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A review on green multicomponent synthesis of heterocyclic compounds

Alphonsus D'Souza
Department of Chemistry, St.Philomena's College (Autonomous) Mysuru- 560001, Karnataka, India
Corresponding author email: dsouzalphonsus@gmail.com

Agnes Sylvia D'Souza
Department of Chemistry, St.Philomena's College (Autonomous) Mysuru- 560001, Karnataka, India

Archana Priyanka Mendonca
Department of Chemistry, St.Philomena's College (Autonomous) Mysuru- 560001, Karnataka, India

Prashant Nayak
NITTE (Deemed to be University), NGSM Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Pharmaceutics, Deralakatte, Mangaluru- 575018

Rishi Kapoor Poddar
Department of Pharmacy Practice, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad-244001, UP, India

Vandana Sadananda
Department of Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics, A B Shetty Memorial Institute of Dental Sciences, NITTE (Deemed to be University), Deralakatte, Mangaluru – 575018, Karnataka, India

Gowrish S
Department of Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics, A B Shetty Memorial Institute of Dental Sciences, NITTE (Deemed to be University), Deralakatte, Mangaluru – 575018, Karnataka, India

***Abstract*---**Heterocyclic compounds are of very much concern in our daily life. These compounds constitute the largest and most varied family of organic compounds. Heterocyclic compounds have one or more hetero atoms in their structure., Day by day the number is increasing rapidly due to the enormous synthetic research and also their synthetic utility. They may be cyclic or non-cyclic in nature.

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They are predominantly used as pharmaceuticals, as agrochemicals and as veterinary products. They also find applications as sanitizers, developers, antioxidants, as corrosion inhibitors, as copolymers, dye stuff and anticancer drugs. They are used as vehicles in the synthesis of other organic compounds. In this review, we cover most biological active heterocyclic compounds that it's recently synthesized or extracted from the plants e.g. antibiotics such as penicillin's, cephalosporin; alkaloids such as vinblastine, morphine, reserpine etc. have heterocyclic moiety.

***Keywords*---**biological activity, medicinal chemistry, heterocyclic compounds.

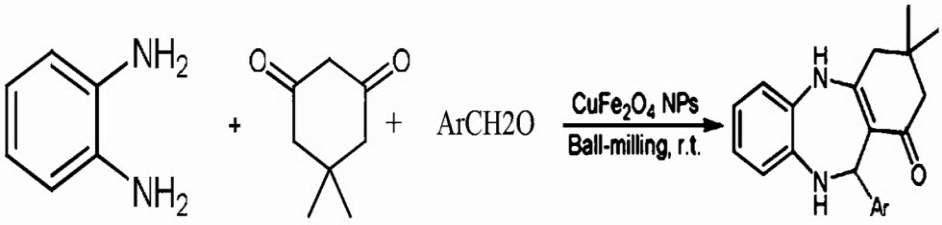
Introduction

Heterocyclic compounds are the cyclic organic compounds which contain at least one hetero atom, the most common heteroatoms are the nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur but heterocyclic rings containing other hetero atoms are also widely known. Carbocyclic compound a cyclic organic compound containing all carbon atoms in ring formation [1-13].The most common heterocycles are those having five- or six-membered rings and containing heteroatoms of nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), or sulfur (S). The best known of the simple heterocyclic compounds are pyridine, pyrrole, furan, and thiophene. A molecule of pyridine contains a ring of six atoms-five carbon atoms and one nitrogen atom. Pyrrole, furan, and thiophene molecules each contain five-membered rings, composed of four atoms of carbon and one atom of nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, respectively [14-18]. Pyridine and pyrrole are both nitrogen heterocyclestheir molecules contain nitrogen atoms along with carbon atoms in the rings [19-22].

Heterocyclic compounds containing nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur atom widely present in various natural products and biologically active molecules, functional materials, ligands and catalysts, and are also used as multipurpose building blocks in organic synthesis [23]. Particularly, many commercial medicines and agrochemicals possess heterocyclic moieties [24]. Substantial efforts have been devoted into development of synthetic methods toward construction of heterocyclic compounds [25-27].In the continuation of our research program directed toward the development of new synthetic methods for the preparation of a variety of heterocyclic compounds via mild and environmentally benign conditions [28].

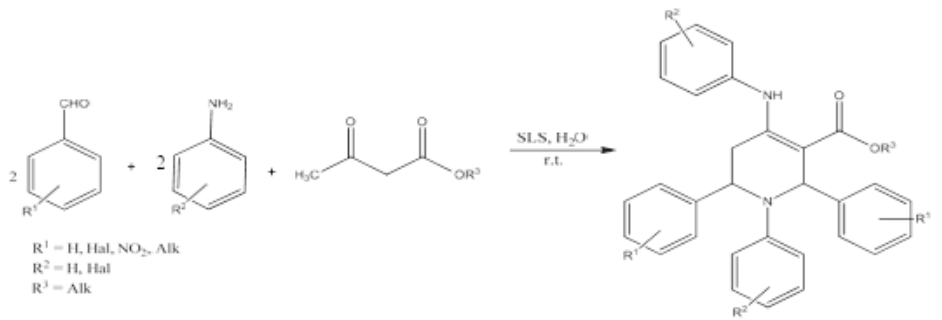
The concept of green chemistry has made significant impact on many frontages including the use of green solvents, bio-renewable resources and sustainable catalyst materials [29, 30]. Environmentally benign protocols have been explored for heterocyclic synthesis to improve energy consumption, atom economy and reaction yields [31, 32]. Designing the high efficiency reactions that work at room temperature and use of alternative energy sources has become an attractive choice. A radical evolution in the field of synthetic organic chemistry is the practice of multicomponent reactions (MCRs), which involve more than three reactants in one-pot reaction [33,34]. In addition to avoidance of separation and

purification of intermediates, MCRs are generally environment friendly, selective, atomefficient and time saving [35-37]. Thus, MCR approach has gained significant popularity in the fields of pharmaceutical chemistry and drug development, including control of stereo isomers [38]. In the sequence of the reaction, inter-coordination between the reactants, solvent and catalyst is crucial for the success of MCRs [39]. Consequently, with choice for diverse molecular entities as reactants, MCRs have cherished in the designing of different organic blocks to prepare various fascinating heterocyclic frameworks [40]. This review will summarize the reported protocols for the preparation of heterocyclic derivatives, but as mentioned, most reports this review covers the preparation of heterocyclic derivatives by multicomponent reactions using conventional conditions, MW, and ultrasonic irradiations from 2005 to 2020. The most multicomponent reactions (four-component) have been introduced different compounds.



Scheme-1:Three-component synthesis of benzodiazepines

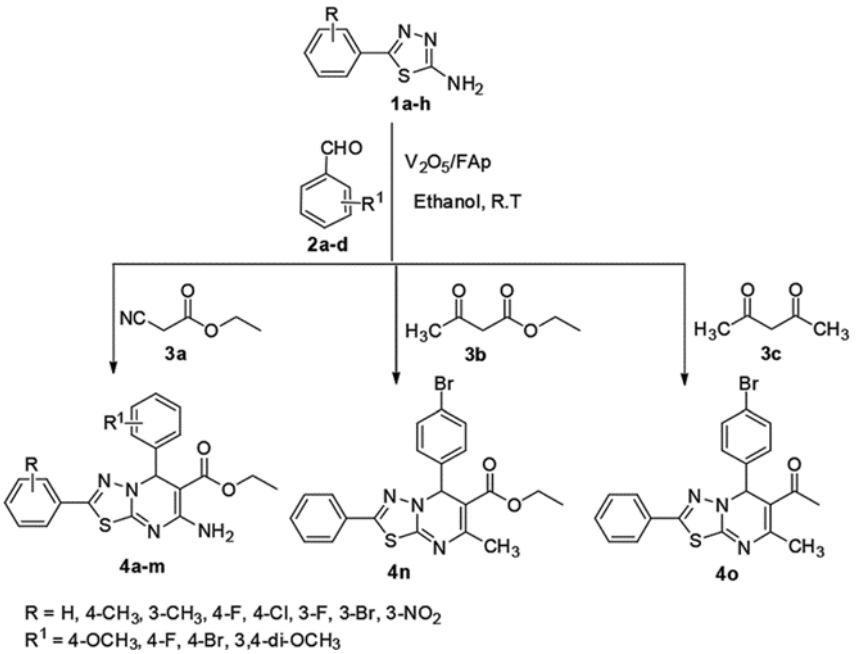
Maleki et al, have prepares an efficient and green procedure for the synthesis of various substituted 1,5-benzodiazepine derivatives *via* a one-potthree-component catalytic reaction is described(Scheme-1). The reaction was conducted between *o*-phenylenediamine, dimedone and aldehydederivatives in the presence of $CuFe_2O_4$ nanoparticles as a magnetic heterogeneous nanocatalyst under ball-milling conditions at roomtemperature. Highyieldsof the products, short reaction times, simplicity of operation, mildreactionconditions, non-toxicity, easywork-upand purification [41].



Scheme 2. One-potmulti-componet synthesis of substituted piperidines

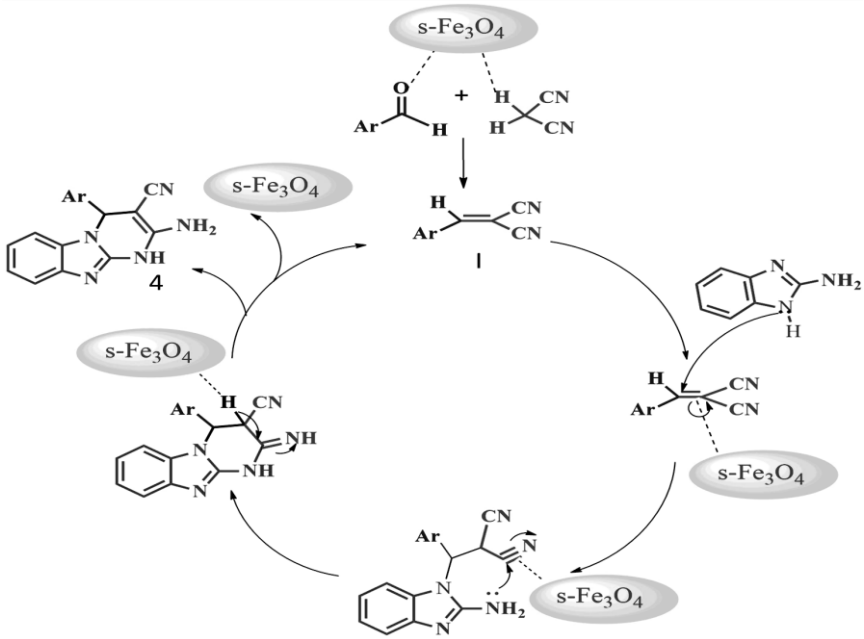
Ravi et al reportedan effective and expeditious method of the synthesis of highly functionalized piperidines, catalyzed by nontoxic, recyclable and environment friendly sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), *via*one-potmulti-component condensationofaldehydes, aminesandβ-ketoestersinwateratroomtemperature, has been developed. This new protocol has advantages such as moderate to highyields

of products obtained after simple post reaction workup (Scheme-2). Structure of the synthesizedcompounds4a–4j.[42] Nagaraju et al, The one-potthree-componentfusionreactionbetweenchosensubstratesof1,3,4-thiadiazole-aminesaldehydesandactivemethylenecompoundsinethanolsolventatroomtemperature gaveanexcellentyieldofproducts(90–97%)inaswiftreaction(Scheme-3). The advantages of this protocol are rapid synthesis, mild reaction conditions, green solvent, easy work-up,eco-friendliness, reusabilityofcatalystandnoneedforcolumnchromatography[43].



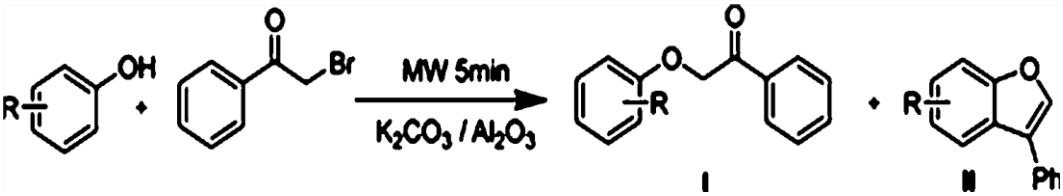
Scheme - 3: Multicomponentsyntheticroutefornovel[1,3,4]thiadia-zolo[3,2-*a*]pyrimidines.

Pratibha et al, They have developed a simple and efficient ultrasound assistedmulticomponentsynthesisofthebiologicallyactiveimidazopyrimidinederivatives (Scheme-4) catalyzed by starch functionalized magnetitenanoparticlesintheaqueous mediumatroom temperature. Broad substrate scope, high atom economy, easy isolation of products and catalyst from the reactionmixture, excellent conversion, shorter period, chemoselectivity, green solvent, and biocatalystmake this protocol an efficient alternative to the previously reported protocols[44].



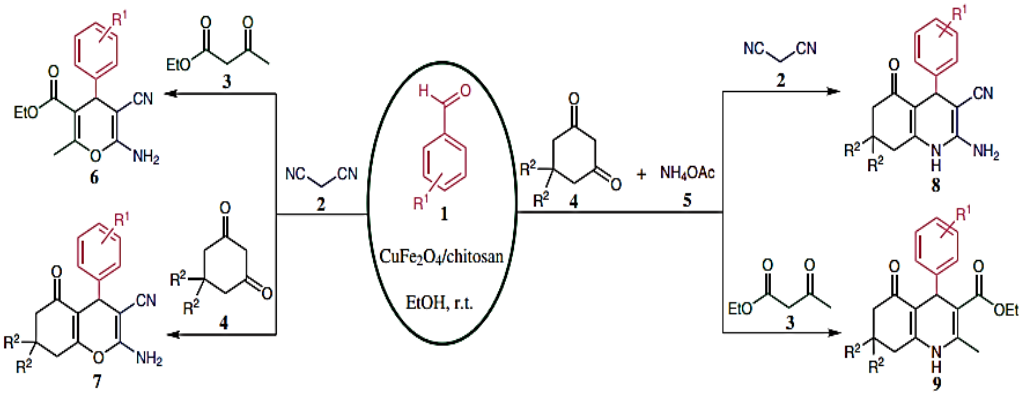
Scheme-4: Plausiblemechanismfors-Fe_3O_4catalyzedsynthesisofimidazopyrimidine

Wang et, al A one-pot synthesis of functionalized benzofurans was de-veloped *via* O-alkylation, carbon–carbon coupling/cyclization,and dehydration olefination tandem reactions from phenols andphenacyl bromide. The reactions were carried out under mi-crowave irradiation and solvent-free conditions in the presenceof alumina supported inorganic bases. Formation of ethers asby-productswerealsoreported(Scheme-5)[45].



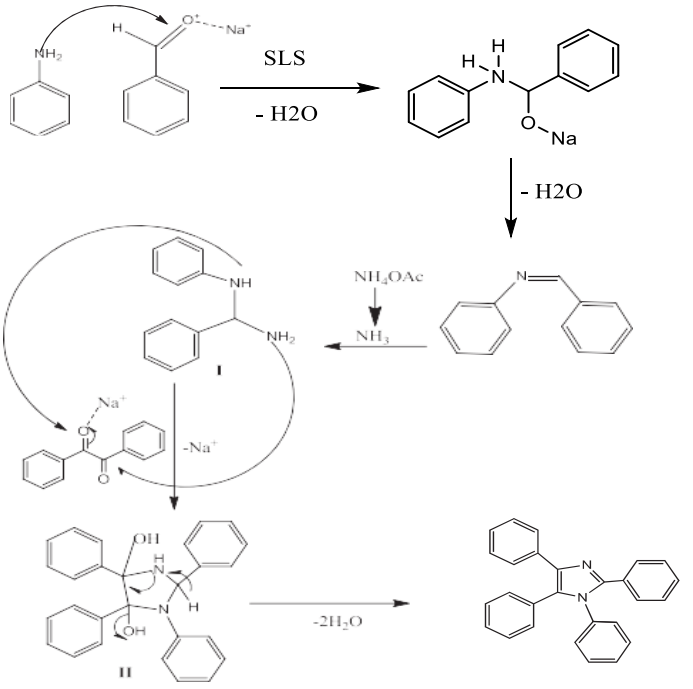
Scheme-5:MW-assistedsolid-statesynthesisof3-phenylbenzofurans.

Ali et al They have represented an efficient magnetic bionanocomposite $CuFe_2O_4$/chitosan as a green catalystfortheone-potmulticomponentsynthesisofwiderangeof*N*-and*O*-heterocyclesinethanol,asagreensolvent, at room temperature. All the reactions work easily for a wide variety of aromatic aldehydes,(Scheme - 6) withboth electron-donating and electron-withdrawing groups, to give corresponding *N*- and *O*-heterocycles inhigh-to-excellent yields. The use of a green solvent, greenandnon-toxiccatalyst easy separation of catalyst by using an external magnet, catalyst recyclabilityandreusabilityinseveral reac-tion runs, simple work-up procedure, high-to-excellent yields and mild reaction conditions are all notableadvantagesofthisprotocol[46].

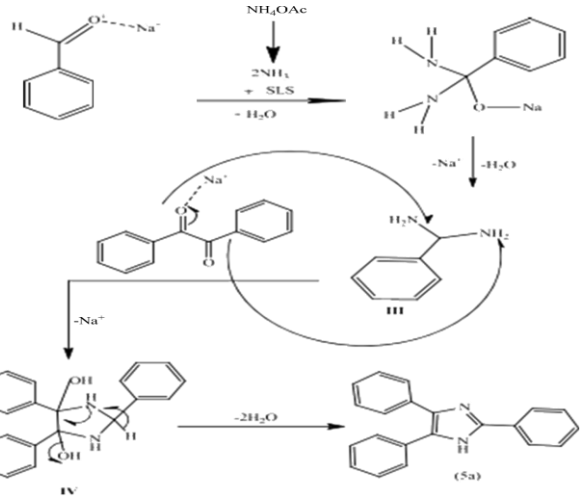


Scheme - 6: Synthesis of 2-amino-4H-pyrans, 2-amino-4H-chromens and polyhydroquinolines.

Ravi et al , reported generalmethodologyisreportedforthesynthesis of 1,2,4,5-tetrasubstituted,(Scheme - 7) and 2,4,5-trisubstitutedimidazole,(Scheme - 8) derivativesinthepresenceofSLSascatalystviaone-potthree-component reaction from commonly available starting material. Thesalient feature soft hisprotocolaregoodyields, mildreactionconditions, environment-friendly,superioratomeconomy, andreadilyaccessibilityofthecatalyst. Inaddition, anotherpossibilityfortheformationof1,2,4,5-tetrasubstitutedand 2,4,5-trisubstituted imidazole derivatives using SLShasbeenproposed[47].

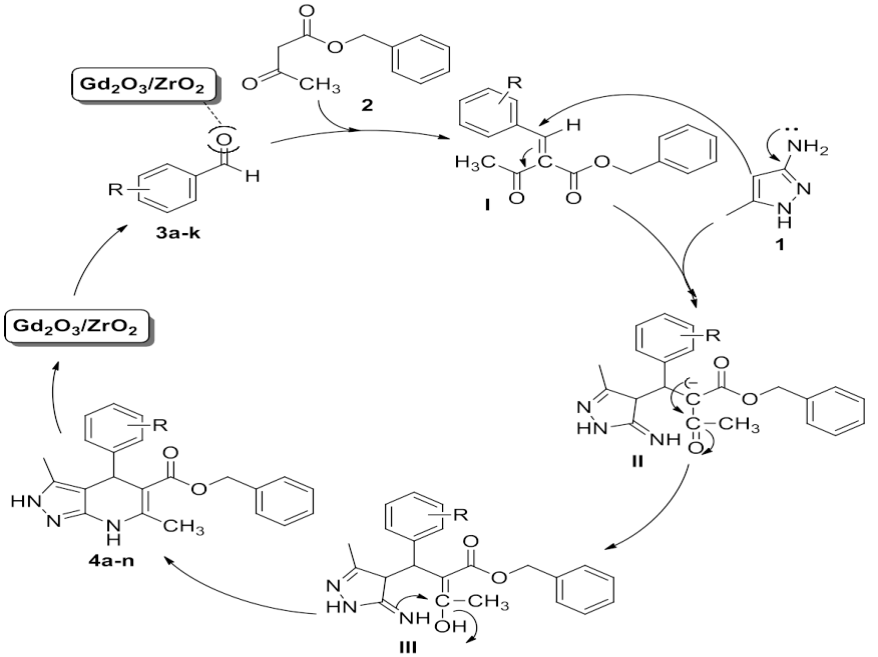


Scheme-7:Plausiblemechanismofthesynthesisof1,2,4,5-tetrasubstitutedimidazoles.SLS,sodiumlaurylsulfate.



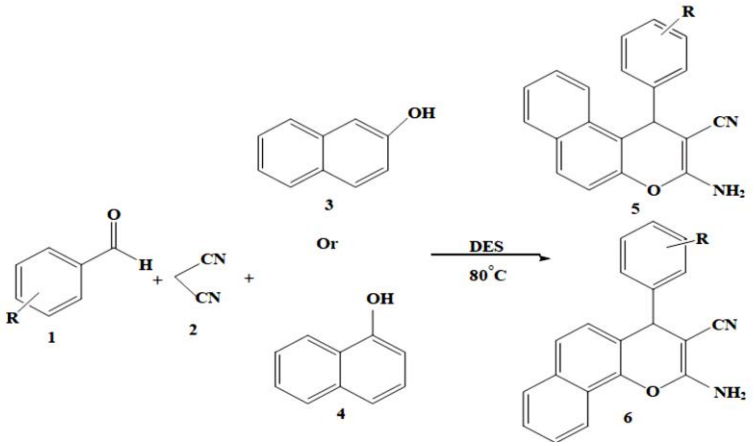
Scheme8:Plausiblemechanismofthesynthesisof2,4,5-trisubstitutedimidazoles.SLS,sodiumlaurylsulfate.

Nagaraju et al, They have described the synthesis and characterisation of novel gad-olinium oXide loaded zirconia (Gd_2O_3/ZrO_2) and its efficacy as a sus-tainable heterogeneous catalyst. Fourteen novel biological imperativedihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridinederivativesweresynthesisedwithexcellentyields(90–96%). Theone-potreactionbetweenthe1*H*-3-amino-1*H*-pyrazole, (Scheme-9) benzyl acetoacetate and various chosen aldehydesissuccessfullyachievedunderethanolmediumatRTin25–30mintime [48].



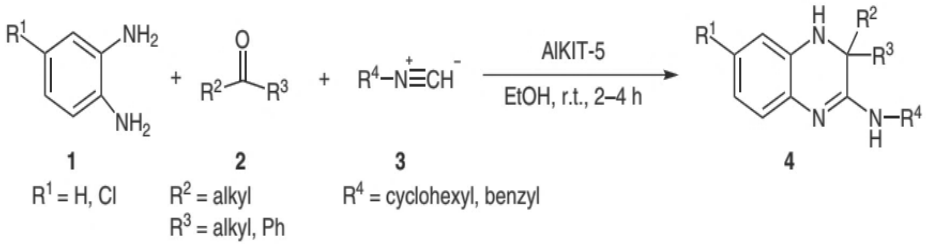
Scheme-9: Aplausiblereactionmechanismforthe formationofdihydropyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines.

Leila et al, are describe a DES based on oxalic acid and choline chloride for the synthesis of aryl-substituted aminochromenes (5) or (6) via the multicomponent reaction of aldehydes (1), malononitrile (2) and a-naphthol (4) or b-naphthol (3) (Scheme 10). To optimize the reaction conditions, a model reaction involving 4-nitrobenzaldehyde (1 mmol), malononitrile (1 mmol) and b-naphthol (1 mmol) was carried out using choline chloride, oxalic acid and different DES and the results are given in Table 1. These preliminary experiments were pragmatically focused on obtaining the best yield in the shortest time. As shown, the best results were obtained with oxalic acid-choline chloride (1:1 molar ratio) at 80^{0}C [49].



Scheme-10: Multicomponent synthesis of chromenes in DES.

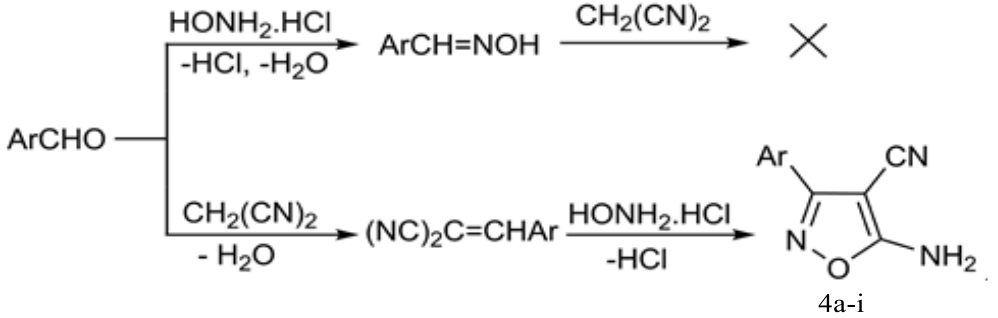
Shobha and her colleagues They show how to make multifunctional 3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-amine derivatives via a three-component condensation of substituted o-phenylenediamines (OPDA), di-verse ketones, and different isocyanides in the presence of an AlKIT-5 catalyst. (Scheme 11)which was viewed as exceptionally dynamic and particular, manage ing great yields (85-98%) in ethanol at room temperature (24 h) [50].



Scheme11:3, 4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-aminederivativessynthesis usingAlKIT-5catalystat room temperature

Hamid et al, they detailed some clever 5-amino-isoxazole-4-carboni-triles were arranged through a green and proficient multicom-ponent strategy in satisfactory item yields and short response times. Antimicrobial action of isoxazoles was considered against an assortment of bacterial and contagious patho-gens. Critical

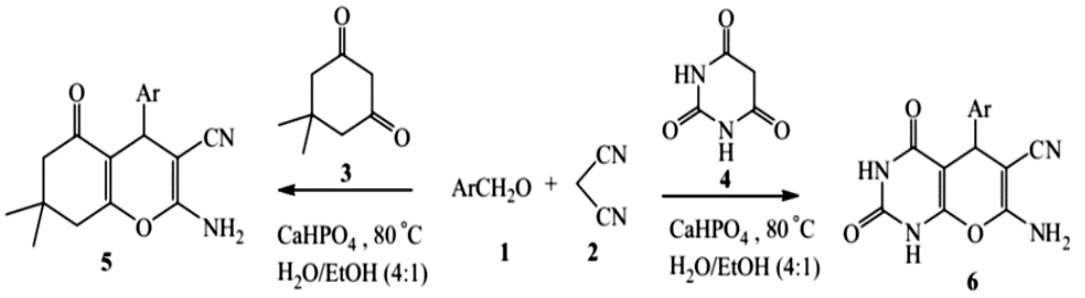
inhibitory possibilities were seen with compounds 4a, b, d. Isoxazole 4i likewise showed con-siderable cell reinforcement exercises [51].



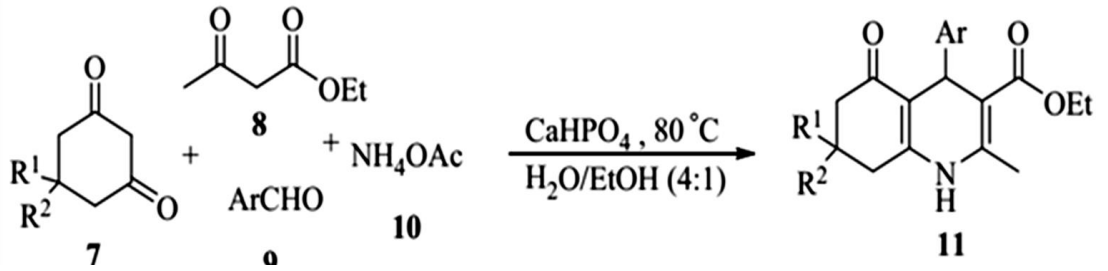
4a-i

Scheme12:Synthesis of 5aminoisoxazole4carbonitriles with several components.

Bodaghifard and colleagues They've shown how to make tetrahydrobenzo[b] pyran, pyrano[2,3-d]pyrimidinone(scheme-13), and polyhydroquinoline derivatives using a simple and efficient process. (scheme-14). When compared to earlier methods, the present technique has a number of clear advantages, including the avoidance of toxic organic solvent discharge, the ease of the process, and the use of a commercially available and inexpensive catalyst. Other advantages of this technology include high product yields and catalyst reuse. [52].



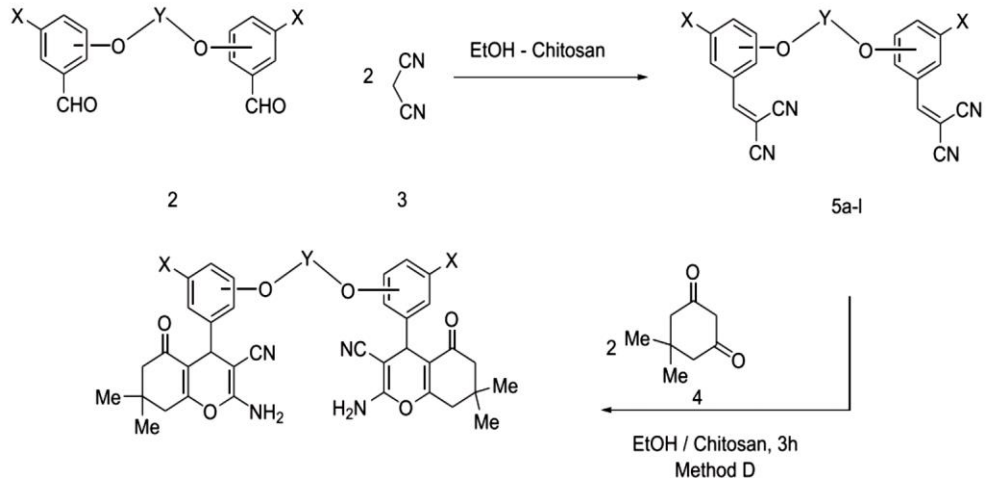
Scheme 13:Tetrahydrobenzopyran and pyranopyrimidinone derivatives synthesis



Scheme-14: The well-organized synthesis of polyhydroquinolines

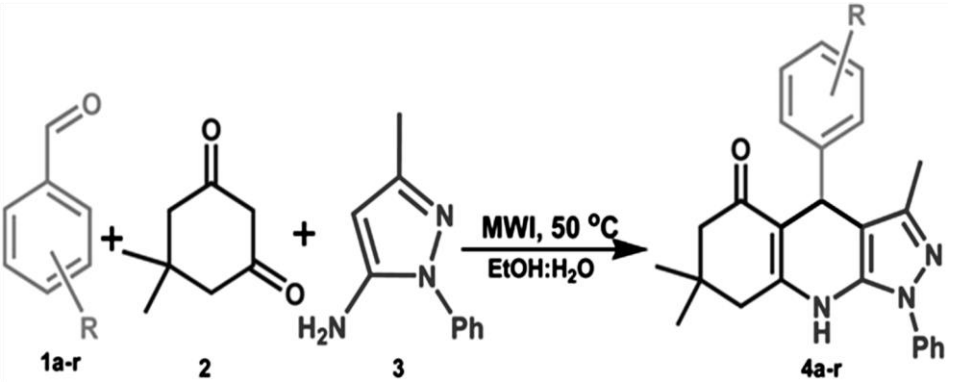
Soad et al, They have detailed a simple, efcient, and green convention for the blend of bis-chromenes thermally and under microwave illumination conditions. The utilization of chitosan as heterogeneous and reusable impetus recommends a decent possibility for the modern pertinence of this cycle (scheme-15).The current

technique has several advantages, including shorter reaction times and the catalyst's economic viability. The use of microwaves lowered the reaction time to 10 minutes, as opposed to the 3–5 hours required by traditional methods. [53].



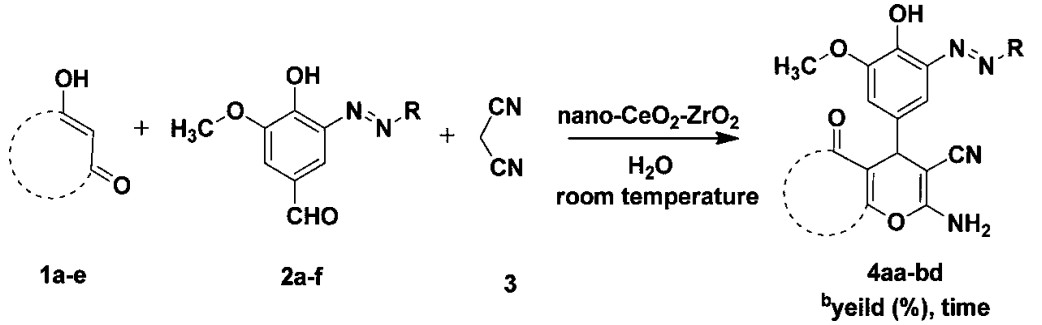
Scheme-15: The synthesis of bis(4H-chromene-3-carbonitrile) derivatives using chitosan as catalyst under microwave-assisted reaction conditions.

Khumalo and colleagues They used MW irradiation to synthesise eleven new pyrazolo-[3,4-b]-quinolines under catalyst-free and aqueous solvent conditions. Operational simplicity, a simple workup technique, mild conditions, fast reaction durations, high yields with excellent purity, and no column chromatography for compound purification are all important advantages of this protocol. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first publication describing the use of MW irradiation for the synthesis of pyrazolo-[3,4-b]quinoline derivatives in aqueous EtOH solvent. (scheme-16).The current technique will offer an alluring engineered convention for the planning of basically differed drug-like mixtures for the drug and medication plan disclosure fields [54].



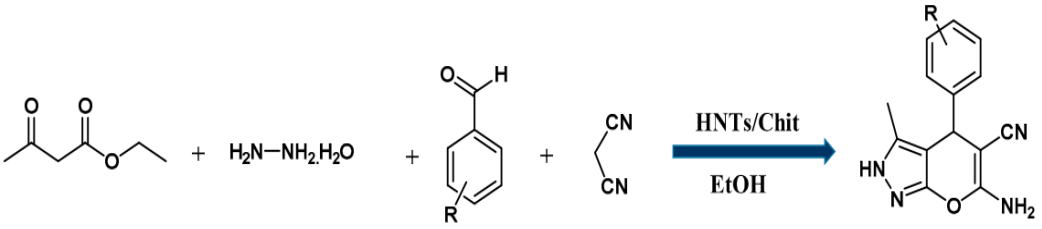
Scheme - 16:pyrazolo-[3,4-*b*]-quinolinederivatives a three-componentgreensyntheticroute

Sagar et al, reported an efficient and one-pot multicomponent reaction in aqueous medium using zirconium doped ceria nanoparticles acting as heterogeneous catalyst has been developed for the synthesis of a novel phenyldiazenyl-chromene derivatives(scheme-17) by starting with 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy- 5-(substituted-phenyl diazenyl) benzaldehydes, and malononitrile [55].



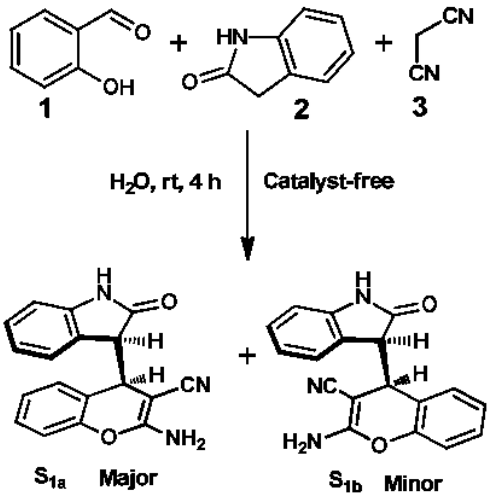
Scheme - 17: 2-Amino-4-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-5-(substituted-phenyldiazenyl)-chromene-3-carbonitrile Derivatives 4aa-bc synthesis

Diana et al, the blend of nanocomposites dependent on normal and green materials is recommended in this examination. Halloysite nanotubes were adjusted effectively by chitosan and applied as a productive nanocatalyst in natural responses (conspire 18). Gentle response conditions, reusability of the impetus, and eco-neighborliness are a portion of the benefits of this review [56].



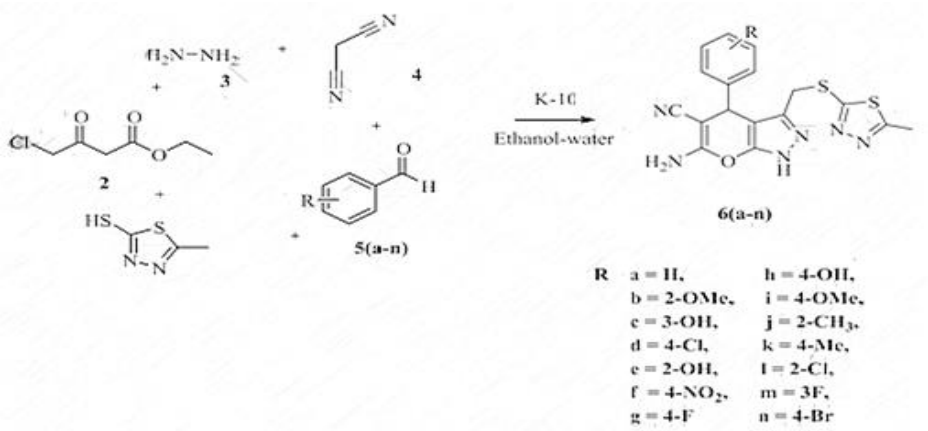
Scheme - 18: The prepersation of pyranopyrazolederivativesusingHNTs/Chitcatalyst.

Balakrishnan and colleagues highlighted a catalyst-free three-component synthesis in water at ambient temperature yielded a hybrid heterocyclic scaffold, oxindole attached 4Hchromene-3-carbonitrile, with two physiologically active moieties and two contiguous stereo centres, in good yields. This approach has revealed the reach of MCR in accessing novel scaffolds, in addition to the efficiency and environmental benefits (scheme-19). To produce innovative 4-heterocycle substituted 4H-Chromene, researchers looked into the effects of various heterocycles and components that contribute to the reaction. [57].



Scheme - 19:oxindolyl substituted 4*H*chromene-3-carbonitrile synthesis without Catalyst

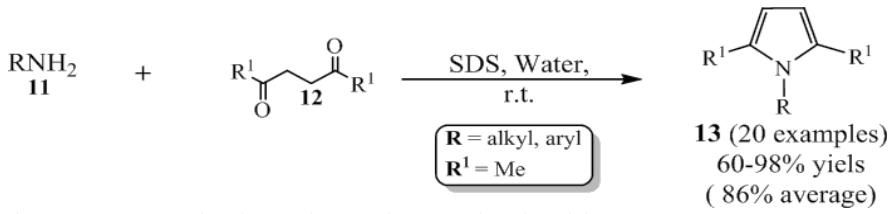
Guda et al, planned an arrangement of thiadiazol united pyranopyrazole results by means of a green corrosive impetus and with the dissolvable/without dissolvable media. Without a dissolvable, the responses were given debasements and low yield of the items, while the existences of the dissolvable, responses were urnished better return of all items without pollutants (scheme-20).All described compounds were also subjected to antimicrobial testing. In this regard, compound 6f outperforms other active compounds. The activity of 6f could be increased by a nitro group added to the benzene ring. Furthermore, amalgams 6d, 6g, and 6l showed promising antibacterial properties. [58].



Scheme-20: synthesis of thiadiazole linked pyranopyrozole deravatives

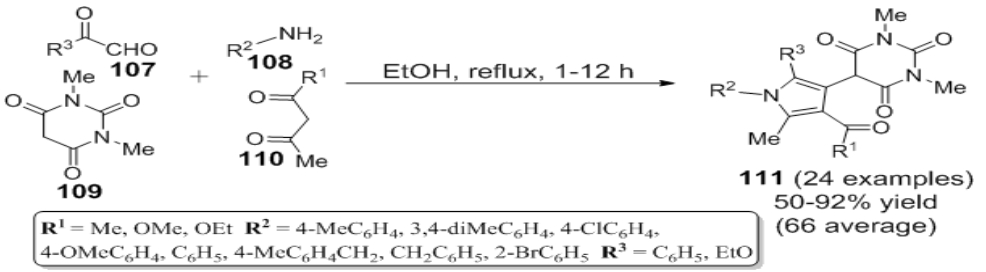
In the year 2013, Veisi et al. reported an environmentally friendly version of the conventional experimental approach for the synthesis of N-substituted pyrrole utilising sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) in water at ambient temperature. The Paal-Knorr cyclization reaction, in which a primary amine 11 combines with 1,4-

diketone 12 to produce the pyrrole derivative 13, is one of the most useful traditional procedures for pyrrole synthesis (Scheme 1)[59].



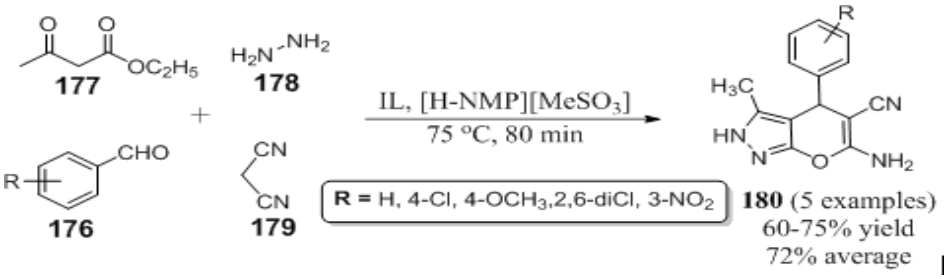
Scheme-21:N-substitutedpyrrolessynthesised by Onepottwocomponent

In the presence of ethanol, Gandhi et al. reported an attractive catalyst-free eco-friendly one-pot four component synthesis of penta-substituted pyrrole and dihydro-1H-pyrrole derivatives 111 from inexpensive starting materials (Scheme 22) such as phenyl glyoxal monohydrate or ethyl glyoxalate 107, N, N dimethyl barbituric acid 109, 1,3-Dicarbonyls 110 and amines 108 in the presence of ethanol [60].



Scheme22.penta-substitutedPyrrolederivatives by Onepotfouromponentsynthesis

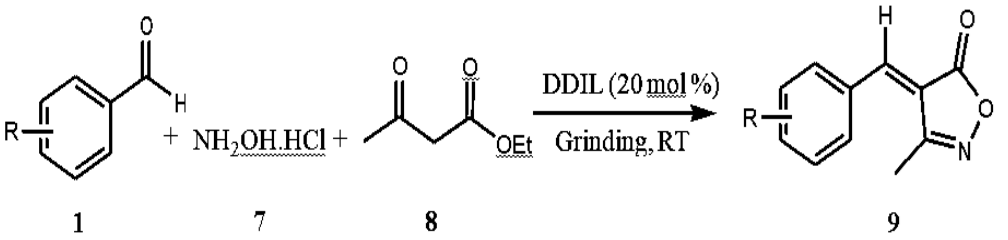
Tripoteau*etal.*[61]synthesizedN-arylpyrrolederivatives124 from the reaction of arylnitrosocompounds123withborylateddienes122in5hours atroom temperature (Scheme 6).A regioselective nitroso dDiels-Alder cyclization process is thought to be involved in the mechanistic pathway. When the cycloadduct remains stable on the way to hydrolysis, as in the case of MIDA derivatives, no pyrrole production is observed. As a result, tri-coordinated sp2 boron species are required for ring contraction of the oxazine, and mild to good yields of the necessary N-aryl pyrrole derivatives were produced. [62].



Scheme23: N-arylpyrrolederivatives synthesis by Onepottwocomponent

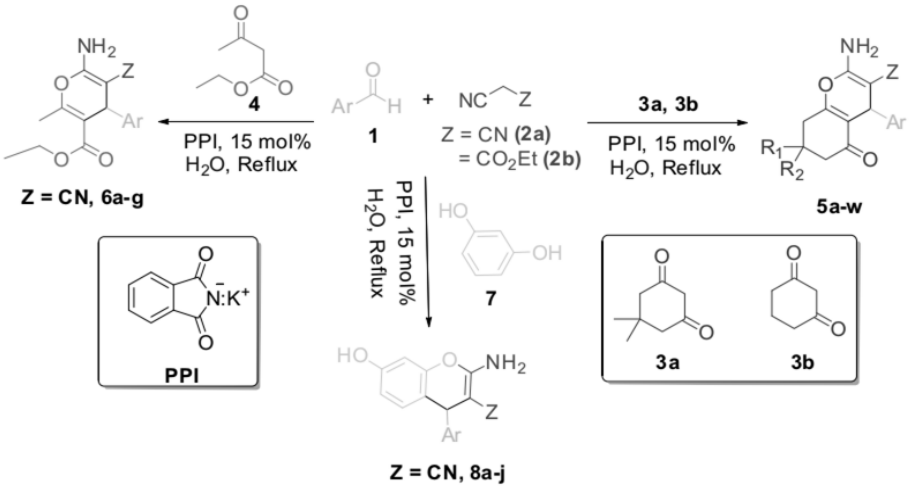
Lohar et al, detailed an original DDIL was ended up being a powerful essential impetus just as a green response vehicle for the amalgamation of ortho-amino

carbonitriles, 3-methyl-4-arylmethylene-isoxazol-5(4H)- ones and tetrahydrobenzo[b]pyrans under practical response conditions (Scheme-24).This eco- responsible technology, which has outstanding green chemistry credentials such as atom economy, the use of a non-toxic, thermally stable ionic liquid, and a reduced reaction time with no by-products, could find a wide range of potential industrial applications. [63].



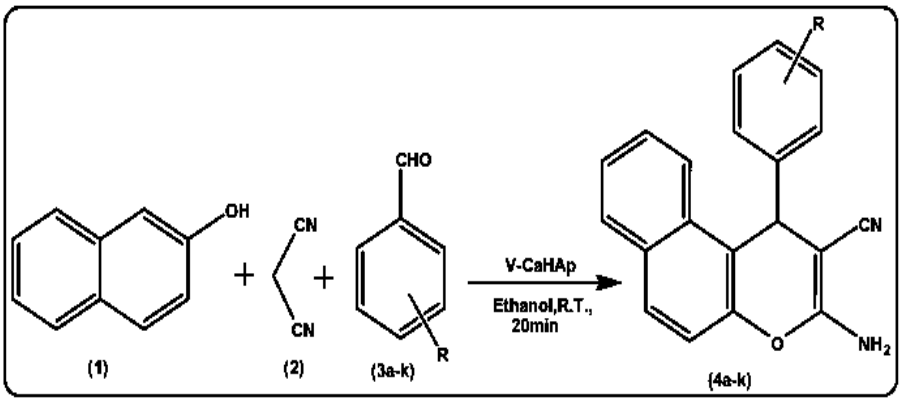
Scheme-24:Preparation of3-methyl-4-arylmethyleneisoxazol-5(*4H*)-onesbyDDIL tohaveathoughtful knowledgeofthecatalyticsystem.

Kiyani et al. created a PPI-catalyzed one-pot three-component approach for the synthesis of a variety of pharmaceutically interesting functionalized 4H-chromene and 4H-pyran derivatives in high to exceptional yields. From an experimental standpoint, this method is relatively straightforward, and it would allow quick access to enormous families of 4H-chromenes and 4H-pyrans. (Scheme-24).Clean, staying away from the utilization of unsafe natural solvents, nonappearance of drawn-out division strategies, limited measure of waste for every natural change, sensible response times, fluid condi-tions, efciency, green, reusability and financial accessibility of the organocatalyst are the other perceptible elements of this technique [64].



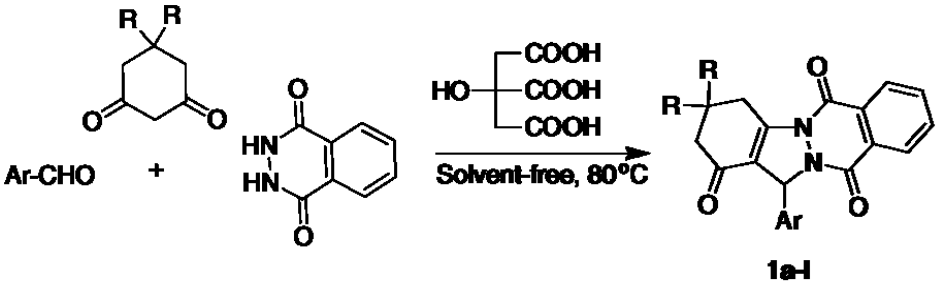
Scheme-24:Using a one-pot, three-component tandem method, 5-oxo-4-aryl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-chromene derivatives (5a–w), ethyl 6-amino-4-aryl-5-cyano-2-methyl-4Hpyran-3-carboxylate derivatives (6a–g), and 2-amino-4-aryl-7-hydroxy-4H-chromene-3-carbonitrile derivatives (8a–j)

Maddila et al. have developed an ecologically friendly, quick, and efficient one-pot multicomponent green synthesis of benzochromene derivatives with excellent atom efficiency employing VCaHAp as a heterogeneous catalyst in green solvent medium. For this multicomponent process, VCaHAp, a simple and recyclable heterogeneous catalyst, exhibits good catalytic activity. (Scheme-25). The current system achieves various advantages like promptly accessible beginning materials, short response time, great yields, virtue of items, cost-viability, utilization of modest quantity of reasonable impetus and naturally harmless green dissolvable. High capability and simple operation make this new eco-accommodating procedure alluring for theoretical examination and planned applications [65].



Scheme-25: Synthesisofbenzochromenederivatives.

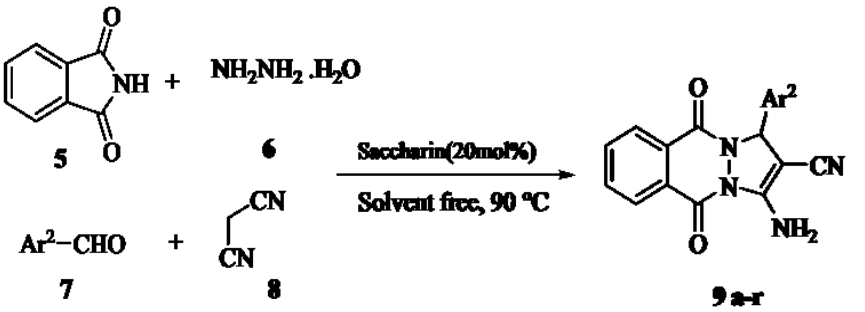
Zolfigo and colleagues They used citric acid as a simple, efficient, and green catalyst to establish a solvent-free and organocatalytic three-component reaction for the synthesis of 2H-indazolo[1,2-b]phthalazine-triones by condensation of aromatic aldehydes with dimedone and phthalhydrazide. (Scheme-26). High product yields, a shorter reaction time, a solvent-free environment, the use of a minimal amount of catalyst, and a mild acid catalyst with an easy work-up technique are all key advantages of this protocol, making it simple, convenient, and environmentally friendly. [66].



Scheme-26:Synthesis of indazolo[2,1-b]phthalazine-trione derivatives catalyzed by citric acid

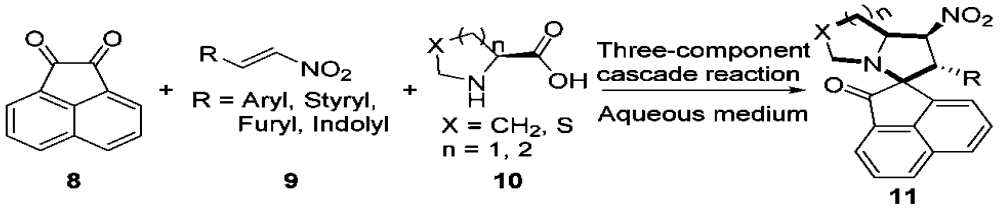
Farzaneh et al. investigated the use of saccharin as a green, cost-effective, and efficient multicomponent catalyst for the synthesis of 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2-

(1H)-one derivatives and pyrazolo [1, 2-b] derivatives. Dihydro-2-oxypyrrole derivatives and phthalazine-5,10-dione derivatives from basic materials(Scheme-27). Furthermore, we revealed saccharin as a strong corrosive impetus which has fostered another strategy in the field of green methodology which has significant advantages, for example, non-poisonous, eco-accommodating, green, high proficiently, naturally harmless nature, high reactant action, minimal expense [67].



Scheme 27: Synthesis of pyrazolo[1,2-*b*]phthalazine-5,10-dione derivatives

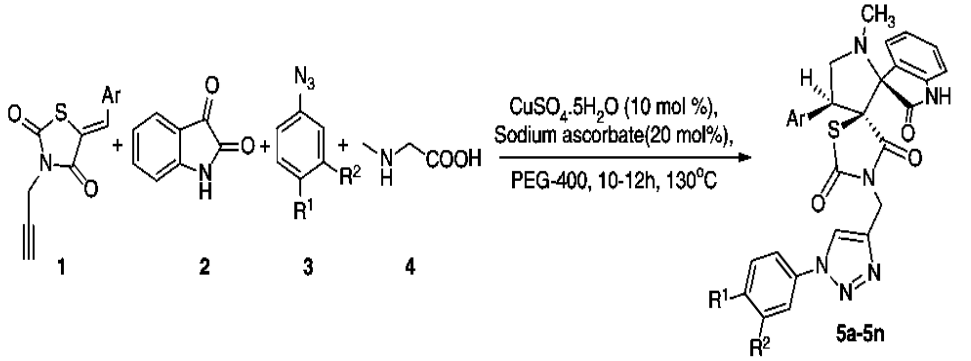
They have reported a novel, highly efficient, eco-friendly, atom-economical one-pot three-component cascade reaction of acenaphthenequinone (8), b-nitroolefins (9) and chiral a-amino acid (10) under mild reaction conditions is developed for the synthesis of novel functionalized polycyclic N-fused pyrrolidine derivatives (11). This synthetic strategy results in the construction of two new CC bonds and one CN bond via a simple catalyst-free one-pot three-component reaction (Scheme-28High items yields are effortlessly acquired by basic filtration of the subsequent hastens and resulting washing with 3–5 mL MeOH (without section chromatography or recrystallization). Additionally, the responses are done in MeOH/H2O which are extensively protected, nontoxic, eco-accommodating, and modest. These novel functionalized pyrrolidine N-melded polycyclic subordinates (11) will furnish an assortment of promising mixtures with underlying variety for additional bioassays and clinical medicines. Further examinations to possible organic exercises and therapeutic objective revelation of mixtures 11 are in progress [68].



Scheme-28:Synthesis of target polycyclic N-fusedpyrrolidine compounds 11.A general statergy

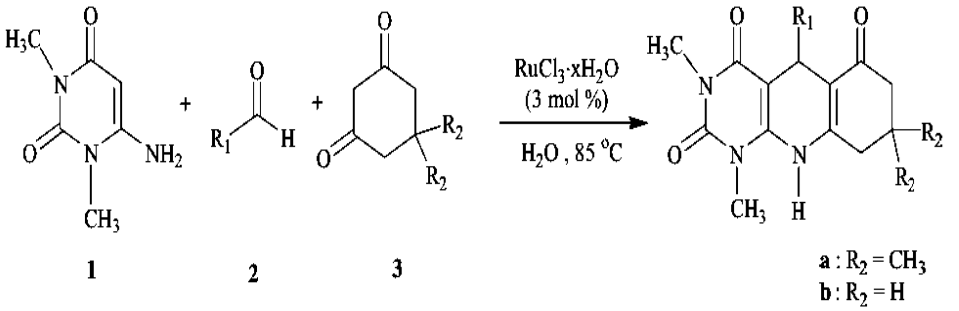
They have described a method for creating biologically essential 1-N-methylspiro[2.3] that is both efficient and environmentally friendly . [3.5"] oxindole-spiro -3-N-((1-(aryl)-1H-1,2,3 -triazol-4-yl)methyl) -3-N-((1-(aryl)-1H-1,2,3

-triazol-4-yl)methyl) thiazolidine-2,4-dione By combining 5-(aryl)-pyrrolidine with 4-(aryl)-pyrrolidine, we get -4-(aryl)-pyrrolidine (arylidene) -3-(prop-2-ynyl) Cu(I) was used as a catalyst to produce thiazolidine-2,4-dione (1), isatin (2), substituted azides (3), and sarcosine (4) in PEG-400 at 130 0C. This approach enables for the multicomponent synthesis of dispiro oxindolo pyrrolidine / thiazolidin-2,4-dione/ 1,2,3-triazoles hybrids, which would otherwise need multistep synthesis, and so provides benefits in terms of atom economy, ease of workup, green reaction media, and high yields. [69].



Scheme-29: Multicomponent approach Synthesis of 1-*N*methyl-spiro[2.3]oxindolespiro[3.5]-3-*N*-((1-(4-aryl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methyl) thiazolidine-2,4-dione-4-(4-aryl)-pyrrolidines.

Khalil et al, They have announced an advantageous one-pot strategy for the blend of pyrimido[4,5-b]quinoline subsidiaries by a three-part coupling response of 6-amino-1,3-dimethyluracil, aldehydes, and cyclic 1,3-diketones within the sight of a reactant measure of RuCl3xH2O as a reusable homogenous impetus without natural solvents or added substances, has been created (scheme-30). The main advantages of this method are I simple and clean work-up for product isolation without chromatographic purification, (ii) high atom economy of the reaction by avoiding the use of hazardous organic solvents, (iii) catalyst reusability, and (iv) short reaction time, excellent yields, and environmentally friendly procedures. Antibacterial activity was found to be extremely high in some substances. The mechanisms behind this action will be examined further. [70].



Scheme 30:. Using catalyst RuCl3xH2O for production of pyrimido[4,5-b]quinoline products

Conclusion

Nitrogen-based heterocyclic chemistry is a unique and important branch of organic chemistry that has gained a lot of interest recently. The development of new structures for this class of molecules has received a lot of attention. Pharmacological characteristics of N-heterocyclic compounds have been reported..The survey scans the degree for the union of a wide assortment of heterocycles and shows the meaning of changed blended oxides as impetus transporters and impetuses. The blended oxides utilized as reusable impetuses address a fascinating class of materials for reasonable advancement of compound industry, because of their captivating and designable surface properties. The noteworthy corrosive base attributes of dynamic locales, capacity of metal cations to go through redox responses and so on decidedly add to the speed increase and selectivity of the picked responses. Mixed oxides play an important role in organic processes, green chemistry, the petroleum industry, and fine chemical synthesis, accounting for more than 30% of all heterogeneous catalysts used in industry.. The heterocycles with nitrogen in their ring have significant applications in numerous areas including therapeutic and rural fields, which require their effective manufactured courses. Generally, various metal oxides have been investigated and taken advantage of to work with the C-C security arrangement in the substrate particles and to accomplish the blend of numerous clever heterocyclic subordinates through multicomponent responses.The one-pot green technique, which employs a variety of mixed oxide catalysts, provides a broad platform for the design and production of new heterocyclic compounds with promising properties. There is a lot to learn about interpreting the current reaction processes on catalyst surfaces, and there is a lot of room for improvement and modification of heterocyclic compounds..

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