

Microwave assisted synthesis and its cytotoxicity study of 4*H*-pyrano[2,3-*a*]acridine-3-carbonitrile intermediate: Experiment design for optimization using Response Surface Methodology



BY

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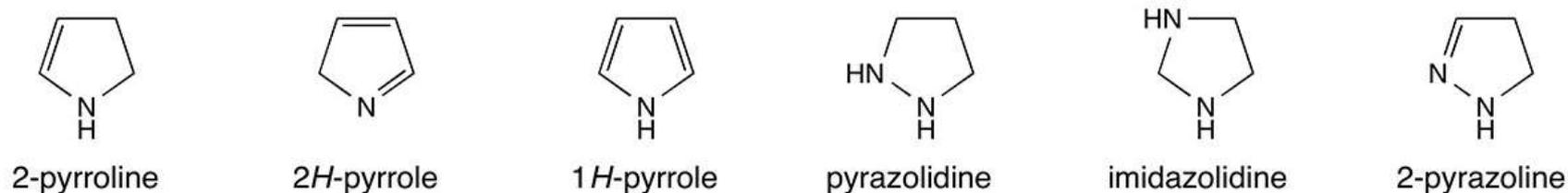
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Vellore.**

# Introduction

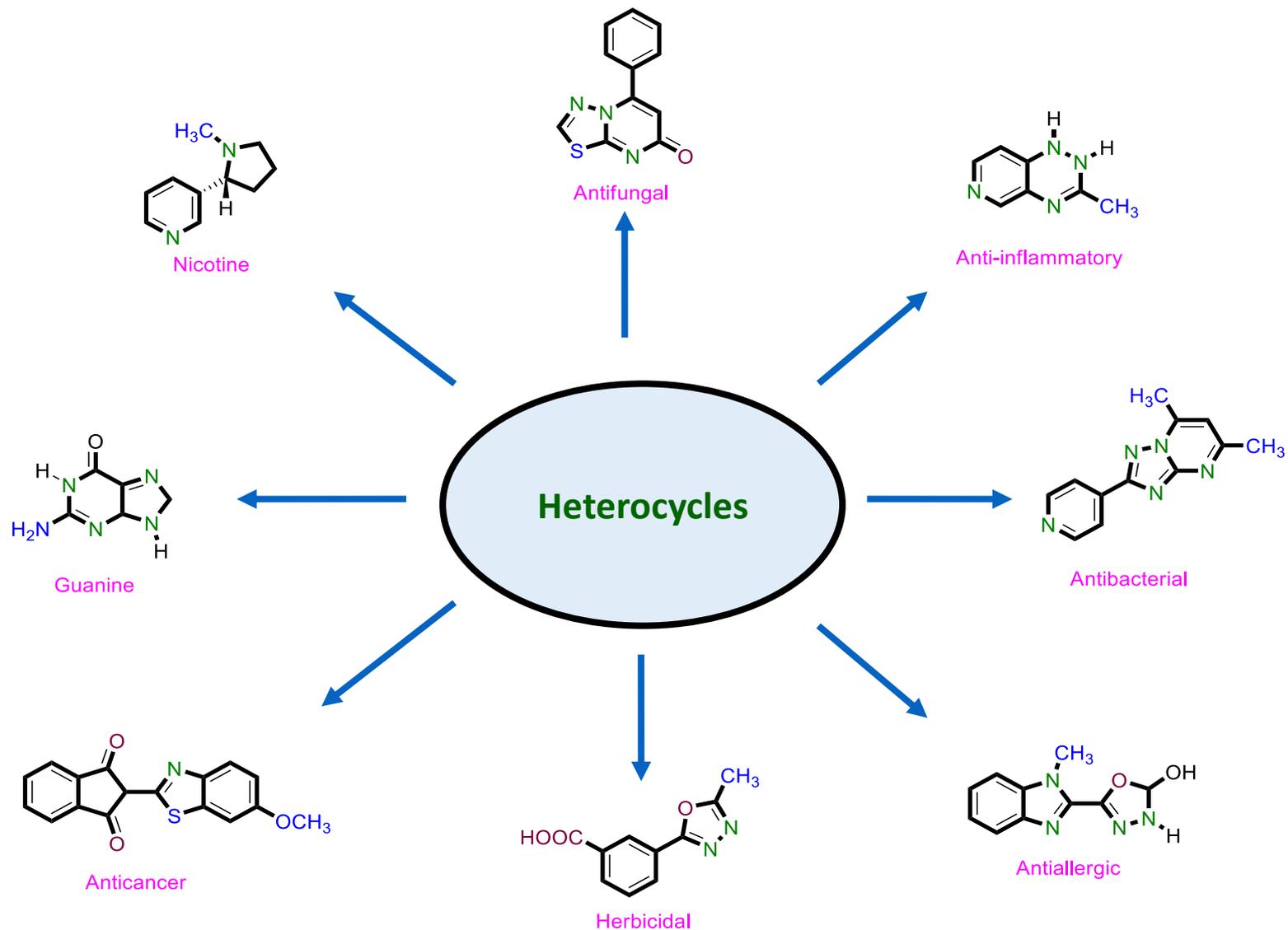
- Heterocycles – Cyclic compounds with 2 different atoms.**

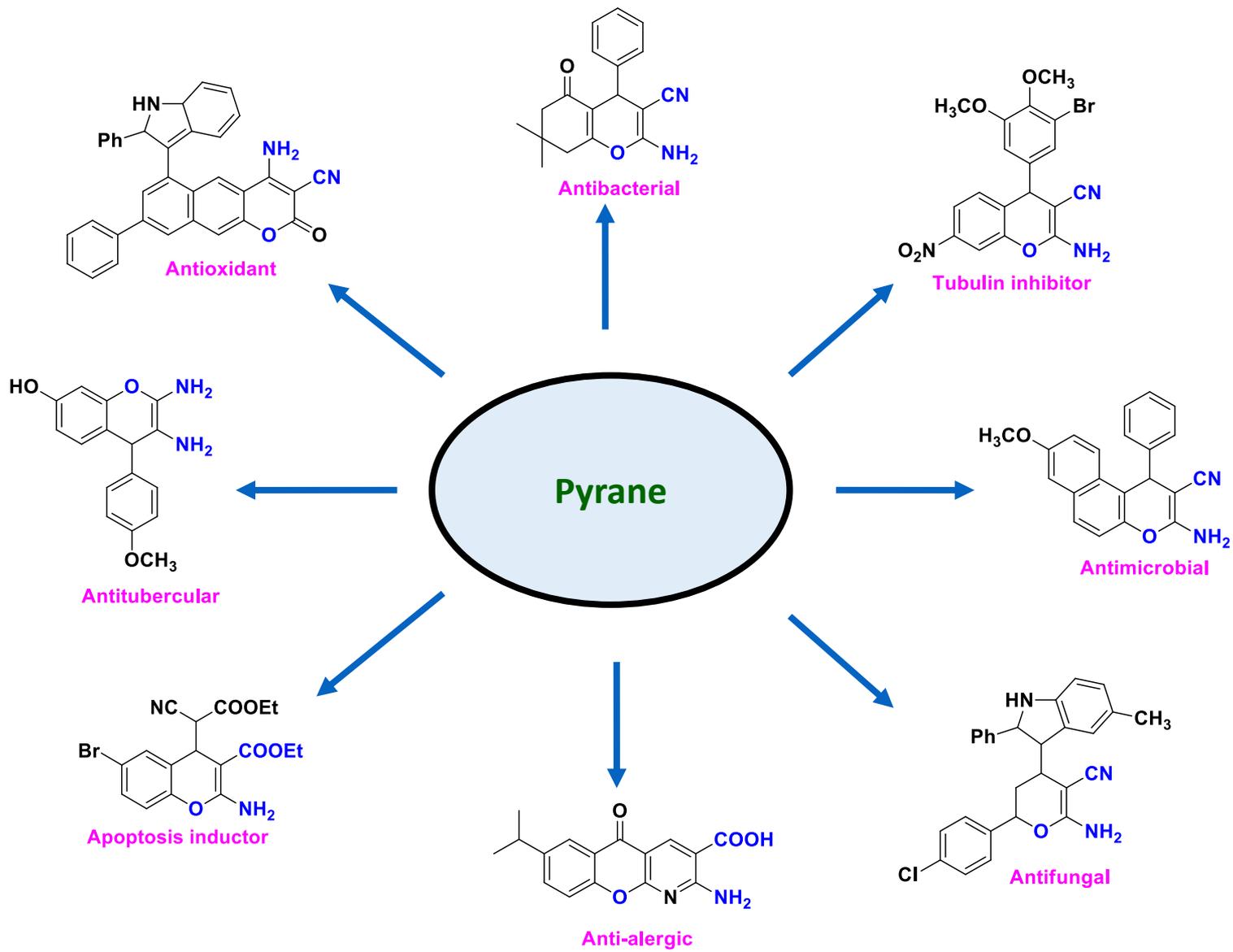


- Nitrogen heterocycles – Nitrogen atom present in the cyclic ring**



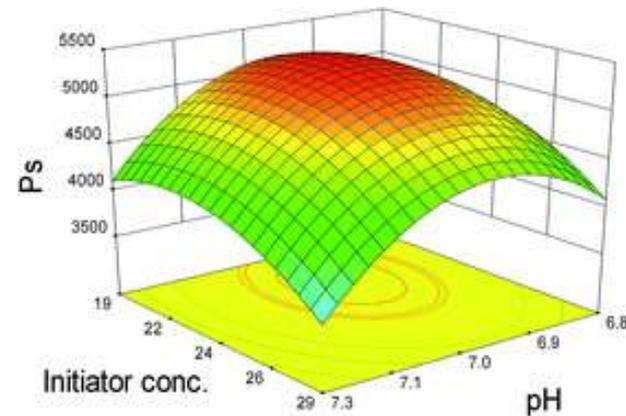
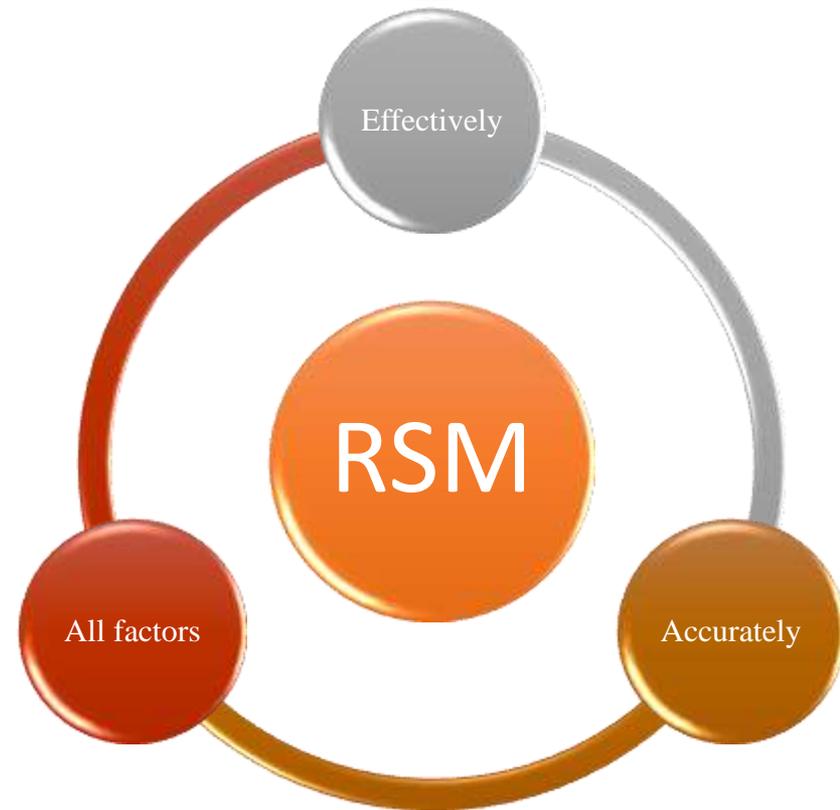
# Importance of heterocyclic compounds





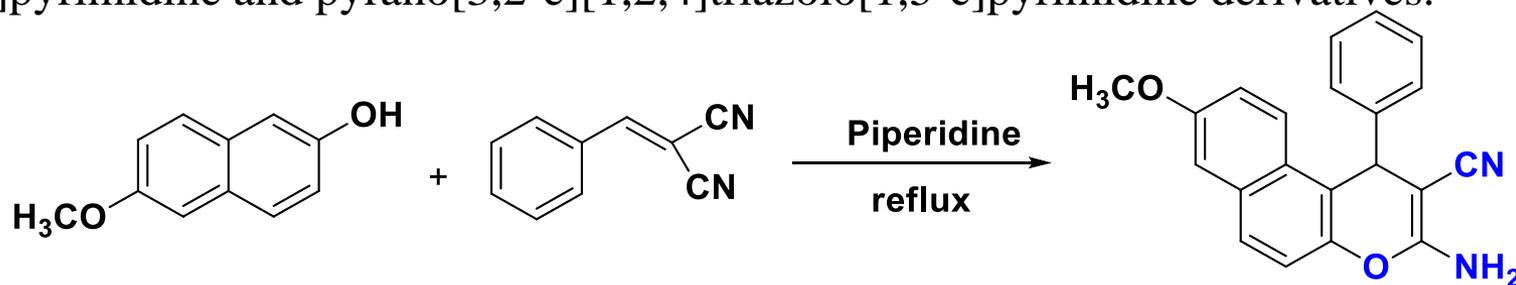
# RSM (Response Surface Methodology)

- **Response Surface Methodology** (RSM) is useful for the **modeling** and analysis of programs.
- Explores the relationships between **several explanatory variables** and one or more response variables.
- Help to better understand and **optimize** your response.



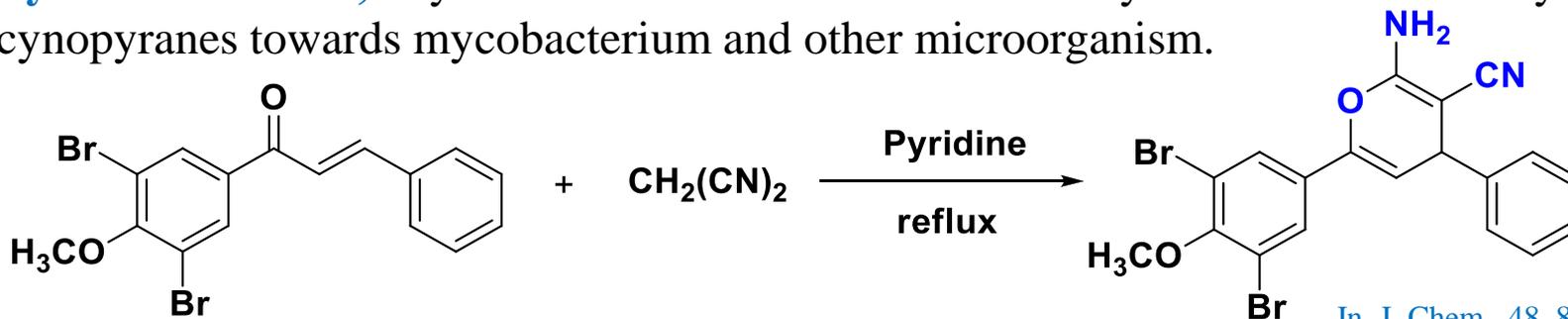
# Literature review

**Fathy A.E. et al.**, Synthesis and antimicrobial evaluation of naphtho[2,1-b]pyrano[2,3-d]pyrimidine and pyrano[3,2-e][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine derivatives.



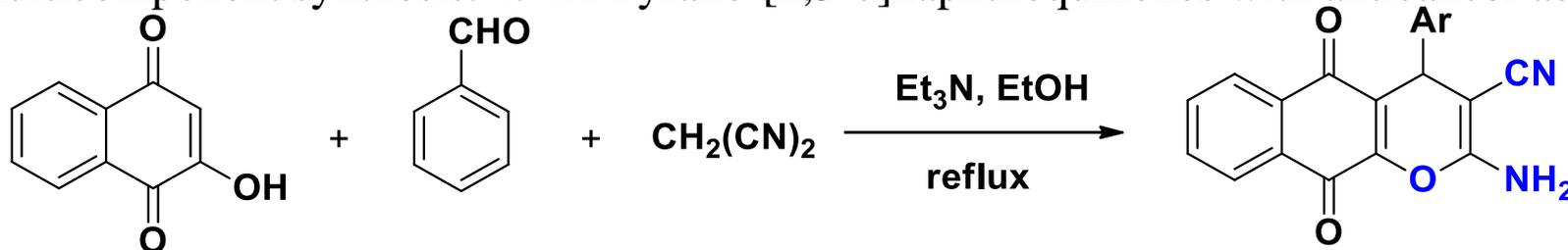
*Acta. Pharm.*, 54, 13–26, 2004

**Vyas D.H. et al.**, Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some new cynopyridine and cynopyranes towards mycobacterium and other microorganism.

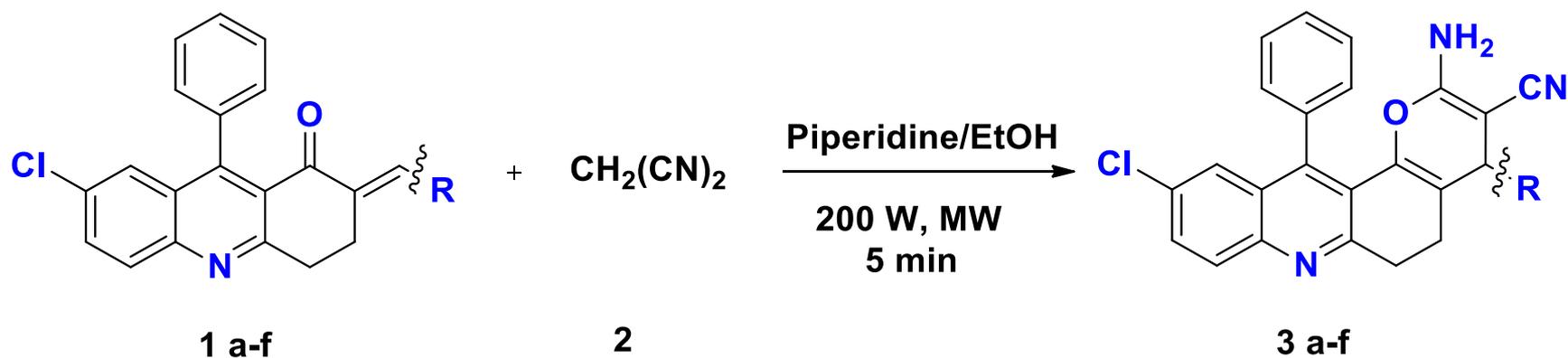


*In. J. Chem.*, 48, 833-839, 2009

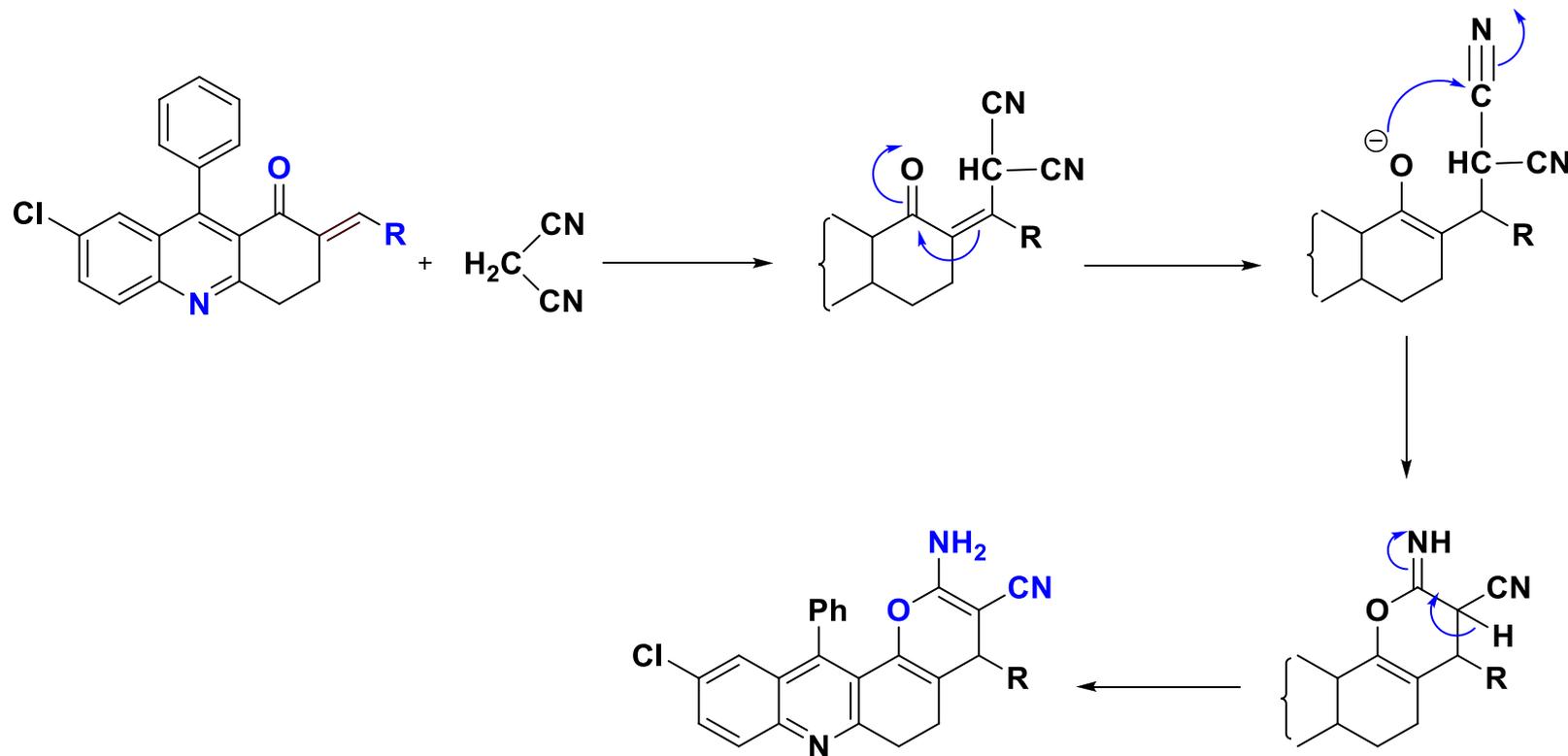
**Magedov I.V. et al.**, Structural simplification of bioactive natural products with multicomponent synthesis. 4. 4H-Pyrano-[2,3-b]naphthoquinones with anticancer activity



# Synthesis of 2-amino-10-chloro-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-12-phenyl-5,6-dihydro-4H-pyrano[2,3-a]acridine-3-carbonitriles



# Mechanism of the reaction



# RSM optimization of pyrane derivatives (3 a-f)

## Selected variables and levels used in the CCD

Variables	Levels		
	-1	0	+1
<b>TIME (min)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>WATTZ (W)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>TEMP (°C)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>

## Experimental analysis of the CCD model 3a-f

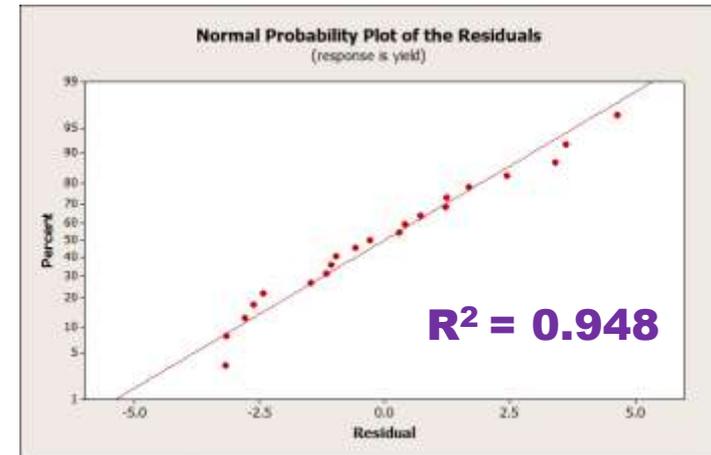
Time (Min)	Wattz (W)	Temp (°C)	Theoretical Yield (%)	Experimental Yield (%)
-1	-1	-1	52	52
1	-1	-1	60	62
-1	0	-1	63	63
0	0	-1	73	74
1	0	-1	75	73
-1	1	-1	62	62
0	1	-1	74	72
1	1	-1	79	84
-1	-1	0	76	78
0	-1	0	82	85
1	-1	0	81	78
-1	0	0	81	85
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>
1	0	0	90	88
-1	1	0	74	73
0	1	0	84	85
1	1	0	88	87
-1	-1	1	79	76
0	-1	1	83	82
1	-1	1	80	84

# RSM optimization of pyrane derivatives (3 a-f)

## Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Source	DF	Seq SS	Adj SS	Adj MS	F	P
<b>Regression</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1942.32</b>	<b>1942.324</b>	<b>215.814</b>	<b>22.51</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Linear</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1285.21</b>	<b>378.138</b>	<b>126.046</b>	<b>13.14</b>	<b>0.001</b>
<b>Square</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>447.82</b>	<b>574.436</b>	<b>191.479</b>	<b>19.97</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Interaction</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>209.29</b>	<b>209.294</b>	<b>69.765</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>0.006</b>
<b>Residual Error</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>105.49</b>	<b>105.485</b>	<b>9.590</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2047.81</b>				

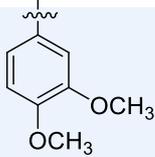
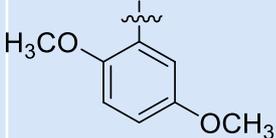
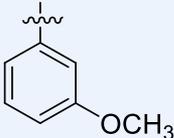
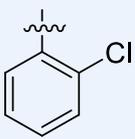
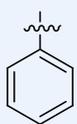
Where DF – Degree of freedom, SS- Sum of Squares, MS- Mean Square



## Quadratic Polynomial Equation

$$\text{Yield} = 89.58 + 4.619 \text{ Time} + 1.08 \text{ Wattz} + 5.61 \text{ Temp} - 3.59 \text{ Time*Time} - 5.96 \text{ Wattz*Wattz} - 10.70 \text{ Temp*Temp} + 2.43 \text{ Time*Wattz} - 1.49 \text{ Time*Temp} - 6.01 \text{ Wattz*Temp}$$

# Summary of synthesized pyrane derivatives (4.1a-f)

Compounds	R	M. P. ( °C )	Yield %
3 a		206-208	90
3 b		228-230	82
3 c		136-138	84
3 d		162-164	82
3 e		154-156	82
3 f		235-237	83

# LC-Mass of 2-amino-10-chloro-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-12-phenyl-5,6-dihydro-4H-pyrano[2,3-a]acridine-3-carbonitrile (3b)

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Mass spectrum

Sample name KVL/767/031/031A

Date and Time 1/13/2012

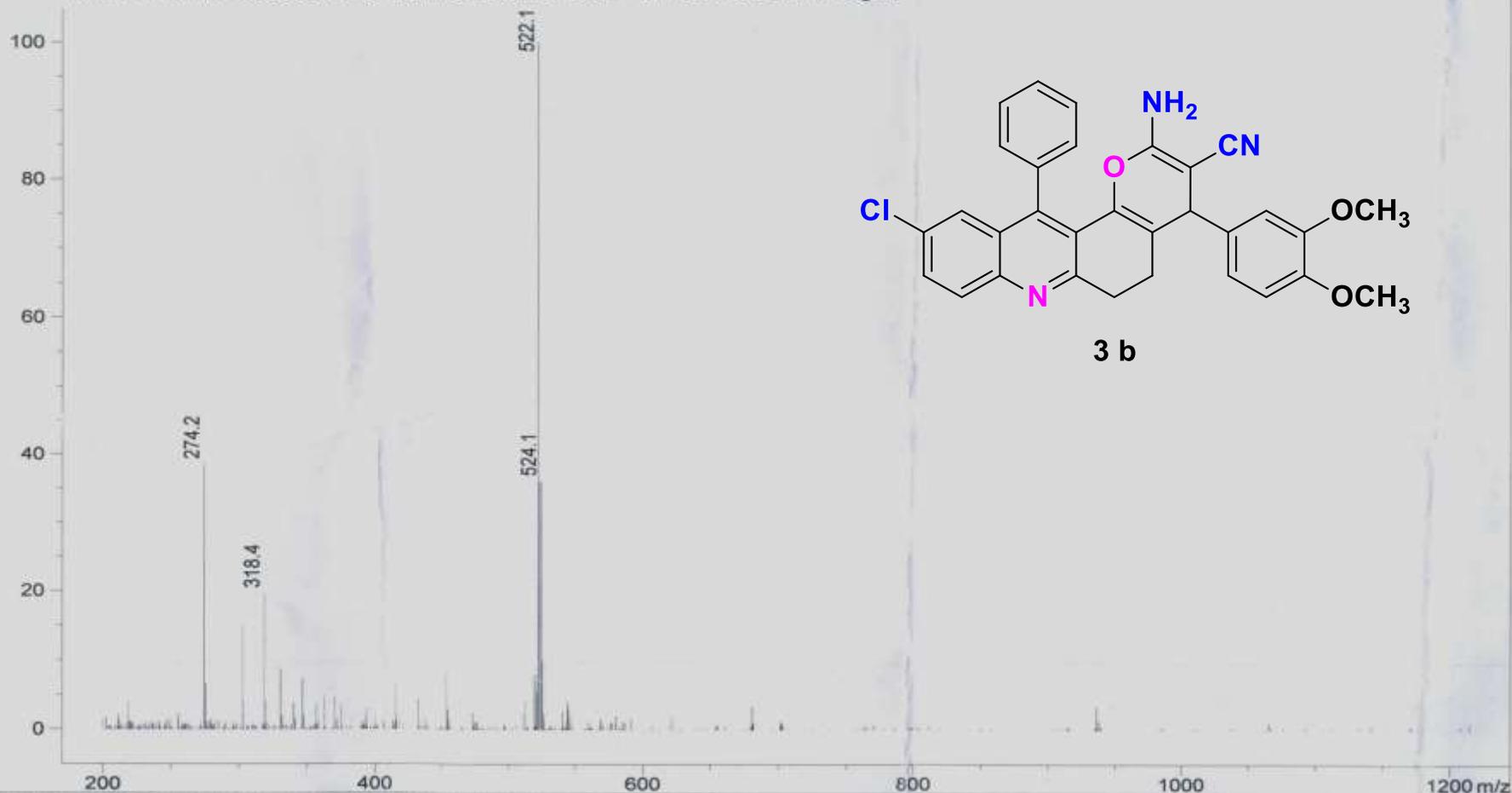
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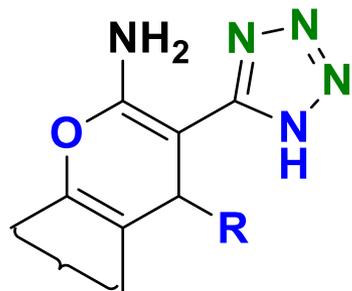
Ionization mode POSITIVE

Vial No: Vial 10

Sample Information:

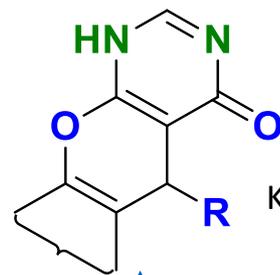
\*MSD1 SPC, time=0.059:0.403 of 130112\KVL31A.D+BSB API-ES, Pos, Scan, Frag: 0





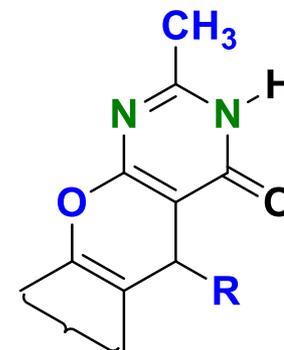
Eshghi *et al.*, 2011

$\text{NaN}_3/\text{DMF}$



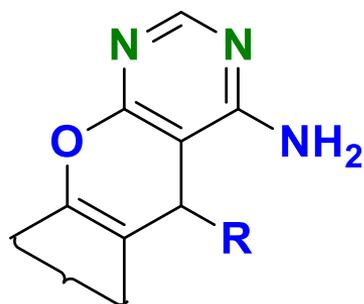
Kamdar *et al.*, 2011

$\text{HCOOH}/\text{reflux}$



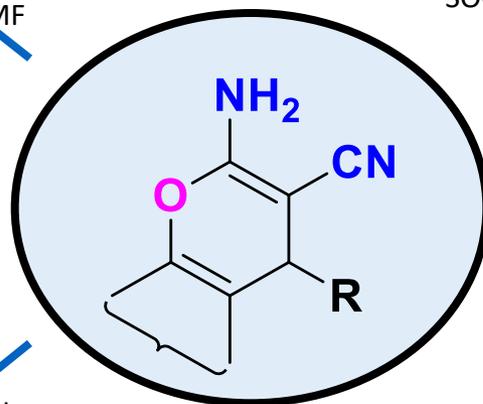
J Banothu *et al.*, 2013

$\text{SOCl}_2/\text{DMF}$

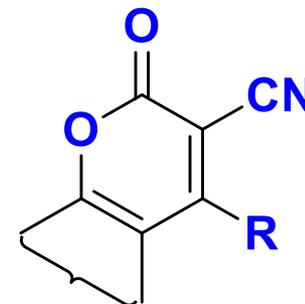


McCoy *et al.*, 2010

$\text{H}_2\text{NCHO}/\text{reflux}$

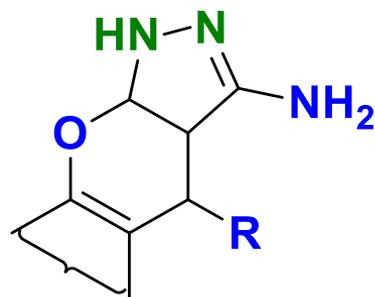


$\text{SOCl}_2/\text{AcOH}$

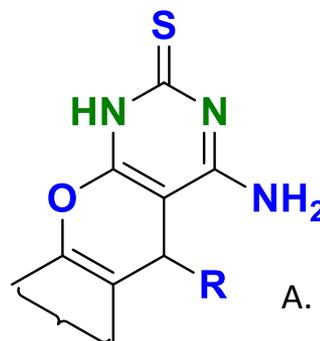


$\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{ethanol}$

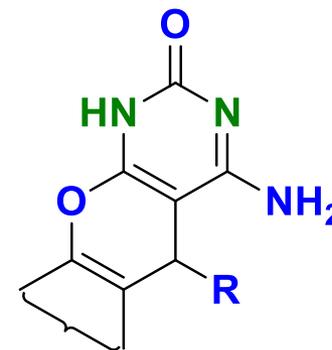
$\text{NH}_2\text{CONH}_2/\text{ethanol}$



$\text{NH}_2\text{CSNH}_2/\text{ethanol}$



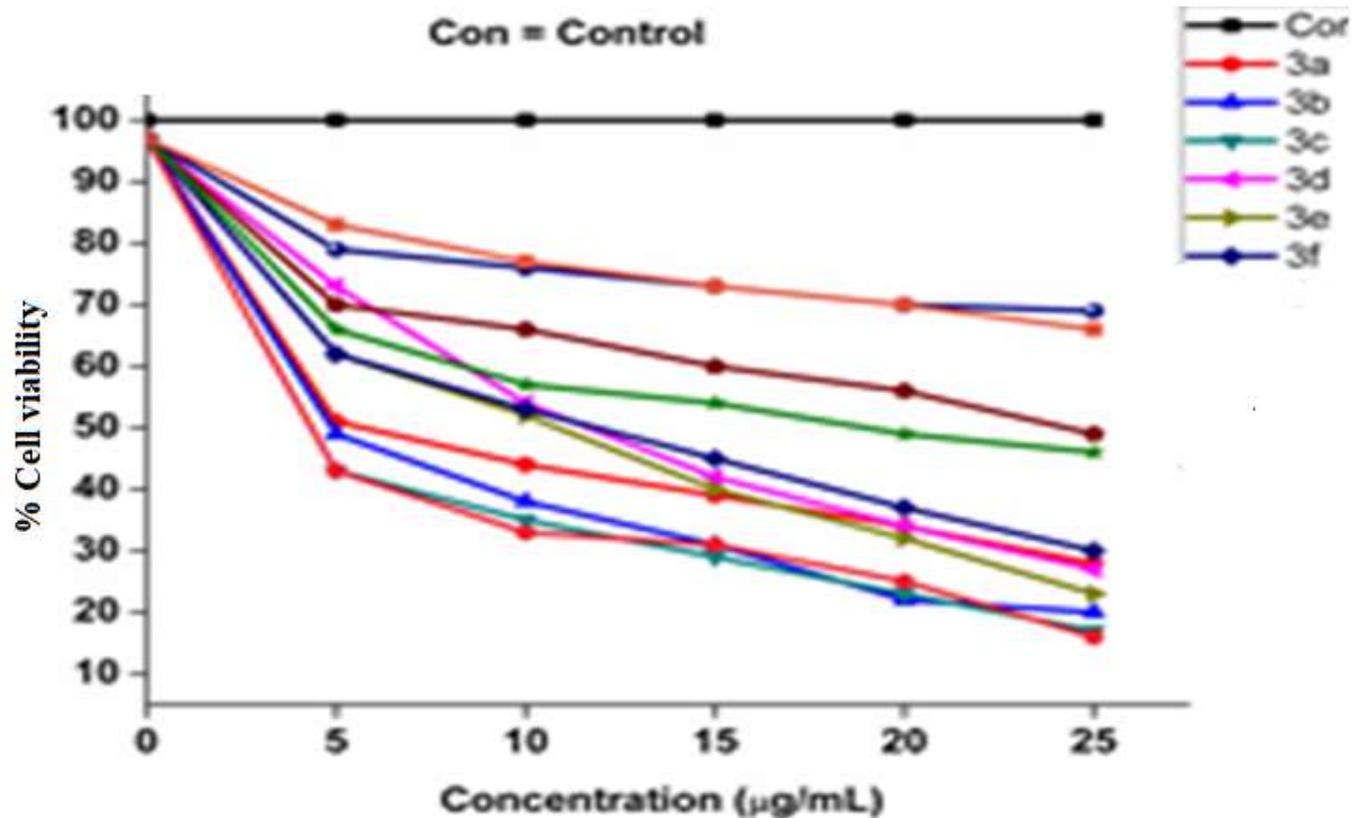
A. R. Saundane *et al.*, 2013



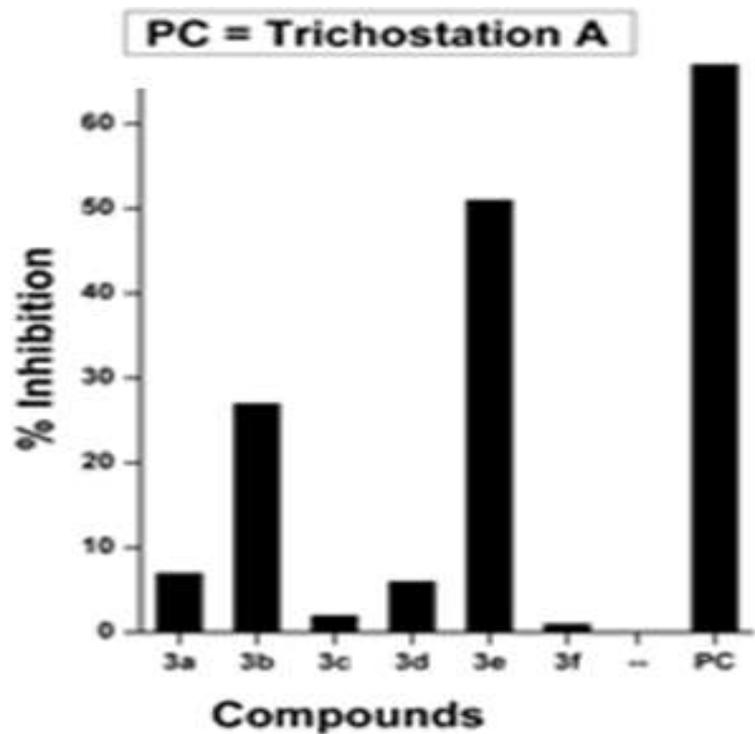
## Cytotoxicity study

- Discovery of **synthetic drugs** with potential anti cancer activity is very initiative trend in various countries.
- **HeLa cell line** is an immortal cell line used most commonly in medical research.
- **MTT** assay is widely used to measure cell escalation and screening of **anticancer** drugs.
- **HDAC enzyme** play crucial roles in various biological functions, including cell growth, differentiation, and apoptosis.
- Recent studies have utilized HDACs as a promising target **enzyme** in **anticancer drug** development.

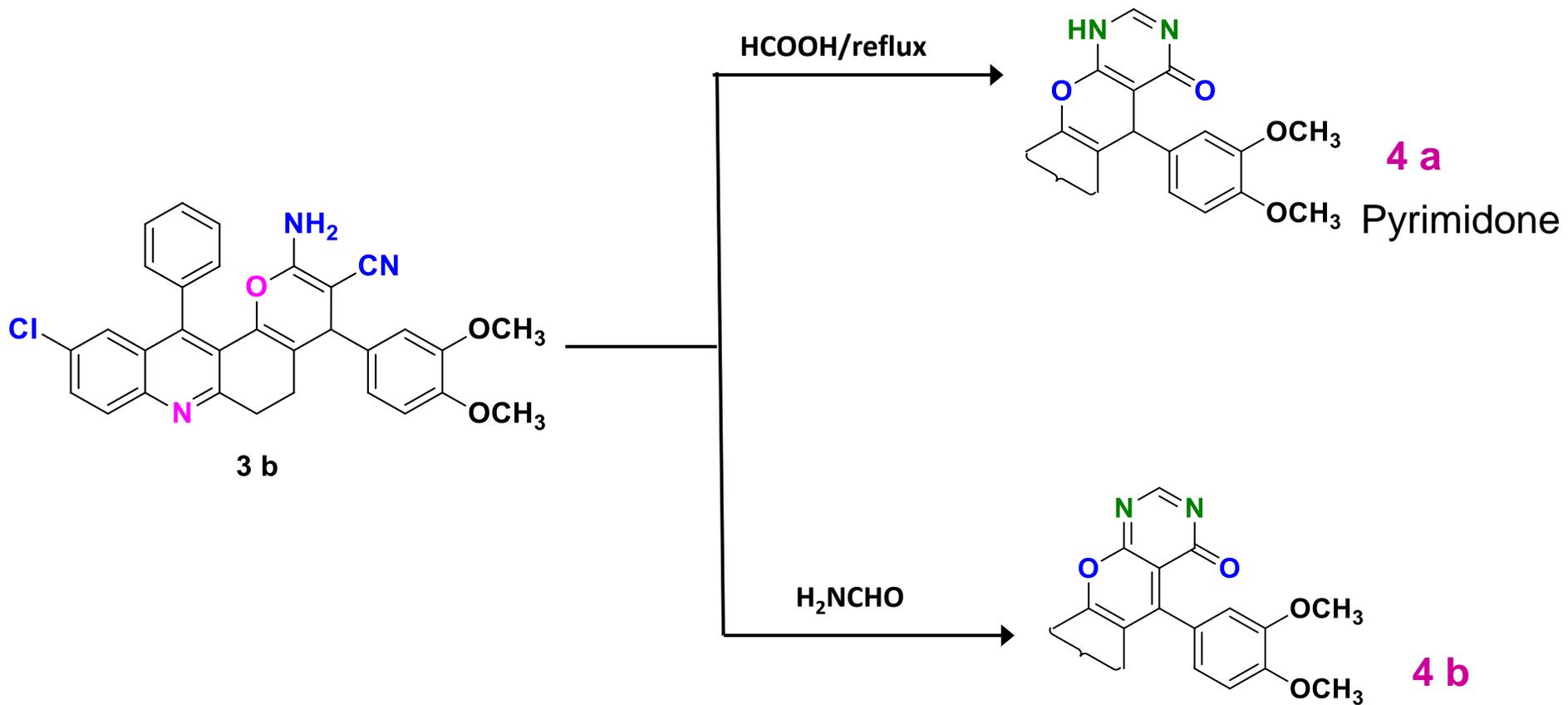
# Cell viability under concentration of 25 $\mu$ /L of synthetic compounds, 3a-f.



# Dose-dependent inhibition of histone deacetylase enzyme activity by synthetic compounds (3a-f).



# Future plan :Synthesis of pyrane derivatives, (4 a-e)



# Conclusion

- A series of novel **Quinazalinone, Pyrimido, Pyrano** compounds were synthesized.
- All Synthesized derivatives were confirmed with FT-IR, ESI-MS,  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR **spectroscopic** techniques.
- Cancer cell line studies, Apoptosis studies and HDAC enzymatic activities of synthesized derivatives were carried out.

# References

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# Acknowledgement

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Thank you