Pyran Heterocyclic Compound as the Prosperous Scaffolds for Biological Sensor (A-Review)

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http://dx.doi.org/10.13005/ojc/370602

(Received: September 18, 2021; Accepted: November 05, 2021)

ABSTRACT

2H-pyran and 4H-pyran, which are six-membered heterocyclic compounds containing oxygen, are a class of biologically dynamic natural and synthetic products that played a key character in bioorganic chemistry and continue to pique attention. Pyrans and their analogues have a prominent position in bioorganic chemistry because of their numerous applications. This analysis explored the most recent advances, as well as the discovery of new methodologies and the diverse biological activities of pyran analogues.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, Anticancer, Microwave, Multicomponent, Heterocyclic.

INTRODUCTION

Because of its many advantages in terms of synthetic performance and product design, the multi-component reactions mechanism for the cost-effective synthesis of pharmacologically effective heterocyclic by one-pot has gotten a lot of consideration. Since it was developed as a method for rapidly accessing different complex heterocyclic since very basic structure blocks with high discrimination and molecule economy, this procedure has sparked a lot of interest in the creation of combinatorial libraries for medicine discovery.

In recent years, developing eco-friendly, greener, cleaner, and more productive methods has become a major focus for organic chemists. Water has played a significant role in life cycles as both a support and a reaction medium for different organic alterations. There is a lot of room for multi-component reactions to be developed using water as a greener solvent media as an alternative of damaging organic solvents. However, the main problem with water is its solubility, since most organic reactants are not soluble. Researchers advanced other greener procedures, for example ecological environments, ionic liquid, and additional methods, to produce a greener synthesis. In today's organic chemistry, optimizing reaction effectiveness through removing harmful substances, reducing unexploited generation, and having this usefulness are all critical. In this favour, the usage of agro-waste resulting catalyst has recently been demonstrated, as chemical substitutes have been unique promising
The Evolution of Heterocyclic Chemistry

Heterocyclic chemistry started in the year of the 1800s, at the same time that organic chemistry advanced. Numerous significant developments have occurred. Brugnatelli separated alloxan from uric acid in 1818. In 1832, Dobereiner synthesized furan (and furfural) by mixing starch and sulfuric acid. In 1834, Runge used bone dry distillation to obtain pyrrole (“fiery oil”). In 1906, Friedlander developed indigo dye, paving the way for synthetic chemistry to move a substantial amount of agrarian manufacture. In 1936, Treibs synthesized chlorophyll derivatives through crude oil, demonstrating the living origins of petroleum. Chargaff’s laws 1951 illustrate the relevance of heterocyclic chemicals (purine bases as well as pyrimidines) in the inherent code.

Synthesis of Pyrans

Farzaneh Mohamadpour published a paper on a green synthetic way for the suitable groundwork of tetrahydrobenzo pyran scaffold in aqueous/ethanol media with theophylline as a green and biobased catalyst through tandem Knoevenagel–Michael cyclocondensation. A mixture of benzaldehyde, malononitrile and dimedone is used. These reactions are fast and produce high yields of product. Figure 1

Arup Dutta, Noimur Rahman, and his colleagues found uric acid, which is a naturally recyclable, renewable, and environmentally benign catalyst. It was created and used to make pyran annulated heterocyclic schemes from preliminary materials in a green, modest, and profitable way. In order to create dihydropryano chromenes, a combination of malononitrile, aromatic aldehydes, 4-hydroxycoumarin, and uric acid in ethanol was heated at 600°C for 20-35 minutes. Figure 2

Zhang et al., were reported an effective and ecological protocol established which is used for the synthesis of spirooxindole-pyran derivatives in water-ethyl lactate using a multi component reaction which involves isatins, malononitrile, and 2-hydroxynaphthalene-1,4-dione, 4-hydroxycoumarin, and dimedone. Figure 5

study areas aimed at organic chemists. Because of their recyclable properties, 2-amino-4H-pyrans have been identified as highly potent bioactive compounds used in cosmetics dyes, and stains, as well as popular agrochemicals.1

Ag/CuO/MCM-48 originated as an active catalyst aimed at the multi component synthesis of new pyranopyrazole hybrids through Fateme Tavakoli et al. In a multi component synthesis of malononitrile, 3- (1-methyl-1-H-pyrrol-2-yl) 3-oxopropanenitrile and different aromatic aldehydes, the catalytic activity of Ag/CuO/MCM-48 was studied. It is generating novel pyrrole hybrid derivatives with short reaction durations (5–10 min) with excellent products (88–97 percent). Figure 3

Preeti Singh et al., successfully synthesised an environmentally stable, magnetically retrievable amine-functionalized catalyst that is SiO2@Fe3O4. In multicomponent synthesis of 2-amino-4H benzopyran pyran derivatives, the catalytic proficiency of this naturally benign NH2@SiO2@Fe3O4 catalyst was studied. At room temperature grinding numerous dimedon, substituted aromatic aldehydes, and malononitrile below solvent-and left-over environments resulted in outstanding products and high purity. Figure 4

**Fig. 1.** Synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo pyran derivatives

**Fig. 2.** Synthesis of dihydropryano (2,3-c)pyrazoles

**Fig. 3.** Synthesis of 2-pyranylpyrrole derivatives

**Fig. 4.** Synthesis of 2-Amino-4-(4-bromophenyl)-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-chromene-3-carbonitrile

**Fig. 5.** Synthesis of spirooxindole-pyran derivatives
Andrey N. Komogortsev et al., developed a multi-component reaction containing 3-hydroxy-4H-pyran-4-ones, α-keto aldehydes, and active methylene nitriles were combined to provide a novel efficient one-pot technique used for the synthesis of 2-amino furans. The development of 2-amino furans, as opposed to 2-aminopyrans, is a unique aspect of the proposed system. High yields, slight reaction environments, low cost, and a simple examination method that avoids chromatographic purifications are all advantages of this synthesis.8 Figure 6

The synthesis of pyrano[4,3-b]pyran derivatives was stated by Nader Ghaffari Khaligh with a catalytic quantity of 4,40-trimethylene dipiperidine (TMDP) as a new, effective, and biodegradable organocatalyst in a ball milling process at room temperature. A Knoevenagel condensation is an important aspect of this protocol, and to our information, it is the primary article shows the catalytic effectiveness of 4,40-trimethylenedipiperidine aimed at a one-pot multicomponent reaction below dissolve state environments.11 Figure 9

Magnetic nanoparticles have burdened on halloysite nanotubes, an aluminosilicate clay mineral, according to Ali Maleki et al., In the synthesis of 4H-pyran derivatives, as a heterogeneous catalyst Fe₃O₄/HNTs was and the effectiveness was tested. The present work’s most significant advantages are its good effectiveness, slight reaction environments, green solvents, and use of an environmentally safe and recoverable catalyst. Furthermore, after seven runs, the Fe₃O₄/HNTs nano catalyst’s stability and efficiency were verified by easy separation and reuse.10 Figure 8

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According to Zeng-Jie Yang et al., through a multi-component reaction of malononitrile, aldehyde and ethyl acetoacetate in one pot, a modest, operational, and environmentally friendly biocatalytic procedure for constructing 2-amino-4H-pyrans has been developed. Lipases’ catalytic activity was studied in various reaction media and other laboratory settings. The method described here is a gentle way to make a collection of 2-amino-4H-pyrans with high yields.13 Figure 11
Saigal et al., have reported new merged spiro-4H-pyran derivatives below green environments for development of agents having antimicrobial action. The synthesized molecules were primarily separated aimed at in vitro antiseptic action in contradiction of two Gram-positive and three Gram-negative microbial straining, and all the compounds revealed modest to potent antiseptic action.14 Figure 12

Fig. 12. Synthesis of Spiro 4H Pyran Compound

Ágnes Magyar et al., recorded the excellent yields of a sequence of penta substituted 4H-pyrans and Tetrahydrobenzo pyrans via a one-pot condensation of malononitrile, aromatic aldehydes, dicarbonyl compound, an ethyl acetoacetate and acetyl-acetone or dimedone, in the existence of a four-molecular sieve changed.15 Figure 13

Fig. 13. Zinc-catalyzed synthesis of 4H-pyrans

Yogesh B. Waghet et al., have identified a newer, more flexible, and simple synthetic technique for creating functionalized spirooxindole-pyran assisted heterocycles. At room temperature, a CsF-promoted fast tandem Knoevenagel-Michael cyclocondensation reaction of malononitrile, isatin, and 4-hydroxycoumarin is used.16 Figure 14

Fig. 14. Synthesis of spirooxindole-pyran annulated heterocycles using CsF

The multicomponent reaction of salicylaldehyde, 2-aminopropyl-1ene-1,1,3 tricarbonitrile, and 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one in a limited quantity of pyridine—ethanol solvent scheme was stated by Michail N. Elinsonet et al., which ends in the formation of the 5-(4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-2-oxo-2H-pyran-3-yl)-5H-chromeno[2,3-b]pyridine.17 Figure 15

Fig. 15. Synthesis of 5-(4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-2-oxo-2H-pyran-3-yl)-5H-chromeno[2,3-b]pyridine

Unique key areas of pharmacological chemistry and green chemistry, according to Maryam Kamalzare et al., is to create simple, functional, and low-cost catalysis schemes via natural resources. Using heterogeneous bio nanocatalyst in conjunction with magnetic nanoparticles might help achieve those goals due to nanocatalyst’s ability to separate easily. Multicomponent reaction of malononitrile, aldehyde and dimeredone or ethyl acetoacetate catalysed by CuFe2O4@starch at room temperature.18 Figure 16

Fig. 16. Synthesis of 2-amino 4H pyran derivatives using CuFe2O4@starch as a catalysed in ethanol

Galal H. Sayed et al., have reported below together conventional and microwave approaches, 2-amino-4H-pyran-3-carbonitrile derivatives were synthesized and reacted by different substances. A new multicomponent one-pot reaction of 2,4-dimethoxyacetophenone, 4-methoxybenzaldehyde and malononitrile in the existence of sodium ethoxide, as a catalyst, via both conventional and microwave-assisted approaches as given in the following equation.19 Figure 17

Fig. 17. Synthesis of 2-amino-4H-pyran-3-carbonitrile derivative

Smita P. Khare, et al., have reported for the first time, using NaHCO3, an effective multicomponent synthesis of a sequence of novel 1,2,3-triazole-linked tetrahydrobenzo pyran derivatives through reaction of triazolyl aldehyde, dimeredone and malononitrile. Furthermore an adsorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME) study in silico displays that the derivatives might have drug related properties used for more growth of novel therapeutic agents.20 Figure 18
Mohammad Nejati-Shendi et al., have stated an effective multicomponent reaction of malononitrile, benzaldehyde and ethyl acetoacetate which yields 2-amino-3-cyano-4H-pyran. Also results were carried out over readily available and simply synthesized recyclable hollow mesoporous silica sphere (HMSS), comparable yields were encountered with better efficiency, lower cost and short reaction time. Bipasa Halder et al., employed a distinct bio-mass following renewable feedstock to achieve the synthesis of 4H-pyran derivatives. A water extract of tamarin das indica seed ash (WETSA) was used as a reaction media in a multicomponent reaction including carbonyl compound of C-H activated, malononitrile and aryl aldehyde which acts as a basic catalyst.

CONCLUSION

Pyran scaffolds, as previously described, can originate in an extensive range of natural materials, pharmaceuticals, and bioactive molecules. Antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, anticancer, antiatherosclerotic, geroprotective, vasodilator, bronchodilator anticancer, and antitumor properties have also been shown in molecules containing pyran scaffolds. We summarize various methods for synthesizing 4H-pyran that have been developed over the years in this study. Pyran products were synthesized in high yields. As a result, future advancements are likely to put a greater emphasis on more cost-effective and resource-friendly approaches to the development of the pyran moiety and its use in a wide range of applications.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank our institute Mehsana Urban Institute of Sciences, Ganpat University for providing laboratory and library facilities.

Conflicts of interest

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REFERENCES


