

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

Fig. 1.1. Differentiation between ischemic and hemorrhagic brain damage and respective occurrence percentages globally	2
Fig. 1.2. Broad categorization of cerebral ischemic damage	2
Fig. 2.1. Cerebral ischemia pathophysiological cascade	17
Fig. 2.2. Chemical Structure of Withanolide A	25
Fig. 2.3. Structure of Estrogen Hormones	26
Fig. 2.4.: Chemical Structures of (a) Progesterone and (b) Allopregnanolone	27
Fig. 2.5.: Structure of Prolactin	28
Fig. 2.6. : Types of experimental models in cerebral ischemia	29
Fig. 2.7. : Representation of Circle of Willis	30
Fig. 2.8. : Induction of global cerebral ischemia by bilateral common carotid artery occlusion	31
Fig. 3.1. : PARP-1 plays a pivotal role in caspase-independent cell death by recruiting AIF and depleting cell energy reservoir	47
Fig. 3.2: Structures for known PARP-1 inhibitors	48
Fig. 3.3. : Comparison of binding energies of inhibitors and <i>W. somnifera</i> phytochemicals	52
Fig. 3.4.a-c: Interaction pattern of inhibitors FR257517, PJ34 and Talazoparib with amino acid residues of catalytic domain of PARP-1	56
Fig. 3.5.a-e: Interaction pattern of <i>W. somnifera</i> phytochemicals having binding energy lower than -11.00 kcal/mol with PARP-1 catalytic domain	57
Fig. 3.6.: Stigmasterol binding at (a) the catalytic site; (b) off-target domain	59
Fig. 3.7.: Withaferin A binding at (a) the catalytic site; (b, c) off-target domains.	59
Fig. 3.8.: Withacnustin binding at (a) the catalytic site; (b) off-target domain	59
Fig. 3.9. : Comparison of hydrogen binding and hydrophobic interaction pattern of Talazoparib and Withanolide A with PARP-1 catalytic domain.	64
Fig. 4.1. : Schematic for study of neuroprotection by WA in mice model of global cerebral ischemia.	76

Fig. 4.2. (a) Brain Penetration of WA following intra-nasal administration; (b) UV-HPLC chromatogram of WA obtained from brain homogenate after 30 minutes of intra nasal administration.	81
Fig. 4.3.: Effect of WA on cerebral infarction.	82
Fig. 4.4.: Effect of WA on BBB disruption	83
Fig. 4.5.: Effect of WA on cerebral edema	84
Fig. 4.6.: Restoration of neurotransmitter levels by WA post-treatment	85
Fig. 4.7.: Effect of WA on cerebral calcium and nitrate levels	86
Fig. 4.8.: Effect of WA post-treatment on brain histopathology	87
Fig. 4.9. Evaluation of effect of WA on brain cell death	88
Fig. 5.1: Role of Rip-1 Kinase in necroptosis pathway	99
Fig. 5.2.: Chemical structures of (a) Necrostatin-1; (b) Necrostatin-4	100
Fig. 5.3. Interation pattern of RIPK1 and Estrogen hormones.	107
Fig. 5.4. (a) Interaction pattern of Necrostatin-1; Interaction pattern of Necrostatin-4 (ball and stick) with RIPK1 (ribbon)	108
Fig 5.5. Surface structure of RIPK1 showing the hydrophobic back-pocket and bonded inhibitors	110
Fig. 6.1.: Schematic representation of experimental procedure for in-vivo studies	121
Fig. 6.2.: Effect of different doses of E4 on cerebral infarction	125
Fig. 6.3.: Effect of E4 post-treatment on EB extravasation in mice brain	126
Fig. 6.4.: Effect of E4 post-treatment on brain-water content	127
Fig. 6.5.: Effect of E4 post-treatment on glutamate concentration in various brain parts.	128
Fig. 6.6.: Effect of different doses of E4 on GABA levels in cortex, cerebellum and hippocampus	129
Fig. 6.7.: Effect of different doses of E4 on cerebral calcium levels	130
6.8.: Effect of E4 post-treatment on brain nitrate concentration	131
Fig. 6.9.: Effect of E4 post-treatment on CBF	132

Fig. 6.10.: Hematoxylin and Eosin staining of brain cortical region of different experimental groups	133
Fig. 7.1.: Experimental workflow for cerebral ischemia induction and PRL administration	144
Fig. 7.2.: Changes in physiological parameters due to PRL post-treatment	148
Fig. 7.3.: Effect of different doses of PRL on changes in neurotransmitter levels	149
Fig. 7.4.: Restoration of calcium levels in different brain parts upon PRL treatment	150
Fig. 7.5.: Effect of different doses of PRL on nitrate levels in various brain regions	151
Fig. 7.6.: Dose dependent reduction of cerebral infarction as an effect of PRL treatment	152
Fig. 7.7.: Reduction of cerebral edema with treatment of different doses of PRL	153
Fig. 7.8.: Effect of different doses of PRL on brain cell death	154