

**SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC  
COMPOUNDS FOR COMBATING COTTON  
LEAF WORM"*SPODOPTERA LITTORALIS*"**

**Submitted By**

**Mohamed Sobhi Mohamed Ali**

B.Sc. of science (Entomology/ Chemistry), Faculty of Science, Ain  
Shams University, 2010

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment  
Of  
The Requirements for the Master's Degree  
In  
Environmental Sciences

Department of Environmental Basic Sciences  
Institute of Environmental Studies and Research  
Ain Shams University

**2018**

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**2018**

## ***Acknowledgement***

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### **Acknowledgement**

**In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the compassionate.**

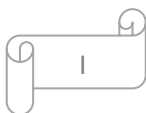
I would like to express my sincere gratitude and great appreciation to Prof. Dr. ***Hassan Mohamed Fawzy Madkour***, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, for suggesting the point from the beginning, continuous work to interpret the obtained data, and for his guidance and valuable observations all over the time during this work.

And I wish to record my deep gratitude to Prof. Dr. ***Mohammed Emad Azab El-Fakharany***, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, he has always been working with me during this research. And I would like to thank him for providing the chemicals and tools needed for this work.

Also I am so grateful to Dr. ***Ali Fahmy Ali Ahmed***, associate prof., central agricultural pesticides laboratory, Agricultural Research Center for his appreciated efforts in the experimental part of the insecticidal activity test and demonstrating the results.

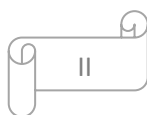
Finally, I express my sincere thanks to my parents, however I can't thank them enough for providing the requirements and suitable environment to achieve this work.

**Mohammed Sobhi Mohammed Ali khamees**



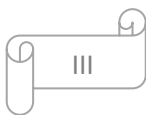
**ABSTRACT**

The crop plants are the major source of human nutrition, but insects and pests cause huge economic losses every year. The researcher was interested in developing novel insecticidal agents with low toxicity and an acceptable impact on the environment. Thus, 2-amino-5-(substituted)-1,3,4-thiadiazoles (**1a, b**) were used as versatile materials to synthesize novel compounds through reaction with different electrophiles. The insecticidal activity of the synthesized compounds was tested using 4<sup>th</sup> instar larvae of *spodoptera littoralis*. Most of the tested compounds showed good to excellent insecticidal activity. Thus, the synthesized compounds could be used in the field of pest control through using them in proper pesticide formulations.



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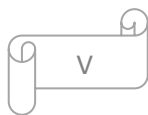


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**Introduction & Review of Literature**

**1. Chemistry of 1,3,4- thiadiazole**

The chemistry of heterocyclic compounds has been an interesting field of study for a long time. 1,3,4-Thiadiazoles are important five-membered sulphur and nitrogen-containing heterocycles with a wide range of applications (**Hu, Y. *et al.* 2014**) in medicinal chemistry, material science, and organic synthesis. In particular, these thiadiazole structural motifs bearing an amino functionality in position 2 are valuable building blocks in drug design (**Matysiak, J.& Opolski A, 2006**).

It has been widely reported that compounds bearing thiadiazole rings exhibit anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, anticonvulsant and antiparasitic activities.

Thiadiazole is a constrained pharmacophore with hydrogen binding domain and electron donor system, occurring in nature in four isomeric forms (1,2,3-thiadiazole, 1,2,4-thiadiazole, 1,2,5-thiadiazole and 1,3,4-thiadiazole) where 1,3,4-thiadiazole isomer is the most investigated one (**Bhuva, H. *et al.*,2011**).



1,2,3-thiadiazole



1,2,4-thiadiazole



1,2,5-thiadiazole



1,3,4-thiadiazole

The 1,3,4- thiadiazole ring is a very weak base due to the inductive effect of the sulfur atom and possesses relatively high aromaticity (**Balaban, A. T., *et al.*, 2004**). It is relatively stable in

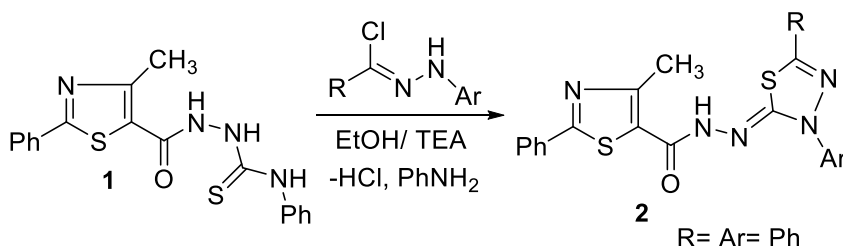
aqueous acid solutions but can undergo ring cleavage with aqueous base. Thus, possessing these properties, 1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives are applied widely in pharmaceutical chemistry.

Thiadiazoles have become very important compounds in agriculture. A large number of 1,3,4-thiadiazoles have been patented in the agricultural field as herbicides and bactericides (Wei, T-B. *et al.*, 2006). Also, 1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives have been reported to be insecticidal agents (Luo, Y-P., & Yang, J-F., 2007).

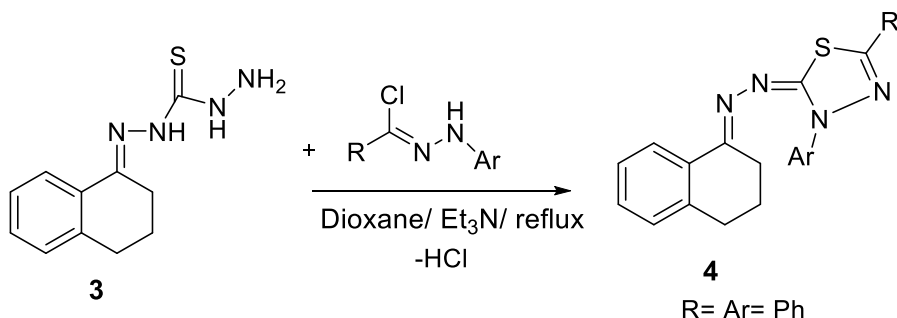
## 2. Synthesis of 1,3,4-thiadiazole

### 2.1. From Hydrazonoyl Halide

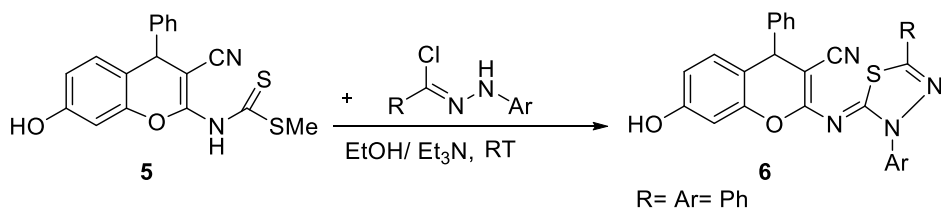
Treatment of 2-(4-methyl-2-phenylthiazole-5-carbonyl)-*N*-phenylhydrazinecarbothioamide (**1**) with hydrazonoyl chlorides (Gomha, S. M.; Edrees, M. M., *et al.*, 2017) led to the formation of 1,3,4-thiadiazoles **2**.



Reaction of compound **3** with hydrazonoyl chlorides in dioxane in the presence of triethylamine under reflux afforded thiadiazoles **4** (El-Hag, F. A. A., *et al.*, 2017).

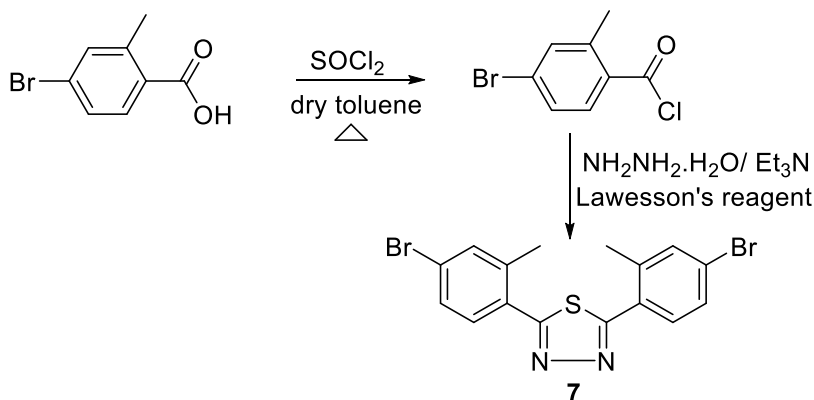


The methylthio derivative **5** underwent nucleophilic substitution when reacted with hydrazonoyl halides in presence of triethylamine at room temperature to afford the thiadiazoles **6** (Badrey, M. G., *et al.*, 2017).



### 2.2. From Hydrazine Hydrate

4-bromo-2-methylbenzoic acid was heated in the presence of thionyl chloride in dry toluene giving the corresponding acid chloride, which was treated with hydrazine hydrate in the presence of triethylamine and Lawesson's reagent to afford the thiadiazole **7** in excellent yields (Wróblowska, M., *et al.*, 2017).



## 2.3. From Acylhydrazines

1,3,4-Thiadiazoles can be prepared *via* sulfuration of the corresponding 1,4 dicarbonyl or acyl precursors using phosphorus sulfide reagent  $P_2S_5$  and / or Lawesson's reagent (Kuo, H-M., *et al.*, 2012).

### 2.3.1. From Acid Hydrazides

Augustine *et al.* (2009) reported a one-pot synthesis of the 1,3,4-thiadiazoles **8** directly from carboxylic acids with acid hydrazide using propylphosphonic anhydride (T3P) in which it acts as both a coupling and a cyclodehydration reagent.

