
synthesis and reactions of some heterocyclic compounds containing nitrogen and sulphur and study of some its biological effects

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Summary The thesis comprises the following: a-Organic synthesis of some new quinoxaline and triazine derivatives. b-Study of biochemical effects of some synthetic compounds.

a. The organic synthesis The project aimed to synthesis some new quinoxaline. Thus the reaction of 4-nitrophenylene diamine with α -diketones namely benzil, 9,10-phenanthraquinone and/or acenaphthenquinone resulted in cyclocondensation affording the corresponding quinoxaline derivative.

Scheme 1 $\text{Ar-C-CH}_2\text{-C-CEtX} = \text{H}$; $\text{Ar} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_1(\text{P})$ $\text{X} = \text{NO}_2$; $\text{Ar} = \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{P})\text{NH}_2$

Summary ii When o-phenylenediamine derivatives were allowed to react with arylpyruvate derivatives resulted in cyclocondensation affording the quinoxaline derivative.

Scheme 2 In the present study it was found that cyclocondensation of 2-chlorobenzylidene pyruvic acid and o-phenylenediamine yielded arylvinylquinoxaline (Scheme 3).

Scheme 3 $\text{Ar} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{o})$

Summary iii arylvinylquinoxaline seemed of appeared to be suitable for further heteroannulation. Thus refluxing quinoxaline derivatives with P2S5 in pyridine yielded thienoquinoxaline.

Scheme 4 When quinoxaline derivative was allowed to react with Ac2O in acetic acid yielded the ester derivative not furoquinoxaline. The formation of furoquinoxaline was achieved by refluxing of 3a in acetic anhydride. The structure of was proved by the absence of CO absorption band in its IR spectra (Scheme 5).

Scheme 5 $\text{Ar} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{P})$

Summary iv Hydrazinolysis of quinoxaline derivative using hydrazine hydrate in ethanolic solution yielded 1,2-dihydro-1,2,4-triazine[3,4-b]quinoxaline.

Scheme 6 The reaction of quinoxaline with semicarbazide afforded pyridazinoquinoxaline.

Scheme 7 Chlorolysis of quinoxaline derivatives using POCl3 afforded the corresponding chloroquinoxaline derivatives.

Scheme 8 When 2-chloroquinoxaline was subjected to aminolysis with arylamine namely aniline and/or anthranilic acid in ethanolic solution resulted in dechloroamination affording arylaminoquinoxalines.

Summary v The author has now studied the intramolecular cyclization reaction of arylaminoquinoxaline. Thus, arylaminoquinoxaline underwent intramolecular cyclodehydration in refluxing

POC13 to give quinazolinoquinoxaline. Ar = C₆H₄Cl(o) Scheme 10 In this study the author investigated the reaction sodium azide with chloroquinoxaline derivative yielded tetrazoloquinoxaline, the structure of compound was proved by the disappearance of azido group in IR spectra. Ar = C₆H₄Cl(o) Scheme 11 C₆H₅COCl NArN NHNH₂ N NHC₆H₅ CO-NH Summary vi Hydrazinolysis of chloroquinoxaline yielded the hydrazinoquinoxaline. N Ar+ NH₂NH₂N Cl using hydrazine hydrate Ar = C₆H₄Cl(o) Scheme 12 The author now investigate the reaction of hydrazinoquinoxaline with electrophilic reagents. Thus, the addition of amino function of hydrazinoquinoxaline to the electrophilic carbon of thiocyanate afforded thiosemicarbazide derivative. N Ar n N ~ ~ Ar + NH₄N = C = SN NHNI-12 N NHNH-C-NH₂ I S Ar = C₆H₄Cl(o) Scheme 13 hydrazinoquinoxaline was reacted with benzoyl chloride to yield the hydrazide derivative. Ar = C₆H₄Cl(o) Scheme 14 The author now investigate the possible cyclization of the hydrazide derivative to triazoloquinoxaline. Thus, refluxing of the hydrazide derivative and POC13 reacted intramolecular cyclodehydration affording triazoloquinoxaline. Summary vii P 0 C IsNC 6H s • C = N Scheme 15 The author has now investigate the nucleophilic substitution of chloroquinoxaline using sulphur nucleophile. Thus the reaction of ethyl thioglycolate in basic medium resulted in SN reaction affording mercapto derivative. N ClAr H SC H₇CO₂EtN SCH₂CO₂EtAr = C₆H₄Cl(o) Scheme 16 The utilization of benzylidine pyruvic acid derivative for the synthesis of triazine was also studied. Thus the condensation of benzylidine pyruvic acid with semi and thiosemicarbazide resulted in heterocyclization affording triazine derivative. OH00XH₂N —C —NH NH₂a, Ar = C₆H₄Cl(0); X = 0b, Ar = C₆H₄Cl(0); X = S Scheme 17 Summary ix b. The biological activity: Numerous publications describe the synthesis of triazines possessing a variety of pharmacological activities The tested compounds 37a and 37b were selected due to the biological activities of triazines. In the toxicity studies, it was found that the tested compounds 37a and 37b were considered to be non lethal to the dose 160 mg/kg. The most effective doses for the inhibition of Ehrlich carcinoma cell EAC growth for 37a and 37b were found 50 mg/kg. Treatment of EAC bearing mice with single dose of the tested compounds 37a and 37b was studied. Single dose induced remarkable decrease by 49.16% (P