### Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I would like to thank God Almighty for giving me the strength, knowledge and ability to undertake this research work and to persist and complete it satisfactorily. Without his blessings, this achievement would not have been possible.

I acknowledge my perspicacious sense of gratitude towards the Management and the Principal **Dr. (Mrs) S. Nirmala, MBA., M.Phil., Ph.D., PSGR Krishnammal College for Women, Coimbatore**, for providing the necessary infrastructure to carry out my research work in this renowned institution.

I am extremely grateful and highly thankful to Dr. (Mrs) Subramanian Chitra, M.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.D. Associate Professor and Head, Department of Chemistry, PSGR Krishnammal College for Women, Coimbatore. She has been there providing her heartfelt support and guidance at all times and has given me invaluable guidance, inspiration and suggestions in my quest for knowledge, for her valuable support towards the successful completion of this work.

I acknowledge my sincere indebtedness and profound sense of gratitude to Dr. (Mrs) A. Shamitha Begum, Dean Administration and Dr. (Mrs) K Parameswari, Controller of Examinations, former Heads, Department of Chemistry, PSGR Krishnammal College for Women, Coimbatore, for their encouragement during the course of this research work.

I find it difficult to write something in brief to acknowledge my research guide, **Dr. (Mrs) G. Selvi.** Her invariable inspiration, inestimable guidance and constructive criticism helped a lot to focus my views in the proper perception. I take this opportunity to express my genuine sense of gratefulness and admiration towards her for guiding me in the right direction throughout the course of this work.

Besides my research guide, I would like to heartfelt thanks the Doctoral Committee Member, Dr. N. Sampath Kumar, Assistant professor, Department of Chemistry, Chikkanna Govt Arts College, Tiruppur, for his discerning comments and encouragement.

I will not forget to acknowledge members of teaching, non-teaching staff and colleagues of the Department of Chemistry PSGR Krishammal College for Women, for their hearty co-operation. I take this opportunity to thank Dr. Chandrasekharan. K, Professor & Head, Department of Physics and Mr. Shiju. E, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Technology Calicut.

Also, I like to record my acknowledgement to Dr. Ramadasan Kuttan, Research Director, Department of Biochemistry, Amala Cancer Research centre, Thrissur and Dr. Lifu. V.B, Post Doctoral Research Fellow, Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala for their help.

My síncere thanks to **Dr. M. Kulandhaível, Assocíate Professor, Department** of Microbiology, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education for useful discussions and crucial biological studies.

I express my sincere thanks to Mrs. Sathyapríyadarshní, Assístant Professor, Department of Chemistry, PSGR Kríshnammal College for Women, Coímbatore, for her valuable support related to this thesis work. I express my sincere thanks to Mageswarí D for her help during my work.

I would like to thank **Dr. (Mrs.) Krithika. A,** who as a good friend, was always willing to help and give her best suggestions.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to **Mrs. Vidya. E**, who has helped me during the mid stages of this work and also for ardently supporting me throughout the period of this work.

I owe a big thank you to Mr. Gangadharan.C.H, former principal, Govt. College Madappally and Dr.Titus K Mathew, Professor, Dept of Physics CUSAT, Cochin, Kerala for their valuable support throughout the course of my research work.

I will be grateful to the personnel of the SAIF, IIT Madras and STIC, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin for NMR and Mass analysis.

I would like to confess that even though I try my level best, it is not possible for me to acknowledge and thank all those known and unknown individuals' for their direct and indirect contribution for the successful completion of this work.

I thank my husband and parents for support and valuable words of wisdom that helped me stay grooved and finish my work for being understanding and cooperative during times when I was not able to spend quality time with the family, especially in the final stages of my thesis work.

Namítha R

# **Contents**

Chapter No.	TITLE	Page NO
	OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE	1-10
1	SYNTHESIS OF TRIAZINO QUINOLINES	
	Background	11-22
	Results and Discussion	23-46
	Experimental	47-59
	References	60-62
2	SYNTHESIS OF PYRIDAZINO QUINOLINES	
	Background	63-76
	Results and Discussion	77-87
	Experimental	88-97
	References	98-100
	SYNTHESIS OF AZETIDINONES, IMIDAZOLIDINONES,	
3	Background	101-117
	Results and Discussion	118-131
	Experimental	132-145
	References	146-148
4	INSILICO AND INSTRUMENTAL STUDIES	149-158
	References	159
5	INVITRO AND INVIVO ANALYSIS	160-184
	References	185
	SUMMARY	186-187

# General Remarks

Chemicals used are of Analar grade purchased from Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, Merck, Loba, SRL and Sd-Fine (India) and used directly without further purification. Solvents were purified by appropriate methods and dried using standard procedures. Visualization on TLC was done by iodine and eluted with petroleum ether, ethyl acetate and chloroform. Melting points were taken in CINTEK melting point apparatus.

IR spectra were recorded in ATR-IR Affinity instrument and the absorption frequencies quoted in reciprocal centimeters.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded in AMX-400(400MHz) spectrometer recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> as solvent with TMS as internal standard. The chemical shift were expressed in parts per million (ppm).

High resolution mass spectra were recorded on Bruker micro TOF and Agilent 1100/LC MSD Trap SL version QII instrument. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (100–200 mesh, SRL. India).

The DFT employing the closed-shell Becke-Lee–Yang–Parr hybrid exchangecorrelation three parameter functional (B3LYP) was adopted. All the calculations were performed using Gaussian 09 program (G09W) package. The 6-31G (d, p) basis set augmented by d polarization functions on heavy atoms and p polarization functions on hydrogen atoms as well as diffuse functions for both hydrogen and heavy atoms were used.

The single beam Z-scan technique was used to measure the nonlinear susceptibility of the samples.

*Invitro* antibacterial, antifungal activity were studied by the agar well diffusion method (Perez *et al.*, 1990) is used to determine the growth inhibition and MICs of the synthesized compounds are compared with existing drugs.

Antioxidant activity was determined by DPPH radical scavenging activity.

*Invitro* cytotoxicity of the selected triazino quinolines were studied using Dalton's Lymphoma Ascites (DLA) cells.

*Invivo* toxicity, anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities of the compounds were done using Balb/c mice (20–25 g).

## The following abbreviations are used in the thesis:

MP: melting point; mL: milli liter; Con.: Concentrated; Lit: Literature; g: gram; °C: degree celsius; IR: infra red; <sup>1</sup>H NMR: proton NMR; <sup>13</sup>C NMR: carbon NMR; Fig: figure; TLC: thin layer chromatography; mmoles: millimoles; cm: centimeter; ppm: parts per million; NBO: natural bond orbital; DFT: density functional theory; ED: electron density; min: minutes; LUMO: lowest unoccupied molecular orbital; HOMO: highest occupied molecular orbital; ps: picoseconds; fs: femto second; MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration; DLA: Dalton's Lymphoma Ascites; h: hours; DMSO: dimethyl sulphoxide;CDCl<sub>3</sub>: chloroform(deuteriated);SHG: simple harmonic generation; Com. : compound; *S. aureus: Staphylococcus aureus; S. Pyogens: Streptococcus pyogens; P. aeruginosa; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; E. coli: Escherichia coli; K. pneumonia : klebsiella pneumoniae;* b.wt: body weight;

# **Objective and Scope**

Heterocyclic chemistry is the most explored area of organic chemistry and an important building blocks for new materials which hold electronic, mechanical and biological properties.

The compounds bearing quinoline moiety are well known for their broad spectrum of biological importance<sup>5</sup>. The usage of quinoline derivatives in medicine<sup>1</sup> food catalyst<sup>2-4</sup> dye materials, refineries and electronics are well known. Quinoline derivatives being non-centro-symmetric are recently explored for non linear optics<sup>6-9</sup> and have been extensively studied due to their potential application in the field of organic light emitting diodes (**OLED**)<sup>10-17</sup>.

Since the identification of antimalarial drug Quinine, the quinoline derivatives<sup>18, 19</sup> have been extensively utilized in the treatment of various diseases.

Antitumor drugs like Streptonigrin (1), Luotonin A (2), Camptothecin (3) and Dynemicin A (4) were found to possess quinoline moiety in their structure.



Literature survey revealed that synthetic quinolines are well associated with a wide range of biological properties in treating a number of diseases such as antiinflammatory, analgesic, anticancer, antimalarial (plaquenil)  $5^{20,21}$ 



1

The 1,2,4-triazine derivatives, obtained from synthetic and natural sources, have different biological activity <sup>22</sup>. 1,2,4-triazine compound and its condensed derivatives with the heterocyclic ring, showed the application in various fields as pharmaceuticals, agriculture, dyes, pesticides, and herbicides <sup>23</sup>.

Azaribine  $^{24}$  (6), ceftriaxone  $^{25}$  (7), lamotrigine  $^{26}$  (8), tirapazamine  $^{27}$  (9), apazone  $^{28}$  (10), are 1,2,4-triazine moiety containing drugs showing different pharmacological activities.



Pyridazines and pyridazinones belong to an important category of heterocycles, which have been reported to show wide range of biological activities, such as analgesic and anti-inflammatory <sup>29-32</sup>, antihypertensive <sup>33,34</sup>, anticancer <sup>35</sup>, antiplatelet <sup>36,37</sup>, antidiabetic <sup>38</sup>, anticonvulsant <sup>39,40</sup> and anti-microbial activities <sup>41</sup>.

Literature has highlighted the importance of pyridazinone nucleus as an excellent template for the synthesis of anti-inflammatory agents <sup>42</sup> particularly in the light of the platelet aggregation inhibitory and vasodilatory properties associated with this core structure.

A variety of compounds containing pyridazinone ring found to possess potent pharmacological activity for the treatment of heart failure such as Levosimendan (**10a**), Pemobendan (**10b**), and KF15232<sup>43</sup> (**10c**).



Azetidinones are of great importance because of the utility of its derivatives as antibacterial agents <sup>44</sup>. The well known miracle drugs such as penicillins (**10d**) and cephalosporins (**10e**) which have significantly improved human health and life expectancy contain  $\beta$ -lactam ring. Developments in the field of azetidinone, during the last decades indicate that the only essential feature for the antibacterial activity is the presence of  $\beta$ -lactam ring. In addition, the azetidinone derivatives have also been recognized as TNF-alpha converting enzyme (TACE) inhibitors, antiinflammatory <sup>45</sup>, anticonvulsant <sup>46</sup>, anticoccidial <sup>47</sup>, anticancer <sup>48</sup>, cardiovascular <sup>49</sup> and mutagenic <sup>50</sup>.



Imidazolidines are biologically active nitrogen containing heterocyclic moiety, that have been reported to show wide array of significant pharmacological activities such as anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antimicrobial, antiparasitic, oral hypoglycemic and anticonvulsant activities <sup>51-54</sup>.

Several substituted-imidazolidine derivatives have been shown to be potential anti-edema agents in animal models of inflammation. Khan and Chawla, reported them to be promising group of NSAIDs with potential anti-inflammatory activities <sup>55</sup>.

Imidazolidine, a versatile moiety, could be a possible pharmacophore in designing safer anti-inflammatory medicinal agents <sup>56-58</sup>.

Among the family of heterocyclic compounds, nitrogen containing heterocycles with a sulphur atom is an important class of compound in medicinal chemistry.

4-thiazolidinone motifs possess many interesting active profiles namely EOX-1 inhibitors <sup>59</sup>, inhibitors of the bacterial enzyme Mur-B<sup>60</sup>, non- nucleosides inhibitors of HfV-RT <sup>61</sup> and antihistamine agents <sup>62</sup> apart from analgesic, local and spiral anesthetic, CNS stimulant, hypnotics, anticancer and anti HIV <sup>63-64</sup> properties.

The challenge of discovering new biologically important heterocyclic system and to study their potential towards the goal of marketable synthetic drugs, insist us to focus our research towards the synthesis of new heterocyclics.

The pharmaceutical importance of quinoline compounds intended us to choose our precursors (11, 15, 19) to achieve our targeted triazinones (14,18,22), pyridazinones (24,26), azetidinones (28,32,36), imidazolidinones (29,33,37) and thiazolidinones (30,34,38).

Based on the above said facts, various substituted triazino quinoline-5-one derivatives (14, 18, 22) were developed and it is described in Chapter 1.



Chapter II describes the synthesis of various substituted linear and angular pyridazino quinoline (24, 26) derivatives.



On the basis of pharmacological importance, it was felt worthwhile to develop various substituted azetidinones (28,32,36) imidazolidinones (29,33,37) and thiazolidinones (30,34,38) through the intermediate Schiff bases (27, 31, 35). The synthesis of the above said compounds have been discussed in Chapter III.





 $R_2'$ 

37

#### **Objective and Scope**



Though the origin of organic chemistry lie in the study of natural products, numerous pharmaceuticals and other heterocyclic compounds with practical application are not extracted from natural compounds but are synthesised.

Hence the rationale behind the synthetic compounds directed our research towards their pharmaceutical and industrial applications.

With this view we have performed the theoretical studies of our compounds using G09W/DFT method.

Non linear optical properties are the major criteria for any molecule to act as a sensor for both industrial as well as for medicinal applications. Prior to fabrication of **OLED** it is inevitable to evaluate the material for the nonlinear optical property since the **NLO** property is a necessary condition for a material to act as an **OLED**. Hence we are interested to analyse the non-linear optical character for our selected compounds both by *insilico* and instrumental method. In *insilico* method we have

calculated the hyperpolarisability of all the compounds and compared the values with the standard urea and were found to exhibit good nonlinear optical character. **Z scan** technique was performed and nonlinear optical coefficient was calculated. The results are discussed in **chapter IV**.

As per the literature, the quinoline compounds also assured their pharmacological potential. Hence **Chapter V** explains the antimicrobial, antioxidant, cytotoxicity, antiinflammatory, analgesic activities both by *invitro* and *invivo* methods selectively.

# Reference

- 1. Foley, M.L.; Tilley. Pharmacol Ther 1998, 79, 55-87.
- 2. Gupta, V.K.; Mittal, A.; Gajbe, V.; J. Colloid Inter. Sci. 2005, 284, 89-98.
- Grandin, H.M.; Tadayyon,S.M.; Lennard, W.N.; Griffiths, K.; Coatsworth, L.L.; Norton, P.R.; Popovic, Z.D.; Aziz,H.; Hu, N.X. Org. Electronics 2003, 4, 19-14.
- 4. Zhao, X.; Zhan, X. Chem. Soc Rev 2011, 40, 3728-3743.
- 5. Roth, H. J.; Fenner, H.; Deutscher Apotheker Verlag, Stuttgart 2000, 51-114.
- Mac Diarmid, A.G.; Epstein, A.J. American Chemical Society, Washington, DC 1997, 395.
- 7. Epstein, A.J. Mater. Res. Soc. Bull 1997, 22, 16-24.
- Yamaguchi, S.; Goto, M.; Takayanagi, H.; Ogura, H. Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn 1988, 61, 1026–1028.
- Zaderenko, P.; Gel, M.S.; Lopez, P.; Ballesteros, I.; Fonseco.; Albert, A. Acta Cryst. 1997, B53, 961–967. P.
- 10 Martinez, M.L.; Cooper, W.C.; Chou, P.T. Chem. Phys Lett 1992, 193, 151-154.
- 11 Roberts, E.L.; Chou, P.T.; Alexander, T.A.; Agbaria, R.A.; Warner, I.M. J. Phys. Chem 1995, 99, 5431–5437.
- 12 Sytnik, A.I.; Del Valle, J.C. J. Phys. Chem 1995, 99, 13028–13032.
- 13 Kubicki, M.; Borowiak, T.; Antkowiak, W.Z. Acta Crystallogr.C Cryst. Struct. Commun 1995, 51, 1173–1175.
- 14 Chou, P.T.; Wei, C.Y. J. Phys. Chem 1996,100, 17059-17066.
- 15 LeGourrierec, D.; Kharlanov, V.; Brown, R.G.; Rettig, W. J. Photochem. Photobiol.A Chem 1998, 117, 209–216.
- 16 Chou, P.T.; Wei, C.Y.; Yu, W.S.; Chou, Y.H. J. Phys. Chem 2001,A 105, 1731–1740.
- 17 Takeuchi, S.; Tahara, T. J. Phys. Chem. 2005, A 109, 10199–10207.
- 18 Michael, J.P. Nat. Prod. Rep 1997, 14, 605-618.
- 19 Senn, E.; Geigy, J.R. US 2411670 1946.
- 20 Wen. X,; Wang ,S.B,; Liu, D.C,; Gong, G.H.; Quan, Z.S. Med. Chem. Res 2015, 24, 6, 2591-2603.
- 21 Kouznetsov, V.N.; Rojas Ruiz, F.A.; Vargas Mendez, L.Y.; Gupta, M.P. Letters in Drug Design & Discovery 2012, 9, 680-686.
- 22 Simon, J.K.; Saxton, M. R. Organic Synthesis 1963, 4, 781.

- 23 Dania, P.;Barraja, P. Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2002, 37, 267-72.
- 24 Negwer, M. Akademie Berlin 1987, 2.
- 25 Foley, M.; Tilley, L. Pharmacol Ther 1998, 79, 55-87.
- 28 Lemke, T. L.; Williams, D. A.; Roche, V. F.; Zito, S. W. Foy's Principles of Med. Chem. 2010, 521-546.
- 29 Sarkar, U.; Glaser, R.; Parsons, Z. D.; Barnes, C. L.; Gates, K. S. Journal of Chemical Crystallography 2010, 40, 624-29.
- 30 Gokce, M.; Droguer, D.; Sahin, M. F. Il Farmaco 2001, 56, 233-36.
- 31 Banoglu, E.; Akoglu, C.; Unlu, S.; Kupeli, E.; Yesilada, E.; Sahin, M. F. Arch Pharm Pharm Med Chem 2004, 7, 337.
- 32 Sahin, M. F.; Badicoglu, B.; Gokce, M.; Kupeli, E.; Yesilada, E. Arch Pharm **2004**, 337, 445.
- Banoglu, E.; Akoglu, C.; Unlu, S.; Ergun, B. C.; Kupeli, E.; Yesilada, E.; Sahin,
  M. F. Arzneim Forsch 2005, 55, 520.
- 34 Kumar, D. R.; Carron, C. D.; Calle, L.; Jindal, D. P.; Bansal, R. Acta Pharm 2008, 58, 393.
- 35 Asif, M.; Singh, A.; Siddiqui, A. A. Med Chem Res 2012, 21, 3336.
- 36 Malinka, W.; Redzicka, A.; Lozach, O. Farmacoterapia 2004, 59, 457.
- 37 Cherng, S. C.; Huang, W. H.; Shiau, C. Y.; Lee, A. R.; Chou, T. C. *Eur J Pharmacol* 2006, 2, 32.
- 38 Tsubaki, K.; Taniguchi, K.; Tabuchi, S.; Okitsu, O.; Hattori, K.; Seki, J.; Sakane, K.; Tanaka, H. *Bioorg Med. Chem. Lett* 2000, 10, 2787.
- 39 Rathish, I. G.; Javed, K.; Bano, S.; Ahmad, S.; Alam, M. S.; Pillai, K. K. Eur. J Med. Chem 2009, 44, 2673.
- 40 Banarjee, P. S.; Sharma, P. K.; Nema, R. K. Int J Chem Tech Res 2009, 1,522.
- 41 Xu, H.; Zou, X. M.; Zhu, Y. Q.; Liu, B.; Tao, H. L.; Hu, X. H.; Song, H. B.; Hu, F. Z.; Wang, Y.; Yang, H. Z. *Pest Manag Sci* 2006, 62, 522.
- 42 Islam, M.; Siddiqui, A. A.; Rajesh, R. Acta Pol Pharm 2008, 65, 441.
- 43 Ovais, S.; Javed, K.; Yaseen, S.; Bashir, R.; Rathore, P.; Yaseen, R.; Hameed, A.
  D.; Samim, M. *Eur J Med Chem* 2013, 67, 352.
- 44 Paul, S. Pagel,; Douglas, A.; Hettrick .; David ,C.; Warltier. *Britsh J. of Pharmacol.***1996**, 119, 609-615.
- 45 Shah, B. R.; Desai, N. C.; Trivedi, P. B. India. J. Het. Chem. 1993, 2, 243.

- 46 Marki, F.; Buch, O.; Delini-Stula, A.;Kraetz, J.; Petermann, H.; Radeka,E.;Schweizer, A.; Thomann, P.; Truog, A.**1984**.
- 47 Sharma, V.; Khan, M.S. Eur. J. Med. Chem 2001, 36, 651–658.
- 48 Saczewski, J.; Hudson, A.L.;Rybczynska, A. Acta Poloniae Pharmaceutia-Drug Research 2009, 66, 671–679.
- 49 Robert, J.G.; Daryl, S.W.; Paul, J.B.; Elena, F.;Anton, D.M.;Shilina, A.R.; Sac-Pham, T. *Bioorg.Med. Chem. Lett* 2010, 20, 16, 4951–4954.
- 50 Srinivasa, G.M.; Jayachandran, E.; Shivakumar, B.; Sreenivasa Rao, D. Oriental Journal of Chemistry **2004**, 20, 1, 103-110.
- 51 Liang, G.B.; Qian, X.; Feng, D.; Fisher, M.; Crumley, T.;Darkin-Rattray, S. J.; Dulski, P. M.; Gurnett, A.; Leavitt, P.;Liberator, S.; Misura, P. A.; Samaras, A. S. Bioorg. Med.Chem. Lett **2008**, 18, 2019.
- 52 Banik, B. K.; IBecker, F. F. Bioorg. Med. Chem 2005, 13, 3611.
- 53 Takai, S.; Jin, D.; Muramatsu, M.; Okamoto, Y.; Miyazaki, M. *Pharmaco* 2004, 501, 1.
- 54 Valette, H.; Dolle, F.; Bottlaender, M.; Hinnen, F.; Marzin, D. Nuclear Med. Biol 2002, 29, 849.
- 55 Khan, M.S.; Chawla, G. Indian J. Chem 2002, 41B, 653–663.
- 56 Khan, M.S.; Gupta, M. Indian J. Chem 2003, 42B, 2086–2090.
- 57 Al-Mad, S, H.; Al-Obai, A.M.; El-Subbagh, H.I. Anticancer Drugs 2001, 12, 835-9.
- 58 Anders, C. J.;Bronson, J. J.; D'Andrla, S.V.; Deshpande, S. M.;Falk, P. J.;Grant Young, K. A.; Harte, W. E.; Ho, H,; Misco, P. F.; Robertson, J. G.; Stock, D.; Sun, Y.; Walsh, A. W. *Bioorg. Med. Chem Lettm* 2001,715.
- 59 Barreca, M. L.; Chimirri, A.; Luca, L. D.; Monforte, A.; Monforte, P.; Rao, A.; Zappala. M.; Balzarrini, J.; De Clareq, E.; Pannecouque. C.; Wifrouw, M. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett* 2001, 1793.
- 60 Diurno, M. V.; Mazzoni, O.; Eugenio, P.; Calignano ,A.; Giordano, F.; Bolognese, A. J Med Chem 1992, 35, 2910-2912.
- 61 Truatman, H. D.; Longe, L.M. J. A. Che. Soc 1948, 70, 3436.
- 62 Surray, R. J.of Am Chem Soc 1949, 71, 3354.
- 63 French, G. Chem Abstr 1966, 65, 4439.
- 64 Dorran , W.J.; Sholen, H. A. J. of Org Chem 1938, 3, 193.