

Review .Theoretical study of synthesis and pharmaceutical study of Tetrazine derivatives

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ABSTRACT

Tetrazines are heteroaromatic compounds with four nitrogens in a six membered ring similar to that of benzene. There are three major isomers, 1,2,3,4-tetrazine, 1,2,3,5-tetrazine, and 1,2,4,5-tetrazine, depending on the placement of nitrogens in the ring, with 1,2,4,5-tetrazine being the most prevalent. Tetrazine synthesized by different pathways, Tetrazine application as Antibacterial, antifungal, anticancer, antiviral, antimalarial, and antimicrobial activities are found in several tetrazine compounds. Some hexahydro-s-tetrazines are good analgesics and anti-inflammatories, while 3- arylamino-6-benzylamino-1,2,4,5-tetrazines exhibit significant antimalarial activity. A number of tetrahydro-s-tetrazines have been shown to have antibacterial and antifungal properties, with several 1,4-dihydro-s-tetrazine derivatives possessing antiviral and anticancer properties.

1.INTRODUCTION

The first report of s-tetrazine at the end of the nineteenth century as Pinner^o published. He made numerous s-tetrazines but didn't do much more research into their properties. Scientists have become increasingly interested in the chemistry of s-tetrazines throughout the years. Many new s-tetrazines derivatives, including symmetrical and unsymmetrical tetrazines, have been produced in a variety of techniques. Tetrazines are heteroaromatic compounds with four nitrogens in a six membered ring similar to that of benzene. There are three major isomers, 1,2,3,4-

tetrazine, 1,2,3,5-tetrazine, and 1,2,4,5-tetrazine, depending on the placement of nitrogens in the ring, with 1,2,4,5-tetrazine being the most prevalent. The three isomers, as well as the atom numbering, are depicted in Fig 1 [1]

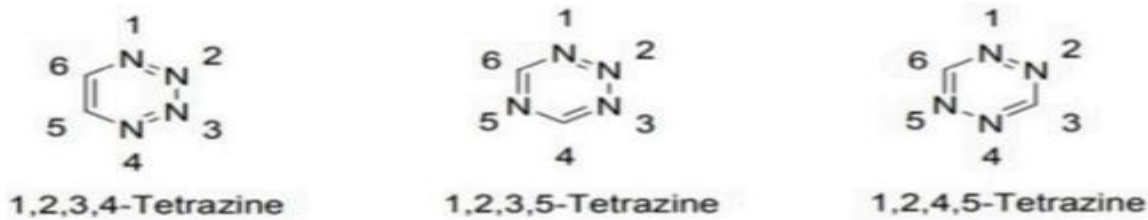


Figure No 1: Tetrazine isomer structure

Because of its electron-poor polyhetero cyclic aromatic character, which is also proceeded amenable to click chemistry, the s-tetrazine (Tz) unit is of great interest in photophysics and for biological applications. Diversification of synthetic approaches for conceiving new tetrazine compounds has proven to be quite beneficial in expanding present uses. The effective synthesis of restricted bistetrazines with a novel bridge clamp structure was recently reported using a copper catalyzed homocoupling technique [2].

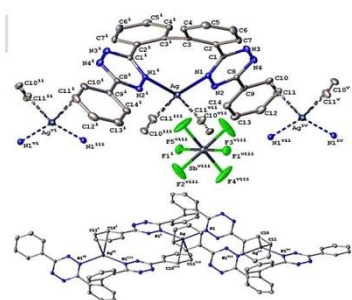


Figure 2: Top: Thermal ellipsoid representation of the polymer fragment of $[Ag_2(2,2',6,6'-tetrakis(4-phenyl-1,2,4,5-tetrazine)ethane)]_n$ at the 50% probability level. For clarity the chloromethyl and fluorine atoms are omitted. Selected bond distances (Å) and angle values (°): C1-C2-N1-N2-C2-N3-N4-C1-C1' 1.409(16), C11-C11' 1.429(17), Ag-N1 and Ag-N1' 2.320(7), Ag-C10' and Ag-C10'' 2.486(7), Ag-C10' and Ag-C10'' 2.684(4), N1-Ag-N1' 127.94(1), N1-Ag-C10'' 90.26(10), N1-Ag-C11'' 114.17(6), N1-Ag-C10'' 40.26(7), N1-Ag-C11'' 38.13(7). Symmetry codes: (i) x, y, z ; (ii) $-x, 1-y, z$; (iii) $1-x, 1-y, z$; (iv) $1-x, 1-z$; (v) $1-x, 1-y, 1-z$. Bottom: portion of the packing diagram of $[Ag_2(2,2',6,6'-tetrakis(4-phenyl-1,2,4,5-tetrazine)ethane)]_n$ depicting the tetrazine ring centroids arrangement. H and F atoms are omitted for clarity.

Figure No 2: copper catalyzed homocoupling technique

The greatest distinguishing feature of tetrazines is their strong affinity of electron, which derives from the replacement of four CH groups on the archetypal aromatic ring with four additional electronegative nitrogen atoms. They are, in fact, the most electron-poor C-N heterocycles [12-15], and as a result, they are reduced to the very

high potentials (-0.8 to 0.4 V vs Ag+/Ag). Tetrazine's other distinguishing feature is its low-lying π^* orbital, which results in an n- π^* transition in the visible range. [3]

Because of their enormous potential as emissive layers and constructing sensors, fluorescence electrochromic activity are particularly fascinating features in this regard, because fluorescent and/or electroactive molecules can be quenched in a short period of time, resulting in sensing components that are dependent on the quenching agent. For this aim, the tetrazine family appears, to be a very promising and exciting class of compounds. They're reversibly electrical ly active heterocycles with a lot of color. They show the following information [4].

They have a strong electron affinity, making them reducible at high potentials (in fact, they are among the electron poorest heterocycles), and they have a low-lying π^* orbital, resulting in an n- π^* transition in visible light. Furthermore, all tetrazine family compounds are fluorescent in solution as well as in the crystalline state. This characteristic places them among the best crystalline organic fluorophores yet synthesized in the visible region, and so makes them particularly appealing as shown in figure No 3 [5].

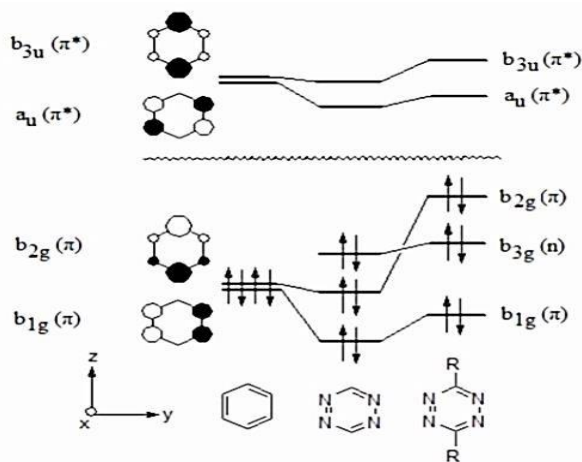


Figure No 3: π^* transition of electron of tetrazine

shifts The energy of the border orbitals of benzene and tetrazine as a result of 1,2,4,5-tetrazaireplacement and 3,6-disubstitution by donating electron groups Rare depicted in this qualitative graphic. The 1,2,3,4-tetrazine and 1,2,3,5-tetrazines systems have been the subject of theoretical computations. Of the three potential tetrazines, the 1,2,4,5-tetrazine system is the sole stable isomer. The 1,2,4,5-tetrazine isomer has been the subject of the majority of theoretical studies. A computer investigation of the stability, energy of homodesmotic stabilization, electron distribution, and magnetic ring current of tetrazines was published by Fabian and Lewars [6].

1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrazine compounds have a strong biological potential, with antiviral, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer effects. Furthermore, these chemicals have long been employed as pesticides and herbicides [7].

It's also been employed as a peptide bond binder recently in the synthesis of amino acids. In this presentation, 1,2,4,5-tetrazines were synthesized from a unique compound known as thiocarbohydrazide, which has a very wide range of applications

in heterocyclic chemistry. It is commonly used as a good synthone to form various heterocyclic compounds such as triazoles, thiadiazoles, and tetrazines. In fact, thiocarbohydrazide was once employed to make a specific sort of organometallic chemical. Furthermore, it demonstrated antibacterial, anti-tumor, antifungal, and excellent drug uses in the industrial and biological fields as shown in figure No 4, structure of 1,2,4,5-Tetrazine [8].

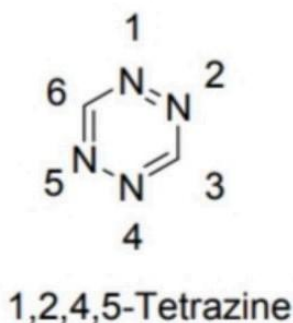
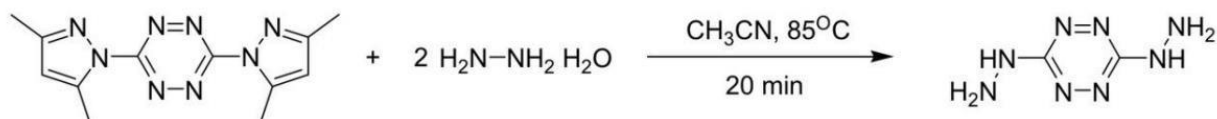


Figure No 4: structure of 1,2,4,5-Tetrazine

2.Synthesis of tetrazine :

1 - Dr. Pavel Anzenbacher Jr. Adviser et al. developed (3,6-Dihydrazino-1,2,4,5-tetrazine) as an anion sensor by combining (3,6-bis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazine) with hydrazine hydrate as shown in Scheme No1 [9]

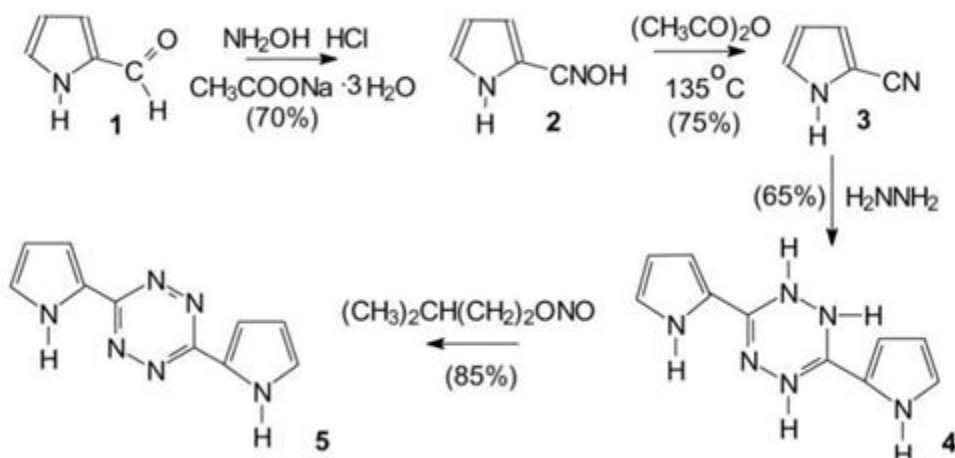


Scheme No1: Dr. Pavel Anzenbacher Jr. Adviser et al. method

The above reaction carried in presence of 150 mL of acetonitrile, and the mixture was then refluxed for 20 minutes. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was filtered and washed with acetonitrile.

2- The author Jacek Doskocz et al. produced 3,6-bis-(pyrrol-2-yl)-1,2,4,5-tetrazine as a material for electropolymerization [10]

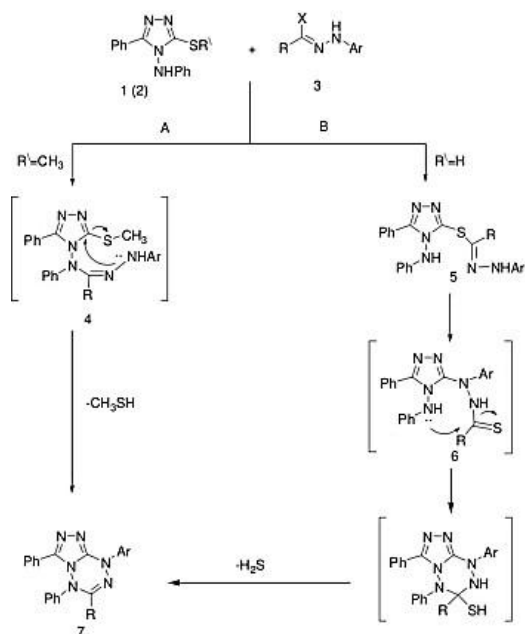
J. Saloduch et al. / Tetrahedron 59 (2003) 4761–4766



Scheme No2: author Jacek Doskocz et al. method

by reacted 2-pyrrolealdehyde hydroxylaminee hydrochloride and sodiumacetatee to yield 2- pyrrolealdoximee (Synthesis of 3,6-bis-(pyrrol-2-yl)-1,2,4,5-te The equivalent nitrile was obtained by treating component 2with an excess of anhydride of acetic (3). 8 Tetrazine was reacted with 2-pyrrolenitriletoproducenovel3,6-bis(pyrrolyl)-1,2-dihydro-1,2,4,5-ttetrazine.4.Compound4wasoxidizedtothefullyaromaticcompound afterreactionwith isoamylnitrite [11] .

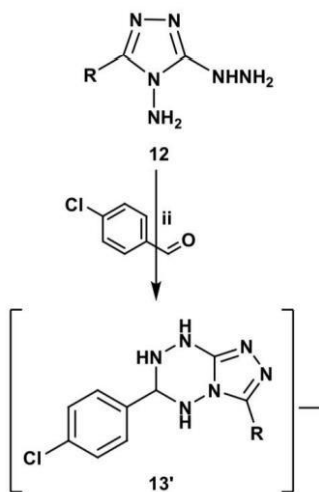
3-The author FARAGM.A. ALTALBAWY et al. Has been synthesized (triazolo[4,3-b][1,2,4,5]tetrazinee) As antifungal and antibacterial as shown in scheme No3 : FARAGM.A. ALTALBAWY et al method [12].



Scheme No3 : FARAGM.A. ALTALBAWY et al method

4-The author A.Y.Hasssanetal.Hass Has been created synthetically 6-(4-chloro-phenyl)-3-trichloromethyl-5,8dihydro[1,2,4,]TRIAZOLO[3,4-B][1,3,4,]THIADIAZOLE-6(5H,)DIHYDRO-[1,2,4]-THIONE,5,8-TRIAZOLO[4,3-B],[1,2,4,5,] By reacting with TETRAZINE, it can be used as an anticancer agent. 3-Hydrazino-5-trichloromethyl-[1,2,4]In alcoholic KOH, combinetriazol-4-

ylaminewithparachlorobenzaldehyde.Afterallowingthereactionmixturetocool,itpouredontocrushediceandscratched.Thesolidwasthenfilteredoutandrecrystallizedinacetone as showed in a scheme no 4[13].

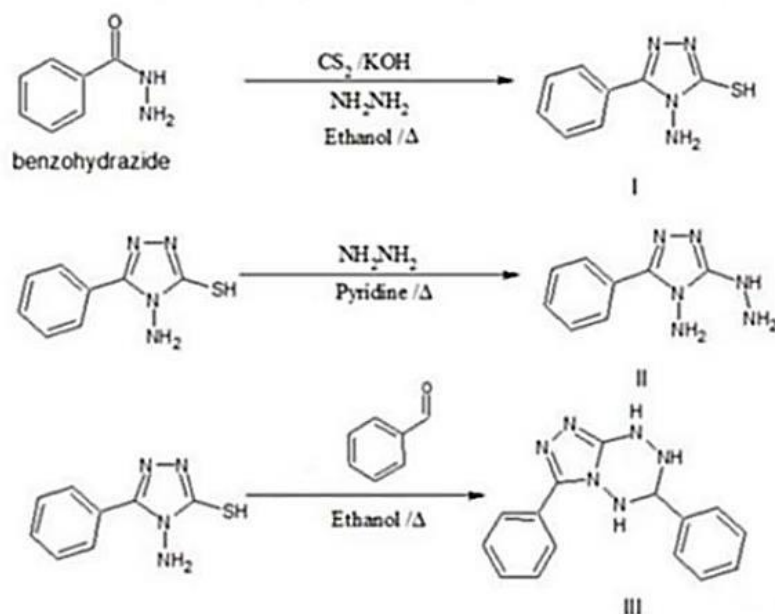


Scheme No4 : author A. Y. Hassaneetal method

5-TheauthorBassamAHassanhasbeensynthesized.HEXAHYDRO-3,6-DIPHENYL-1,5,6,7,8,8A-DIPHENYL-1,5,6,7,8,8A-DIPHENYL-1,5,6,7,8,8A-D [1,2,4]TRIAZOLO[4,3-

B,][1,2,4,5,]TETRAZINEEasanantibacterialagentItmadebyreactingbenzohydrazidewithKOH,CS₂,andHydrazinehydratetoproduce4-amino-5phenyll-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thioll(I)then3-hydrazine-5-phenyl-4H-1, 2,4-triazole-4-amineis formed when amixtureofproducedcompounds(I)reactswithhydrazinehydrateinpyridine(II).Thereaction ofcompound(II)withbenzaldehydeinalcoholicKOH yields 3,6-diphenyl-1,5,6,7,8,8-a-hexahydro-1,5,6,7,8,8ahexahydro-1,5,6,7,8,8a-hexahydro-1,5,6,7,8,8a-hexahydro-1,5,6,7,8,8a-hexa[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-b][1,2,4,5]tetrazine(III) as showed in scheme No 5 [14-31] .

Design and antibacterial activity of 3,6-Diphenyl-1,5,6,7,8A-hexaydro[1.2.4] Triazolo[4,3-B][1,2,4,5] tetrazine



Scheme 1 : Synthesis of triazole-tetrazine.

Scheme No 5 : synthesis of triazole-tetrazine.

3. Application of tetrazine

Antibacterial, antifungal, anticancer, antiviral, antimalarial, and antimicrobial activities are found in several tetrazine compounds. Some hexahydro-s-tetrazines are good analgesics and anti-inflammatories, while 3-aryl-amino-6-benzyl-amino-1,2,4,5-tetrazines exhibit significant antimalarial activity. A number of tetrahydro-s-tetrazines have been shown to have antibacterial and antifungal properties, with several 1,4-dihydro-s-tetrazine derivatives possessing antiviral and anticancer properties.

3.1 Antibacterial effects:

Both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria were used to assess the antibacterial activity of the produced heterocyclic tetrazine compounds. When compared to the tetracycline utilized as antibiotic reference, the inhibition zone against the growth of the verified bacteria for several tetrazine compounds demonstrated outstanding antibacterial efficacy against all the tested bacterial strains. In the aromatic system, the

ortho-, meta-, or para-position of the electron-donating groups a consider impact on bioactivities. Furthermore, the presence of heteroatoms such as oxygen [O], [S]sulfur, and [N]nitrogen plays an important impact in the antibacterial activity reported. Sulfur-containing chemicals may also hinder enzyme formation, as enzymes require certain groups for their action and are particularly vulnerable to deactivation by the substances[32].

3.2 Anticancereffects:

Patients with chemotherapy-resistant malignancies are being pushed to create novel medicines due to a dearth of treatment choices. 1,2,4,5-tetrazine derivatives are a class of heterocyclic chemicals with anticancer activity across the board. We developed and tested two new series of 3,6-disubstituted-1,2,4,5-tetrazines in four cancer cell lines (H1975, HL-60, HCT116, and HeLa) as well as Vero cells. Our findings suggest that chemical modifications in the aromatic moiety can alter cytotoxicity and selectivity in a favourable way. In various cancer cell lines, these compounds were found to be more effective than the medicines etoposide and vatalanib, as well as more selective when compared to Vero cells. In silico investigations using the 3D-QSAR analysis validated preliminary data about some structure-activity correlations [33].

3.3 Treatmentfortuberculosis:

The antibacterial and anti-tumor properties of imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4,5]-tetrazines are well documented. Some members of this class have recently been discovered to be inhibitors of serine-threonine protein kinases, which can be utilized to treat drug-resistant tuberculosis [17]

3.4 Electropolymerization:

The synthesized and production of new conjugated polymers as low-cost materials with significant promise for electrical and optoelectronic applications has gotten a lot of interest in recent decades. We published a paper on the synthesis of 1,4-bis(pyrrol-2-yl)arylenes a few years ago. 3–5 The synthesis of derivatized, possibly soluble, and processable pyrrole-containing polymers is now possible thanks to this new synthetic

method[34].

3.5 Other application:

The tetrazine-alkene ligation has been used for imaging biomolecules like proteins and DNA in cells, imaging tumors in live animals and for prodrug activation[35].

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