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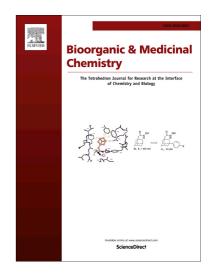
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Isoindoline-1,3-dione derivatives targeting cholinesterases: Design, synthesis and

biological evaluation of potential anti-Alzheimer's agents

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Abstract

Alzheimer's disease is a fatal neurodegenerative disorder with a complex etiology.

Because the available therapy brings limited benefits, the effective treatment for Alzheimer's

disease remains the unmet challenge. Our aim was to develop a new series of donepezil-based

compounds endowed with inhibitory properties against cholinesterases and β-amyloid

aggregation. We designed the target compounds as dual binding site acetylcholinesterase

inhibitors with N-benzylamine moiety interacting with the catalytic site of the enzyme and an

isoindoline-1,3-dione fragment interacting with the peripheral anionic site of the enzyme. The

results of pharmacological evaluation lead us to identify a compound 3b as the most potent

and selective human acetylcholinesterase inhibitor (hAChE IC₅₀ = 0.361 μ M). Kinetic studies

revealed that 3b inhibited acetylcholinesterase in non-competitive mode. The result of the

parallel artificial membrane permeability assay for the blood-brain barrier indicated that the

compound 3b would be able to cross the blood-brain barrier and reach its biological targets in

the central nervous system. The selected compound **3b** represents a potential lead structure for

further development of anti-Alzheimer's agents.

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