CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Valproic acid analogues were synthesized by modification on carboxyl group of the parent compound, valproic acid. The general methods of synthesis were started from reactivation of valproic acid by conversion into valproyl chloride. Then, valproyl chloride was allowed to react with appropriate nucleophiles to obtain (N,N-dimethylaminoethyl)-2-propylpentanoate, (N,N-diethylaminomethyl)-2-propylpentamide, N(2′-propylpentanoyl -2-pyrrolidinone, N(2-propylpentanoyl) urea and N(2-propylpentanoyl) thiourea.