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Environmental-Economic Heterocyclic Compound Synthesis

Balwant Singh[1]*, Dr. Surendar Karwasara[2]

[1] Research Scholar, Faculty of Basic & Applied Sciences, Maharishi Arvind University, Jaipur

(Rajasthan)-302041

[2] Supervisor, Faculty of Basic & Applied Sciences, Maharishi Arvind University, Jaipur

(Rajasthan)-302041

Abstract - Heterocyclic compounds are the most diverse family of organic molecules. Due to extensive synthetic research and their use in synthetic processes, the prevalence of heterocyclic compounds is growing. In medical chemistry and biochemistry, heterocyclic molecules are used. Recent plant-produced or discovered heterocyclic compounds with anti-fungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, antioxidant, anti-convulsant, anti-allergic, herbicidal, and anti-cancer properties are the focus of this research. The primary objective of this research is to synthesis heterocyclic molecules having antibacterial characteristics. The findings suggested that the compound's antibacterial capabilities were more potent, but its antifungal characteristics were less species-specific. In addition, the MBC results were obtained with Gentamycin.

Keywords - Heterocyclic Compounds, Gentamycin, Anti-fungal, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-convulsant, Anti-allergic, Herbicidal

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INTRODUCTION

Heterocyclic compounds are the most varied organic family. Due to considerable synthetic research and their application in synthetic processes, heterocyclic molecules are becoming more widespread. Medical chemistry and biochemistry employ heterocyclic compounds. This research includes most physiologically active heterocyclic compounds with anti-fungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, antioxidant, anti-convulsant, anti-allergic, herbicidal, and anti-cancer activities that were recently produced or isolated from plants (Al-Mulla, 2017). Heterocyclic rings with hetero elements are well-known, although nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur are the most prevalent substituents. Heterocyclic compounds have at least one hetero atom. Carbocyclic compounds are organic cyclic molecules with ring-shaped carbon atoms. Heterocyclic compounds are crucial organic substances in many biological fields due to their role in certain disorders. DNA, RNA, chlorophyll, haemoglobin, vitamins, and others have heterocyclic rings as their basic skeletons. Triazine derivatives are used as antibacterial herbicides, urinary antiseptics, and anti-inflammatory medicines. Benzimidazole derivatives are anthelmintic, antiviral, antifungal, and antibacterial (Vaidya et.al., 1983).

Trying to understand and cure prevalent illnesses has made medicinal chemistry important in chemistry. Since researchers worldwide started isolating and purifying active chemicals from plant and animal tissues, microbes, and their fermentation products, this field of modern chemistry has grown. Medical chemistry relies on organic chemistry, biology, and some physics. The literature research found heterocyclic compounds relevant in medical chemistry (Al-Mulla, 2017).

Biological Consequences

In medicinal chemistry, heterocycles have been proven to be a crucial structural component. Biomolecules, such as enzymes, vitamins, natural products, and biologically active compounds, such as those with antifungal, antibacterial, anticonvulsant, antiallergenic, enzyme-inhibiting, herbicidal, anti-HIV, antidiabetic, and insecticidal properties, are frequently present in high concentrations (Zhang et.al., 2001).

Antifungal Properties

The most frequent locations for fungal infections are the skin, hair, and nails. These conditions are treated with these substances or medications. Among the most prevalent fungal diseases include ringworm

and athlete's foot. Antifungal drugs kill fungus either directly or indirectly by modifying the cell membrane's chemical composition, causing the cell's contents to leak out and the cell to die. Another approach for preventing the growth and spread of fungal cells.

Molnar et al. (2017) synthesised a variety of dipicolinic acid derivatives, some of which displayed antifungal activity against Fusarium graminearum, Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus ochraceus, and Fusarium verticilioides.

Anti-Inflammatory Properties

Anti-Inflammatory Activity is a term used to describe substances intended to treat or reduce inflammation or swelling. Approximately fifty percent of anti-inflammatory drugs are analgesics. As contrast to opioids, which affect the CNS and inhibit the brain's sense of pain, reducing inflammation to alleviate pain is more effective. Aspirin, ibuprofen, and naproxen are the most often used anti-inflammatory medicines; this class of medication is known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), distinguishing it from steroids. These drugs function by inhibiting the activation of cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes (Garuti et.al., 2010).

Antibacterial Function

The terms "antibacterial" or "antibiotics" refer to pharmaceuticals used to treat and prevent bacterial infections that either kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria. Some antibiotics also possess antiprotozoal properties. Antibiotics are ineffective against viral illnesses such as the common cold and influenza. When antibiotics are used improperly, resistant microorganisms might develop. Antibiotics are classified according to their chemical compositions or modes of action. The chemical structures of antibiotics include significant quantities of heteroaromatic derivatives, especially -lactam molecules. Several scientists have generated and evaluated numerous compounds having this activity.

Antioxidant Function

The chemical process of oxidation may create free radicals, which can then initiate a chain reaction that destroys cells. Antioxidants are chemicals that keep other molecules from oxidising; for instance, Thiols or vitamin C (ascorbic acid) may stop these cascade events and prevent cell degeneration. Typically, the phrase "antioxidant" refers to two distinct material categories: additions used to prevent oxidation and naturally occurring chemicals contained in food and body tissue that are considered to benefit health. Numerous scientists have sought to synthesise chemical molecules with this kind of biological activity; we will discuss a few of these scientists. Some brand-new 1,3,4-oxadiazole/thiadiazole-2-thiol heterocyclic combinations of organosulfur and organoselenium molecules were produced by Sauer et al. (2016) for in vitro antioxidant testing.

Anticonvulsant

These chemicals are antiepileptic drugs or antiseizure medicines, and they are used to treat epileptic seizures. These drugs are sometimes referred to as antiepileptic or anticonvulsant drugs. The mechanisms of action of the drugs indicated that they either inhibit sodium channels or enhance GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid) activity. There are several papers dedicated to the freshly synthesised generations of these drugs.

Antiallergic

Numerous synthetic heterocyclic compounds with antiallergenic characteristics have been explored and identified. Putta et al. (2017) have created new bis-heteroarylhuydrazines as effective anti-allergic medicines. At 50 and 100 M, these compounds do not harm cells and efficiently inhibit the release of -hexosaminidase that would otherwise be induced by Ig E/silver at these concentrations.

Herbicide Actions

Certain heterocyclic derivatives and more recent synthetic versions of this kind of drug has the ability to eliminate unwanted plants and certain grasses without affecting food crops. Ana and Luminita examined fused heterocyclics as herbicide inhibitors of the D1 protein in plant photosystem II by combining molecular docking and quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling (2017).

Anticancer Efficacy

Cancer is a group of diseases characterised by abnormal cell growth and the tendency to spread to or invade other body areas. This sickness may be caused by several sources, including chemical substances and radiation from light. By eliminating cancer cells or modifying their growth, several drugs are utilised to treat this disease. We will discuss the most current synthetic chemicals used for this purpose.

Due to their physiological and biological consequences, spiro-indoles, which are produced when an indole ring is linked to heterocycles containing sulphur and nitrogen at the C-3 position, are also of considerable chemical interest. Numerous biological features, including anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, bacteriostatic, and anticonvulsant, are connected with spiro[indole-

thiazolidinones], which are used as antifungal medicines (Hayden et.al., 1981). Due to their potential biological and pharmacological effects, such as antiviral, antiinflammatory, insecticidal, antifolate, tyrosine kinase inhibitor, antimicrobial, calcium channel antagonists, antileishmanial, diuretic, and potassium-sparing properties, inorganic chemistry is also very interested in the synthesis of

pyridopyrimidines and their derivatives. In contrast, thiazolo-pyrimidines are a large chemical family with a broad range of biological functions.

DRUG DESIGN

Since ancient times, humans have used several natural compounds for medicinal purposes. Plant, animal, and mineral therapies sometimes worked. Many things were dangerous. As knowledge grew, more pharmaceutically effective chemicals were employed to make drugs. This discovery began with animal and plant-derived natural chemicals. Lead compounds and their bioactive equivalents constitute the foundation of developments. (2000). Medicinal chemists search for new lead compounds with medical properties. These novel and old lead compounds are used to make safer and more efficient counterparts. Before creating a marketable chemical, hundreds of compounds are produced and tested (Kavallaris et.al., 2010). One synthetic chemical in 10,000 is medically useful, according to estimates. Sacachiro Hata and Paul Ehrlich produced the antiprotozoal "Arsphemamine" in 1910 by integrating manufacturing with verifiable bioactivity and evaluation techniques, launching rational synthetic drug manufacture. In the early 20th century, Ehrlich recognised that a drug's risks and benefits were important. Ehrlich's structure-activity relationship technique of drug discovery involves creating and testing several structurally related compounds (SAR). Quantitatively linking chemical structure to biological function began in the 19th century, but Hansch and Fujita's 1960s approach allowed quantitative parameters to be incorporated in SAR results (Shaul et.al., 2004). QSAR describes it (quantitative structure–activity relationships). One of its most successful uses was the 1970s invention of the antiulcer drugs Cimetidine and Ranitidine. Medicinal chemistry relies on SARs and QSARs.

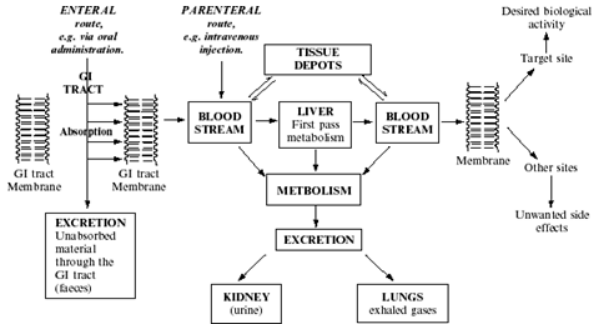

Figure 1: The primary routes via which drugs are administered and distributed inside the body

Drug Action: Drugs affect the body by interacting with endogenous and exogenous substrate molecules. A drug's powerful molecule or components affect the biological activity of target endogenous and external molecules. The stability of the drug-substrate complex usually dictates a drug's capacity to bring about these changes, whereas a therapeutic intervention's medical efficacy frequently depends on whether the drug molecules can bind to enough adsorbates to affect the sickness state. Drug utilisation depends on drug availability in aqueous media and starch molecules. Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic drug action periods alter this concentration in biological systems. Pharmacokinetics studies how drugs travel from infusion to activity. During the pharmacodynamic stage, how a drug impacts the body is studied (Gaonkar et.al.,2010).

SYNTHESIS OF DRUGS

Modern times have seen an increase in the number of pharmaceuticals available thanks to the methodical study conducted in pharmaceutical facilities. The synthetic work is done in the manner described below (Nami et.al., 2022):

a) Synthetic compounds with more or less identical structures to naturally occurring chemicals are created. This occasionally develops pharmaceuticals at whose cost substantially cheaper than the one that naturally occurs.
b) Efficiencies are maintained when attempting to produce molecules with simpler structures.
c) New medications are being attempted to be synthesized that exhibit some natural products' characteristics but are structurally unrelated to them.

Efforts are being undertaken to create novel medications that are structurally and functionally distinct from those found in nature.

CHEMOTHERAPY

Paul Ehrlich coined "chemotherapy" to describe the delivery of a medication that killed harmful microorganisms. This medicine was called a "magic bullet" since it only killed germs when absorbed into the target body. He articulated several modern chemotherapeutic ideas.

Several compounds were produced, isolated, and studied in the 20th century. Some compounds have specialised physiological activities, which were linked to a structural unit, resulting in structural similarities to other compounds. Pharmacophore groups are responsible for medication effects. This was modified utilising simple unit methods to produce more active molecules with less toxicity (Ibrayey et.al.,2022).

Due to restrictions, therapeutic pharmaceutical compounds are rare. Even the most important lab findings should be potent in humans. Acute and

long-term toxicity and adverse effects should be minimised.

CNS Activity of Adamantane Derivative

The strong lipophilicity of the adamantane molecule is mirrored in a variety of adamantane-containing derivatives. Due to the adamantane derivatives' ability to cross blood–brain barriers due to their lipophilicity, the central nervous system contains significant amounts of these compounds. In addition to the negative cardiovascular consequences, the Rimantadine and Adamantane are used to reduce the risk of developing communicable disease was hampered by the unfavourable CNS stimulant side effects of sleeplessness, jitteriness, and decreased focus. Accidentally discovering its therapeutic effectiveness in the symptomatic management of PD in 1969, Adamantane has been used as an anti-Parkinsonian medication for more than 30 years (Pandey et.al., 2003).

Adamantane's whole mode of action is still mostly unknown. Dopaminergic, noradrenergic, and serotonergic chemical having neuroprotective qualities is adamantane. In accordance with its amphetamine-like activity, it is well known that adamantane stimulates dopamine generation, emission, and consumption in the striatum. It was discovered that adamantane affects the transmission of dopamine by acting as a both a non-competitive N-Methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)-receptor antagonists and a modulator of cerebral monoamine oxidase A (Dandia et.al., 2004).

Chemists have paid special attention throughout the years to a variety of physiologically active compounds containing heteroatoms such as nitrogen, sulphur, and oxygen due to their importance in biology. Thiazolidinones are a kind of thiazolidine derivative consisting of a carbonyl group in positions 2, 4, or 5 and a sulphur isotope in position 1. This molecule and its derivatives have been extensively studied since its discovery in penicillin. The heterocyclic nucleus of 1,3-thiazolidin-4-ones is composed of sulphate at position 1, nitrogen at position 3, and a carboxyl group at position 4. Due to its adaptability, the 4-thiazolidinone scaffold has previously been used in a range of therapeutically effective medicines (Lamberth, 2004). They have been used as anti-HIV, anti-tuberculosis, anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, and antiviral medications. Adding arylazo, sulfamoyl phenylazo, or phenylhydrazono functionalities to the thiazolidone ring is known to enhance its antibacterial activity. Its inhibition of the enzyme Mur B, a precursor involved in the synthesis of peptidoglycan, may be responsible for its antibacterial effect. Numerous articles have emphasised their chemical and pharmaceutical applications (Ouyang et.al., 2006).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- **Synthesis of Compounds through Spectroscopic Analysis:** By analysing the IR, PMR, and mass spectra of the produced chemicals, we were able to ascertain their structures.
- **Synthesis of Compounds relating to Anti-bacterial and Antifungal Activities:**

In order to screen for antimicrobial activity, the following prerequisites must be satisfied:

a) The test organisms and the drug being assessed should come into close contact.
b) The conditions necessary for the development of microorganisms should be supplied.
c) The study's conditions ought to remain constant.
d) It is important to maintain an aseptic and sanitary atmosphere.

Antibacterial experiments were conducted using all of the produced medicines. All essential controls, including medication, a vehicle, and an organism broth, were employed. Gentamycin was utilized as the standard of care.

- **Primary & Secondary Screening of Compounds:**Each synthetic medication was diluted to a stock solution concentration of 2000 µg/ml.
  - Primary screening: Three different concentrations of the synthesized medicines were used in the primary screening: 500 µg/ml, 250 µg/ml, and 125 µg/ml.
  - Secondary screen: The main screening-identified active medicines subsequently similarly diluted to reach concentrations of 100 µg/ml, 50 µg/ml, 25, 12.5 µg/ml, 6.250 µg/ml, 3.125 µg/ml, and 1.5625%.

RESULTS

- C6H4-CH3 and C6H4-Br have modest antibacterial action against *S. aureus*. Compound -C6H4-CN slightly affected *S. aureus and E. coli*. Compound C6H4COCH3 relatively sensitive gram-positive bacteria *S. typhi and V. parahaemolyticus*. Compound inhibited *S. aureus*. Antibacterial activity results showed that -C6H4-C4H9 only partially inhibited *E. coli and S. aureus*. -C6H5 was very efficient against *P. aeruginosa* and somewhat effective against E. coli and *S. typhi*. -C6H4-Br was efficient against *E. coli* but weak against *P. aeruginosa*. C6H4-COCH3C affected Gram-ve bacteria *E. coli and P. aeruginosa*.
- C6H4-C3H7 compound defeated *S. typhi and V. parahaemolyticus. S. aureus* was little affected by -CH2-C6H5, -C6H4COCH3, -C6H4-CH3, and -CH2-C6H5. C6H4-Br works better against

S. aureus, S. pyogenes, and P. aeruginosa. -C6H4-CN affected *P. aeruginosa and S. aureus*. -NC5H10 was moderately active against *P. aeruginosa* and high against *E. coli and S. aureus*. CH3 was effective against all species. -C2H5 killed S. aureus. *E. coli* was more sensitive to compound -C3H7 than *S. aureus*.

- This series' antifungal results showed no species-specific action. None of these chemicals demonstrated any antifungal efficacy against any species. Compounds -C6H4C3H7 and -CH2C6H5 were effective against *C. albicans, A. niger, and A. clavatus*, respectively. The remaining chemicals had no species-specific effects. -CH3 worked well against *C. albicans*, whereas the other chemicals did not. C6H4-C3H7 was active against *Candida albicans*, whereas the other compounds were inactive against the other species.
- The minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) is determined using the greatest dilution exhibiting at least a 99 percent inhibition zone. The outcome is significantly influenced by the size of the inoculum. The test mixture must contain 108 organisms per milliliter.
- The standard medication employed in the current investigation to evaluate antibacterial activity was Gentamycin, with concentrations of (0.25, 0.05, 0.5, and 1 g/ml). MBC against S. aureus, E. pyogenes & P. aeruginosa respectively. The reference medicine for antifungal activity is "Nystatin," which demonstrated 100 g/ml MFC against all antifungal-active species.

Table 1: Antifungal activity data indicated no chemical-sensitive species.

Sr.No.	-Ar	MINIMALFUNGICIDALCONCENTRATIONS (FBC)		
		C.albicans MTCC- 227	*A.niger* MTCC-282	*A.clavatus* MTCC-1323
AS_{III}-01	$-C_6H_5$	1000	500	500
AS_{III}-02	$-C_6H_4-CH_3$	1000	1000	1000
AS_{III}-03	$-C_6H_4-Br$	500	500	500
AS_{III}-04	$-C_6H_4-CN$	>1000	1000	>1000
AS_{III}-05	$C_6H_4COCH_3$	500	>1000	1000
AS_{III}-06	$-CH_2-C_6H_5$	500	500	1000
AS_{III}-07	$-C_6H_4-C_4H_9$	500	>1000	500
AS_{III}-08	$-C_6H_4-C_3H_7$	>1000	1000	>1000
AS_{III}-09	$-C_5H_4N$	1000	500	500
AS_{III}-10	$-C_6H_3-F_2$	1000	1000	1000

Table 2: This series showed all chemically active species' antibacterial activity.

Sr. No.	-Aryl substitutes	MBC					
		E. coli MTCC-443	*P. aeruginosa* MTCC-1688	*S.aureus* MTCC96	*S.pyogenes* MTCC-442	*S. typhi* TCC-98	*V.Parahaemolyticus*MTCC-451
AS_I-01	$-C_6H_5$	250	250	100	500	1000	500
AS_I-02	$-C_6H_4-CH_3$	1000	1000	125	500	500	250
AS_I-03	$-C_6H_4-Br$	200	250	125	500	200	500
AS_I-04	$-C_6H_4-CN$	125	500	125	500	1000	500
AS_I-05	$C_6H_4COCH_3$	1000	1000	500	500	125	125
AS_I-06	$-CH_2-C_6H_5$	500	1000	1000	500	1000	500
AS_I-07	$-C_6H_4-C_4H_9$	1000	500	500	1000	500	500
AS_I-08	$-C_6H_4-C_3H_7$	500	500	250	250	500	1000
AS_I-09	$-C_5H_4N$	500	250	500	250	1000	500
AS_I-10	$-C_6H_3-F_2$	1000	500	250	500	100	1000

- By analyzing the IR, PMR, and mass spectra of the produced chemicals, we were able to ascertain their structures.
- In a second round of dilution testing, the active synthetic medicines identified in this first screening were examined against every type of microbe.
- The main screening-identified active medicines subsequently similarly diluted to reach concentrations of 100 µg/ml, 50 µg/ml, 25, 12.5 µg/ml, 6.250 µg/ml, 3.125 µg/ml, and 1.5625%.
- The greatest dilution that exhibits an inhibitory zone with at least 99% is taken as the MIC. The size of the inoculum has a significant impact on the outcome. The test mixture must include 108 organisms per millilitre.
- The MBC findings over *S. aureus, E. pyogenes, and P. aeruginosa* were achieved using "gentamycin," the standard medicine used in this investigation to evaluate antibacterial activity. Nystatin, an antifungal medicine, is considered to be the standard since it has a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 100 g/ml against all known fungus species.

CONCLUSION

The heterocyclic compounds have more variety than any other class of organic molecules. Heterocyclic compounds are becoming more common as a result of intensive synthetic research and their usage in synthetic procedures. Heterocyclic compounds have applications in medical chemistry and biochemistry. This study examines recently found or generated heterocyclic compounds in plants that have anti-fungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, antioxidant, anti-convulsant, anti-allergic, herbicidal, and anti-cancer activities. The main focus of this study is the development of new methods for synthesizing heterocyclic compounds with antibacterial properties. The results indicated that the chemical had more antibacterial capabilities but fewer species-specific

antifungal features. In addition, Gentamycin was used to get the MBC findings.

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Corresponding Author

Balwant Singh*

Research Scholar, Faculty of Basic & Applied Sciences, Maharishi Arvind University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)-302041