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**Synthesis and Biological activity evaluation of
heterocyclic compounds containing non-mixed and mixed
systems and some of their metallic complexes**

A Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا

مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ

الْحَكِيمُ)

صدق الله العظيم

البقرة (٣٢)

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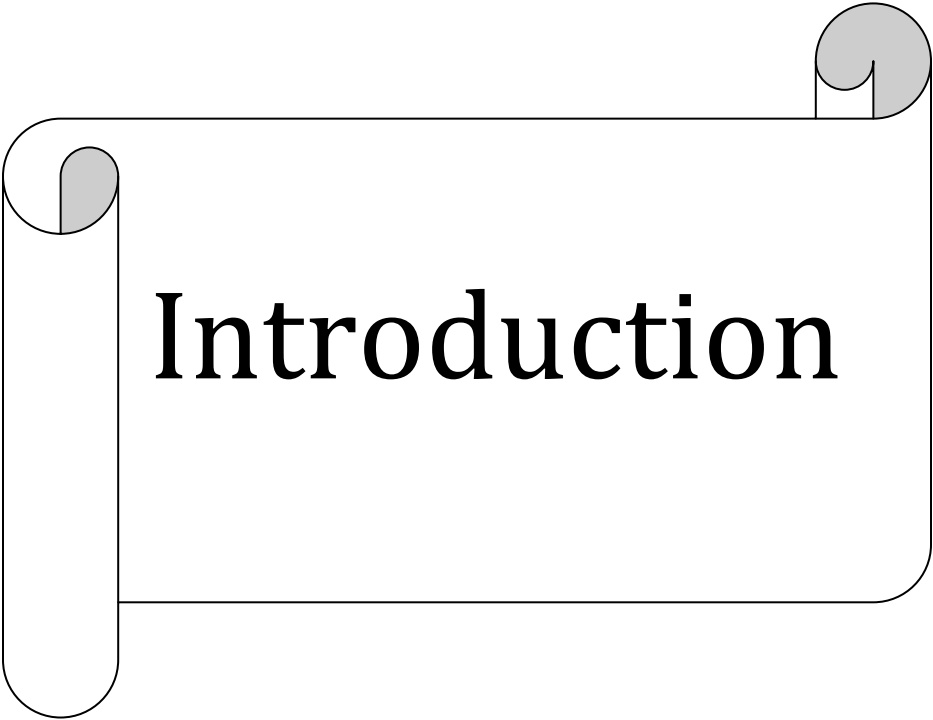
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Introduction

Introduction

Part (I)

1,2,4-Triazines are important class of heterocycles since they are widely applied in different fields. So many compounds bearing 1,2,4-triazine moiety are found to exhibit tremendous activities including pharmaceutical, herbicides, pesticides and dyes [Neunhoeffter *et al.* (1984), El-Ashry *et al.* (1994)], antimicrobial activity [Elsilk *et al.* (2010), Hegde *et al.* (2008)], antifungal [Kidwai (1998), Holla *et al.* (2001)], anti-HIV [El-barbary *et al.* (2005)], anticancer [El-Gendy *et al.* (2001), Abdel-Rahman *et al.* (1999)], anti-anxiety and anti-inflammatory activities [Pooja *et al.* (2009), Abd El. Samii (1992)], antiamoebic activity [Singh *et al.* (2005)], antihypertensive [Heilman *et al.* (1979)], analgesic [MaKhoulouf *et al.* (2004)], antiasthma agents [Paul *et al.* (1985)] and also biologically active compounds containing 1,2,4-triazine ring are found in nature [Neunhoeffter (1984), Singh *et al.* (2007)].

It is worthy to mention that triazine phosphate derivatives can be used as enzyme inhibitor [Hag *et al.* (2003)] for highly active anti-tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) activity [Dal and Chen (1997)], herbicides [He *et al.* (1997)], insecticide [Tiwari *et al.* (2003), Shukla *et al.* (2005)] and antitumor agents [Caruso *et al.* (2003)].

Also various derivatives of 1,2,4-triazines having many functional groups can be utilized as starting materials in different interesting heterocyclic reactions [Osman *et al.* (2007), Kozhevnikov *et al.* (2005), Abd El-All *et al.* (2011)].

Moreover 1,2,4-triazines attracted much attention due to ability for coordinating with different transition metals. Silver (I) complex of a triazine-3-thione derivative [Marandi *et al.* (2011)] can quench the intrinsic

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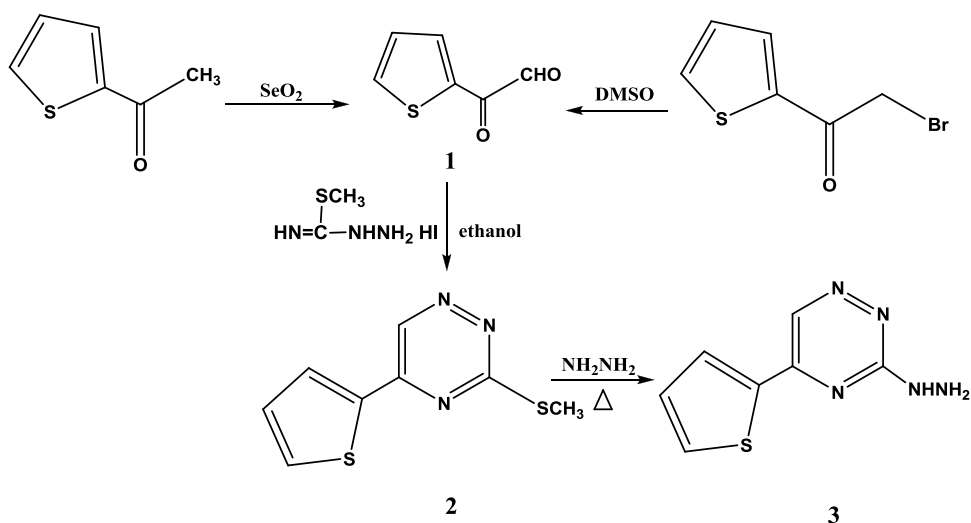
fluorescence of bovine serum albumin (BSA) through static quenching procedure (albumin serves as a carrier for multiple drugs). Furthermore, for example silver (I) complexes incorporating 1,2,4-triazine moiety have been identified as potential anticancer agents [**Ghassemzadeh et al. (2012)**]. Copper (II) complexes of phenanthroline-2-yl-triazine derivatives [**Galal et al. (2009)**] exhibited DNA cleavage activity upon ascorbate or glutathione activation. Some metal complexes showed significantly enhanced antibacterial and antifungal activity against microbial strains in comparison to the free ligands [**Singh et al. (2012)**]. Mannich bases had been reported as potential biological agents. These compounds play a vital role in pharmaceutical research and exhibit various pharmacological activities like anti tubercular [**Kumar et al. (2010)**], antimalarial [**Tamilvendan et al. (2012)**], Vasorelaxing [**Ferlin et al. (2002)**], anticancer [**Shawa et al. (2010)**], antimicrobial [**Asok et al. (2007)**], analgesic drug [**Malinka et al. (2005)**] and in the polymer industry as a paint and surface active agents [**Salem et al. (2004)**]. Thiazole and its derivatives have been much studied in the field of organic, medicinal chemistry and agriculture. Thiazole bearing heterocyclic systems have found broad applications in drug development for the treatment of inflammation [**Haviv et al. (1988)**], hypertension [**Patt et al. (1992)**], bacterial [**Tsuji et al. (1994)**] and HIV infections [**Bell et al. (1995)**]. Some analogues are used as fungicides, as an ingredient of herbicides, as schistosomicidal and anthelmintic drugs [**Metzgar et al. (1984)**].

Synthesis of 1,2,4-triazine Derivatives:

1,2,4-Triazine incorporating a thiophene moiety at position 5 could be synthesized for possible application as antimicrobial agent by oxidation of

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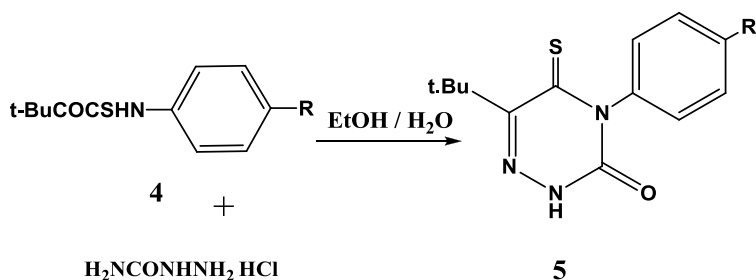
2-acetyl thiophene with selenium dioxide to afford the corresponding thienyl glyoxal (**1**) which can be also obtained by treating 2-bromo-acetylthiophene [Kipnis *et al.* (1949)] with dimethyl-sulfoxide at room temperature according to the method reported by Kornblum [Kornblum *et al.* (1957)]. Glyoxal (**1**) was cyclized with methyl-thiosemicarbazide hydrogen iodide to afford the desired 3-(methylthio)-5-(2-thienyl)-1,2,4-triazine (**2**). Compound (**2**) was refluxed with 95% hydrazine hydrate to afford the corresponding 3-hydrazino-5-(2-thienyl)-1,2,4-triazine (**3**) [Michael *et al.* (1986)]. (Scheme1).



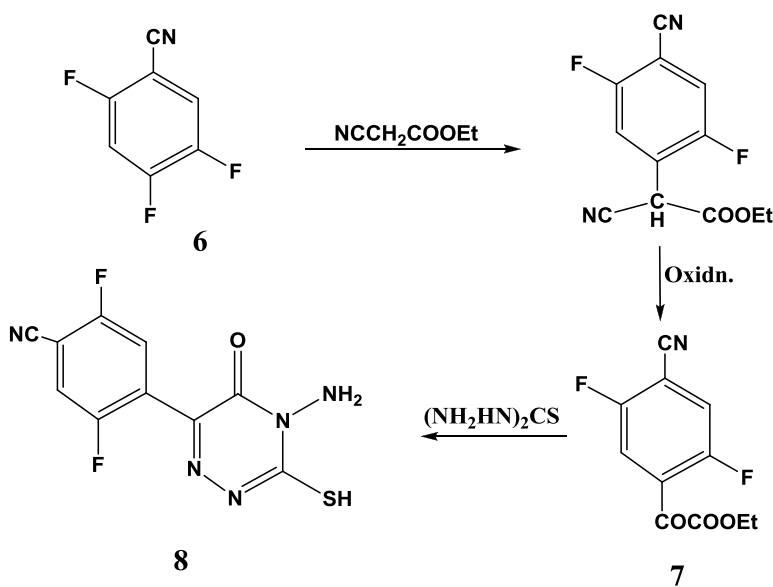
Scheme 1

Refluxing 4- RC_6H_4 -*t*-BuCOCSNH (**4**) with semicarbazide hydrochloride in ethanol and water in presence of sodium acetate and acetic acid gave compound (**5**) [Dong (1999)].

Introduction



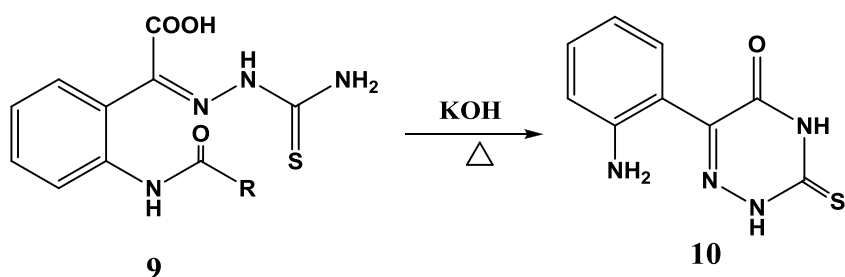
1,2,4-Triazines could be synthesized by arylation of ethylcyanoacetate with 2,4,5-triflorobenzonitrile (**6**) and the product oxidized to give (**7**) which was cyclocondensed with $(\text{H}_2\text{NNH})_2\text{CS}$ to 1,2,4-triazine derivative (**8**) [Linker *et al.* (2000)] (Scheme 2).



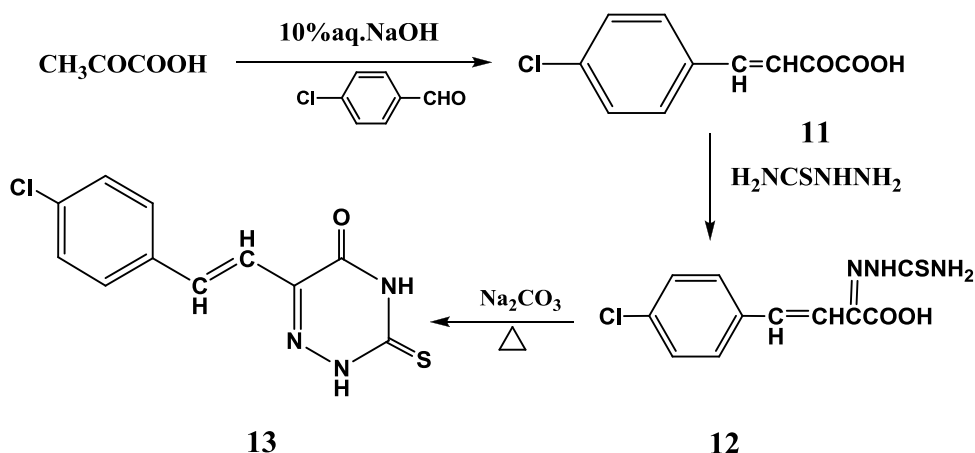
Scheme 2

Treatment of compound (**9**) with aqueous potassium hydroxide gave triazinone (**10**) [Tomchin and Krylova (1986)].

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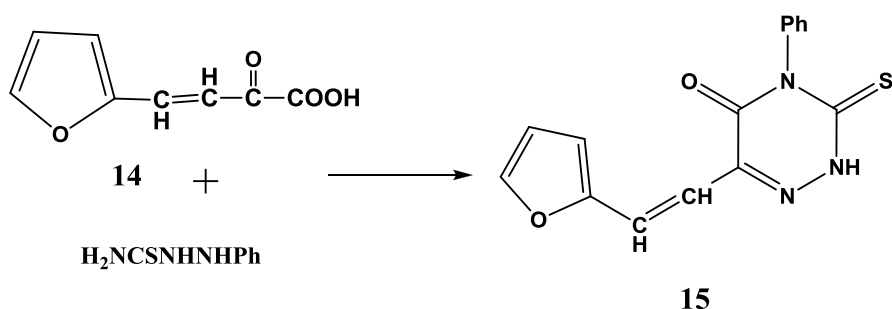
Equimolar amounts of pyruvic acid and *p*-chloro benzaldehyde stirred for one hour at 0 °C in 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide yielded the corresponding keto acid (**11**). The reaction of (**11**) with thiosemicarbazide gave the corresponding thiosemicarbazone (**12**), which when refluxed with aqueous sodium carbonate for 3 hours on a steam bath gave 2-thio-5-(4-chlorostyryl)-6-azauracil (**13**) [Slouka and Nalepa (1969)] (Scheme 3).



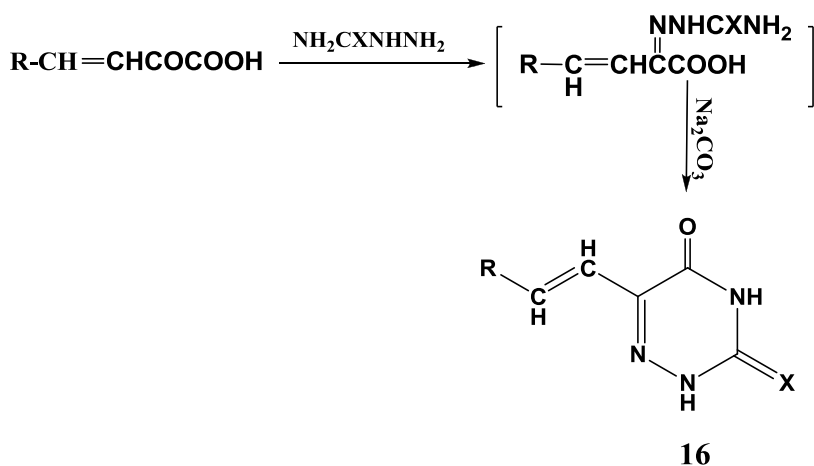
Scheme 3

Furfurylidene pyruvic acid (**14**) [Stecher and Ryder (1952), Stecher *et al.* (1973), Stenz *et al.* (1980)] condensed with 4-phenyl thiosemicarbazide to give 6-furfurylidene-4-phenyl-3-thioxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,4-triazin-5-one (**15**) [Mansour *et al.* (1976)].

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When, arylidines pyruvic acid were treated with semicarbazide and thiosemicarbazide gave the intermediate (carbazones) which cyclized to give the products (**16**) [Ibrahim, El-sebai *et al.* (1979)] (Scheme 4).



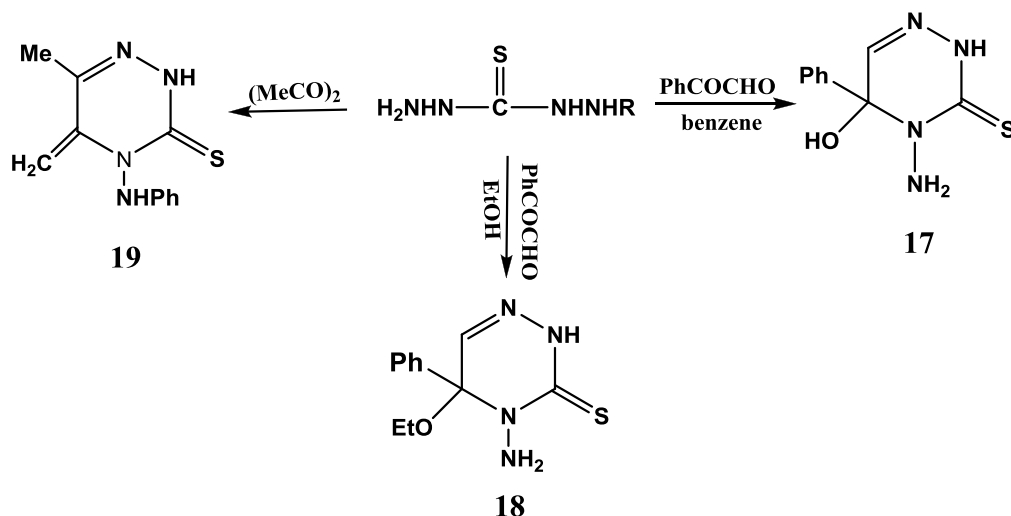
$\text{R} = 3\text{-IC}_6\text{H}_4, 2\text{-PhCH}_2\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4, \text{substituted 1-phenyl-4-pyrazolyl}, \text{PhCH=CH}$
 $\text{X} = \text{O}, \text{S}$

Scheme 4

1,2,4-Triazines may be obtained via the reaction of dicarbonyl compounds with thiocarbazide. Thus, with phenylglyoxal thiocarbazide gave in the presence of benzene compound (**17**), and in ethanol the presence of the derivative (**18**). From 1-phenylthiocarbazide and diacetyl a derivative of 5-

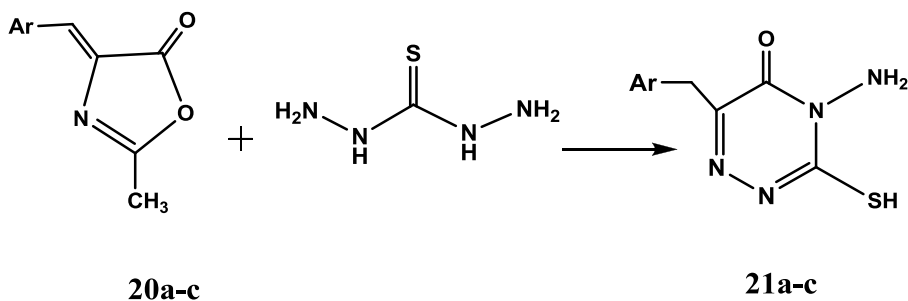
Introduction

methylene-1,2,4-triazine-3-thione was obtained (19)[Zelenin and Ale Kseev (1993)] (Scheme 5).



Scheme 5

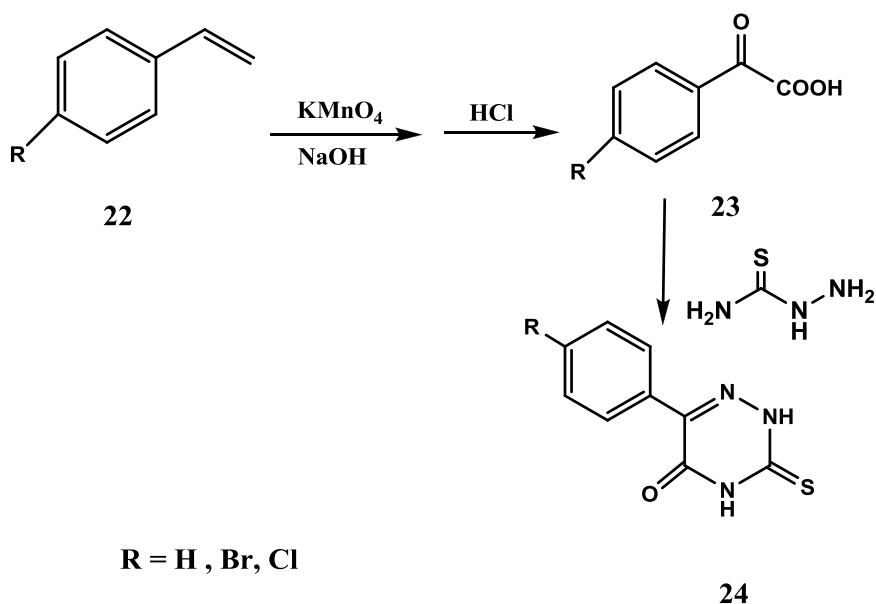
6-Substituted benzyl-4-amino-3-mercapto-1,2,4-triazin-5-ones (**21 a-c**) were obtained by reaction of 4-arylidine-2-methyl-1,3-oxazol-5-ones (**20a-c**) with thiocarbonylhydrazide [Jyothi *et al.* (2008)].



a: Ar = -ph
b: Ar = *p*-Br-Ph
c: Ar = *p*-Cl-ph

Introduction

2-Aryl-2-oxoacetic acids (**23**) were prepared by reaction of (**22**) with NaOH and KMnO_4 then acidified using conc. HCl. Treating (**23**) with thiosemicarbazide gave 6-aryl-3-thioxo-3,4-dihydro-[1,2,4]-triazin-5(2H)-ones (**24**) [Zhe *et al.* (2010)] Scheme 6.



Scheme 6

Reactions of 1,2,4-triazine derivatives

The condensation of 5-bromothiophene-2-carboxaldehyde (**25**) with 4-amino-3-mercapto-6-methyl-5-oxo-[1,2,4]triazine (**26**) gave Schiff base (**27**) [Singh *et al.* (2012)].