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Patent Search

Invention Title	NOVEL (1E,6E)-1-(4-(2-([1,1'-BIPHENYL]-4-YL)-2-OXOETHOXY)-3-METHOXYPHENYL)-7-(4-HYDROXY-3-METHOXYPHENYL)HEPTA-1,6-DIENE ITS SYNTHESIS AND USES THEREOF
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Abstract:

Novel (1E,6E)-1-(4-(2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-2-oxoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)-7-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)hepta-1,6-diene-3,5-dione as anti-PCOS agent, and methods and uses thereof, are described in this invention. The compounds reported herein can be used for the treatment of PCOS and associated complications in any pharmaceutical compositions containing these compounds and to the use of such compounds and composition in medicines either alone or in combination with other compounds or formulation.

Complete Specification

FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to novel (1E,6E)-1-(4-(2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-2-oxoethoxy)-3-methoxyphenyl)-7-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)hepta-1,6-diene-3,5-dione, its synt and uses thereof, covering anti-polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

Poly-Cystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) is common amongst adolescent and pre-menopausal women, affecting 4-20% of reproductive women globally [Deswal R, Nar Dang A, Pundir CS. The prevalence of polycystic ovary syndrome: a brief systematic review. Journal of Human Reproductive Sciences. 2020 Oct;13(4):261.]. Luteinizing hormone (LH)/Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) imbalance due to abnormally frequent pulsatile stimulation of the hypothalamus, and consequent surge in androg levels due to over-secretion of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) in the women's triggers polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Hirsutism, acne, insulin resistance, irregular menses, and obesity are the characteristic symptoms of PCOS [Balen A. The pathophysiology of polycystic ovary syndrome: trying to understand PCOS and endocrinology. Best practice & research clinical obstetrics & gynaecology. 2004 Oct 1;18(5):685-706.]. Biochemically, PCOS is typically characterized by elevated testosterone levels, accompanied by diminished blood progesterone levels. The current mainstay treatment for PCOS and its complications include oral contraceptives (estrogen progesterone-based), antihyperglycemic drugs (metformin and gliptins), temporary symptomatic relief by androgen inhibitors (finasteride, spironolactone), eflornithine cream (for hirsutism) and GnRH agonists to restore LH-FSH balance. However, none of these treatments can be long-term, due to their severe adverse effects, including impotency, alopecia, gynecomastia, etc. Also, steroidal treatment has severe hormonal adverse effects [Witchel SF, Oberfield SE, Peña AS. Polycystic ovary syndrome pathophysiology, presentation, and treatment with emphasis on adolescent girls. Journal of the Endocrine Society. 2019 Aug;3(8):1545-73.]. Poirier D. Inhibitors of 17

View Application Status



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