

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1: Chemicals: salicylaldehyde, diethyl malonate, piperidine.

2.2: Animals: Swiss Albino mice was buy from LACSMI Biopharm PVT. LTD. (CPCSEA NO.1277) Pimple Nilakh, Pune, 411027.

Swiss Mice (25-45g) were used for experiment.\textsuperscript{[37]} They were housed in polypropylene cages with husk bedding, renewed every 48 h under 12:12 h light dark circle at around 30±5°C.\textsuperscript{[53]} The experiment was carried out according to the guideline of the Committee for purpose of control and Supervision of Experimental on Animals (CPCSEA), New Delhi, India, and the Institutional Animal Ethical Committee (IAEC) approved protocol for this study (IAEC /Jan 2017)

2.3: Experimental work: Coumarin title derivatives 4 were synthesized according to the protocol outlined in Scheme 1.\textsuperscript{[10]} Among them, compounds 1 (ethyl 2-oxo-2H-chromene-3-carboxylate)
were prepared starting from a condensation of substituted-salicylaldehyde and the diethyl malonate. The reaction was performed in a dry schlenk tube, with piperidine as catalyst, ethanol as solvent, reflux for 2 h. Using simple sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid, proved to be an efficient alternative method for the synthesis of compounds 2 (2-oxo-2H-chromene-3-carboxylic acid). The key intermediate compounds 3 (2-oxo-2H-chromene-3-carbonyl chloride) were obtained through the conventional thionyl chloride and compounds 2, the reaction was performed in a dry schlenk tube, thionyl chloride also used as solvent, reflux for 1 h. The structure of compound 4a-4g was determined by IR, NMR and Mass Spectra of Compound.

Scheme 1: General Synthetic scheme of 3-carboxamide coumarin derivative.

Reagent and conditions: (A) CH2(COOC2H5)2, urea & SnCl2, reflux 3 h; (B) NaOH, reflux 3 h, HCl, pH ¼ 2; (C) SO2Cl, reflux 1 h; (D) Substituted amines, 1,4-Dioxane & Pyridine, 25°C, 24hr Stirring.

2.4: Evaluation of Antidepressant Activity:
Evaluation of Antidepressant activity of finally synthesized compound is checked by animal model of antidepressant “Force Swim Test” (FST) and “Tail Suspension Test” (TST) in this the synthesized compound is checked against the Fluoxetine as a standard compound as antidepressant, and the immobility time is checked after interval of 1hr, 5hr and 24hrs.
Grouping is done by taking 5 animal is one group for each compound testing.

The Animal ethical committee approval for testing on animal is must.

**Force Swim Test:**

**Equipment:** Cylindrical swim tank (small sulo bin is ideal) filled with tepid water to a depth exceeding the length of the rat including tail. [63] Normal laboratory up lighting is required.

**Procedure:**
Mice of weigh 20–40 g are used. [4] They are brought to the laboratory at least one day before the experiment and are housed separately in Plastic cages with free access to food and water. [14] Naive mices are individually forced to swim inside a vertical Plexiglas cylinder (height: 40 cm; diameter: [4] 18 cm, containing 15 cm of water maintained at 25 °C). [1] Mice placed in the cylinders for the first time are initially highly active, vigorously swimming in circles, trying to climb the wall or diving to the bottom. [4] After 2–3 min activity begins to subside and to be interspersed with phases of immobility or floating of increasing length. [4] After 5–6 min immobility reaches a plateau where the mices remain immobile for approximately 80% of the time. [4] After 15 min in the water the mices are removed and allowed to dry in a heated enclosure (32 °C) before being returned to their home cages. [4] They are again placed in the cylinder 24 h later and the total duration of immobility is measured during a 5 min test. [4] Floating behavior during this 5 min period has been found to be reproducible in different groups of mice. [1] An animal is judged to be immobile whenever it remains floating passively in the water in a slightly hunched but upright position, its nose just above the surface. [12] Test drugs or standard are administered one hour prior to testing. [46] Since experiments with the standard drug (fluoxetine / imipramine) showed that injections 1, 5 and 24 h prior the test gave the most stable results in reducing floating these times are chosen for the experiment.

![Figure 3: Force Swim Test.](image)

**Tail suspension test:**

**Procedure:**
Mice of weigh 20–40 g are used preferentially. [10] They are housed in plastic cages for at least 10 days prior to testing in a 12 h light cycle with food and water freely available. [14] Animals are transported from the housing room to the testing area in their own cages and allowed to adapt to the new environment for 1 h before testing. [21] Groups of 10 animals are treated with the test compounds or the vehicle by intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) [21] 30 min prior to testing. [1] For the test the mice are suspended on the edge of a shelf 58 cm above a table top by adhesive tape placed approximately 1 cm from the tip of the tail. [21] The duration of immobility is recorded for a period of 5 min. [1] Mice are considered immobile when they hang passively and completely motionless for at least 1 min.

![Figure 4: Tail suspension test.](image)
3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
An attempt was made to synthesize seven derivatives of coumarin-3-carbonyl chloride and substituted Amine and evaluated for their antidepressant activity. Synthesis of targeted compounds. Establishment of structures of targeted compounds on the basis of Infra-red spectra, NMR spectra and Mass spectrum. Evaluation of targeted compounds for their antidepressant activity by Force Swim Test and Tail Suspension Test.

5a) N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-carboxamide.
(C_{18}H_{13}NO_3). $^1$H-NMR Data: δ10.74 1H–NH, δ3.84 1H-CH$_3$ of OCH$_3$, 7.39-7.76 5H of Aromatic Multiplet, Mass data: 296.0913 m/z, m.p.: 245-247 ºC, Rf: 0.60, Yield: 80%

5b) N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-carboxamide.
(C$_{17}$H$_{12}$NO$_3$). $^1$H-NMR Data: δ10.89 1H–NH, δ8.329 1H of CH, δ 6.402-6.432 5H- Aromatic Multiplet, Mass Data: 282.5791 m/z, m.p.: 290-292 ºC, Rf: 0.80, Yield: 75%)

5c) N-(4-Flurophenyl)-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-carboxamide.

Result of Antidepressant activity:
1. Result of Force Swim Test:
Table: Result of the Force Swim Test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Immobility Time (Sec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After 1h (Mean ± SEM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Control (DMSO 1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>5a 10mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>5b 10mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>5c 10mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>5d 10mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>5e 10mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>5f 10mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>5g 10mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>FLX 10 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C$_{18}$H$_{13}$FO$_3$). $^1$H-NMR Data: δ10.89 1H–NH, δ9.03 1H of CH, Mass Data: 270.25 m/z, m.p: 310-312 ºC, Rf: 0.70, Yield: 60%

5d) N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-carboxamide.
(C$_{18}$H$_{15}$ClO$_3$). $^1$H-NMR Data: δ10.89 1H–NH, δ9.03 1H of CH, δ7.39-7.77 5H of Aromatic Multiplet, Mass Data: 301.1412 m/z, m.p: 295-296 ºC, Rf: 0.40, Yield: 65%

5e) N-cyclopropane-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-carboxamide.
(C$_{18}$H$_{13}$NO$_3$). $^1$H-NMR Data: δ2.510 1H–NH, δ0.846 2H Doublet of Ring, δ7.428-7.894 5H of Aromatic Multiplet, Mass Data: 229.0700 m/z, m.p: 235-237 ºC, Rf: 0.55, Yield: 40%

5f) 2-oxo-N-(pyridin-2-yl)-2H-chromene-3-carboxamide.
(C$_{18}$H$_{15}$NO$_3$). $^1$H-NMR Data: δ10.765-1H of NH, δ8.63 1H of CH, δ6.39-7.76 5H of Aromatic Multiplet Mass Data: 267.0607 m/z, m.p: 220-224 ºC, Rf: 0.45, Yield: 60%

5g) 3-(1H-indole-1-carbonyl)-2H-chromen-2-one.
(C$_{18}$H$_{13}$NO$_3$). Mass Data: 291.06 m/z, m.p: 280-282 ºC, Rf: 0.40, Yield: 50%
Graphical representation of Antidepressant activity by Force Swim Test (FST):

**One-way ANOVA data After 1h**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Immobility Time (Sec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5c</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5e</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5f</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5g</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FXT</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3.1: Effect of synthesized Coumarin derivative and Standard drug (Fluoxetine i.e.FXT) on mice by FST after 1h.

**One-way ANOVA data After 5 h**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Immobility Time (Sec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5c</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5e</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5f</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5g</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FXT</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3.2: Effect of synthesized Coumarin derivative and Standard drug (Fluoxetine i.e.FXT) on mice by FST after 5h.
2: Result of Tail Suspension Test:
Table: Result of Tail Suspension Test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Immobility Time (Sec)</th>
<th>After 1h (Mean ± SEM)</th>
<th>After 5h (Mean ± SEM)</th>
<th>After 24h (Mean ± SEM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Control (DMSO 1%)</td>
<td>189.8±2.01</td>
<td>185.6 ± 3.750</td>
<td>183.6± 3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>5a 10mg/kg</td>
<td>131.6 ±2.04</td>
<td>103.8 ±6.90</td>
<td>128.8 ± 1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>5b 10mg/kg</td>
<td>101.8 ± 4.2</td>
<td>95.2 ±6.445</td>
<td>95.2 ± 6.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>5c 10 mg/kg</td>
<td>151.6 ± 3.32</td>
<td>145.4 ±6.416</td>
<td>145.4 ± 6.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>5d 10 mg/kg</td>
<td>135.6±2.06</td>
<td>127.8±6.35</td>
<td>144.6 ± 5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>5e 10mg/kg</td>
<td>144.2±3.87</td>
<td>144.6±5.81</td>
<td>103.8±6.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>5f 10mg/kg</td>
<td>145.2±1.85</td>
<td>128.6±7.153</td>
<td>128.6±7.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>5g 10mg/kg</td>
<td>176.4±2.48</td>
<td>176.2±3.597</td>
<td>176.2±3.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>FLX 10mg/kg</td>
<td>90.4 ± 1.80</td>
<td>75.40±4.71</td>
<td>73.0±3.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group I=Vehicle treated (without any compound),
Group II to VIII = Synthesized Compounds [5(a) to 5(g)] (10 mg/kg)
Group IX= Standard Drug [Fluoxetine] (10mg/kg)
Graphical representation of Antidepressant activity by Tail Suspension Test (TST):

**Figure 4.1**: Effect of synthesized Coumarin derivative and Standard drug (Fluoxetine i.e.FXT) on mice by TST after 1h.

**Figure 4.2**: Effect of synthesized Coumarin derivative and Standard drug (Fluoxetine i.e.FXT) on mice by TST after 5h.
**4. CONCLUSION**

All the synthesized compounds have been screened for their Antidepressant activities.

Antidepressant activity is checked by Force Swim Test and Tail suspension model in that the Compound Code 5(b) is more active than 5(a) i.e. shows the markedly decrease in immobility then all other compounds.

The all compound is compared to the Fluoxetine as standard antidepressant drug (Brand name: Fludac 20mg Cap. Mfg by CADILA Pharmaceutical).

\[ \text{FLX} > 5(b) > 5(a) \]

The one way ANOVO study shows the data is significant.

In this synthesis, new class of 3–substituted coumarin derivatives were synthesized and evaluated for Antidepressant activity.

**5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to thank all people who have helped and inspired me during my M. Pharm research work.

I am very much thankful to the principal, MVP Samaj’s College of pharmacy, Nashik, for providing infrastructure and all the necessary facilities for this research work.

Once again I would like to thank all the people mentioned & those that I have unknowingly failed to mention but have been instrumental in the culmination of this project into a successful endeavor.

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