

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН МИЛЛИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ ҲУЗУРИДАГИ ИЛМий
ДАРАЖАЛАР БЕРУВЧИ DSc.03/30.12.2019.К.01.03
РАҚАМЛИ ИЛМий КЕНГАШ АСОСИДАГИ БИР МАРТАЛИК
ИЛМий КЕНГАШ**

ЎСИМЛИК МОДДАЛАРИ КИМЁСИ ИНСТИТУТИ

БОЗОРОВ ХУРШЕД АБДУЛЛОЕВИЧ

**ЯНГИ АННЕЛИРЛАНГАН ПИРИМИДИНЛАР СИНТЕЗИ,
МОДИФИКАЦИЯСИ ВА БИОЛОГИК ФАОЛЛИГИ**

**02. 00. 03-Органик кимё
02. 00. 10-Биоорганик кимё**

**КИМЁ ФАНЛАРИ ДОКТОРИ (DSc)
ДИССЕРТАЦИЯСИ АВТОРЕФЕРАТИ**

Тошкент-2021

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КИРИШ (фан доктори (DSc) диссертацияси аннотацияси)

Диссертация мавзусининг долзарблиги ва зарурати. Бугунги кунда жаҳонда фармацевтика саноати тобора ривожланиб бораётган бир вақтда, тиббиётда, жумладан онкологияда мавжуд муаммолар ҳамон ўз ечимини тўлиқ топмаган. Масалан, дунёда ҳар йили ўрта ҳисобда бир неча ўн миллион инсонларнинг ўлимига айнан саратон касаллигининг у ёки бу турлари сабаб бўлмоқда. Ўз навбатида ушбу ҳолат турли хил эпидемиологик вазиятларда вируслар, патоген микроблар ва бошқа турдаги юқумли ва саратон касалликларига қарши дори дармонлар ва вакциналарни қисқа муддатда ишлаб чиқаришни соҳа олимлари олдига долзарб ва улкан вазифа қилиб юклади. Шу мақсадда селектив препаратлар синтез қилиш, потенциал фаол бирикмаларни модификациялаш, уларнинг биологик хоссаларини атрофлича ўрганиш ва уларни тиббиёт амалиётига тез фурсатларда етказиб бериш муҳим ҳисобланади.

Бугунги кунда жаҳонда синтез қилинадиган антибиотик ва онкологик препаратларнинг аксарияти пиримидин ҳалқаси сақлаган бирикмалар ҳисобланади. Жумладан, цидофовир ва пириметамин препаратлари вирусларга қарши самарали натижалар кўрсатган. Улар асосида яратилган препаратлар вирусларга, микробларга, шамоллашга, қандли диабет ва саратонга қарши, шунингдек, антиоксидантлар, ўсимликлар ўсиши регуляторлари ва гербицидлар сифатида қўлланилмоқда. Ушбу дори дармонларнинг фармацевтика соҳасидаги истиқболи, пиримидин ҳалқаси сақлаган янги бирикмаларни мақсадли синтези ва модификациясини амалга ошириш, уларнинг тузилишини замонавий усуллар асосида аниқлаш, олинган бирикмаларни турли биологик хоссаларини текшириш, танлаб олинган биологик фаол моддалар асосида янги дори воситаларини яратиш бўйича илмий тадқиқот ишларини амалга ошириш алоҳида аҳамият касб этади.

Республикамизда фармацевтика ва аграр соҳаларини табиий ҳамда синтетик маҳсулотлар асосида бойитиш ва таъминлаш мақсадида маҳаллий дори дармонлар ишлаб чиқилган. Мазкур йўналишда ўзбек олимлари томонидан яратилган «Дезоксипеганин», «Аллапинин», «Цитизин», «Галантамин», «Розалин» ва бошқа препаратлар шулар жумласидандир. Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида¹ «ички ва ташқи бозорларда маҳаллий товарларнинг рақобатбардошлигини таъминлайдиган маҳсулотларнинг тубдан янги турларини ишлаб чиқаришни ўзлаштириш»га йўналтирилган муҳим вазифалар белгилаб берилган. Бу борада мамлакатимиз табиий бойлиги саналмиш доривор ўсимликлари таркибидаги биологик фаол табиий бирикмалар, уларнинг умумий синтези ва модификацияси натижасида олинадиган янги синтетик препаратларни ишлаб чиқаришга жорий этиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

¹Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги ПФ-4947-сон «Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида»ги фармони.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги ПФ-4947-сон «Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида»ги Фармони, 2018 йил 17 январдаги ПҚ-3479-сон «Мамлакат иқтисодиёти тармоқларининг талаб юқори бўлган маҳсулот ва хом ашё турлари билан барқарор таъминлаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги Қарорлари, 2019 йил 10 апрелдаги ПФ-5707-сон «Республикамизда 2019-2021 йилларда фармацевтика соҳасини жадал ривожлантиришнинг кейинги чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги фармони ҳамда мазкур фаолиятга тегишли бошқа меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда белгиланган вазифаларни амалга оширишда ушбу диссертация тадқиқоти натижалари муайян даражада хизмат қилади.

Тадқиқотнинг республика фан ва технологиялари ривожланиши устувор йўналишларига мослиги. Мазкур тадқиқот республика фан ва технологиялар ривожланишининг VI. «Тиббиёт ва фармакология» ва VII. «Кимё технологиялари ва нанотехнологиялари» устувор йўналишларига мувофиқ бажарилган.

Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий-тадқиқотлар шарҳи². Аннелирланган пиримидинлар синтези, кимёвий ўзгаришлари ва биологик хоссалари йўналишида тадқиқотлар жаҳоннинг етакчи олий таълим муассалари ва илмий марказларида, жумладан: Peking University (Хитой), Russian Academy of Sciences (Россия), Waseda University (Япония), University of Mississippi (АҚШ), University of Würzburg (Германия), Cairo University (Миср), United States Environmental Protection Agency (АҚШ), King Khalid University (Саудия Арабистони), University of Tehran (Эрон) ва Ўсимлик моддалари кимёси институтида (Ўзбекистон) олиб борилмоқда.

Бициклик аннелирланган пириминлар (пурин, хиназолин, пиридо-, пирано-, пирроло-, фууро-, тиено-, пиразолопиримидинлар ва бошқалар) ва уларнинг ҳосилаларини олишда кимёвий, биологик ва биокимёвий ёндашувлар асосида турли хил мақсадли синтез усулларига ва амалиётига қўллашга оид жаҳонда олиб борилган тадқиқотлар натижасида қатор, жумладан, қуйидаги илмий натижалар олинган: бир босқичли, икки ва кўп компонентли ҳалқаланиш реакциялари натижасида бициклик аннелирланган пириминлар синтез қилинган (Cairo University, Миср; Indian Institute of Technology Roorh, Ҳиндистон; Islamic Azad University, Эрон; Cardiff University, Англия; Heidelberg University, Германия; Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Украина), ўсимликлар таркибида учрайдиган аннелирланган пиримидинларни экстракция усулида ажратиб олинган (Ўсимлик моддалари кимёси институти, Ўзбекистон), бициклик аннелирланган пириминлар тотал синтези усули яратилган (Chinese Academy of Sciences, Хитой), тупроқ ва ўсимликлардаги микроорганизмлар (эндофитлар) экстракцияси орқали синтез қилиш усули ишлаб чиқилган (The Scripps Research Institute, АҚШ; Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of

²Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий-тадқиқотлар шарҳи www.sciencedirect.com, www.scopus.com, www.webofknowledge.com, www.scholar.google.com, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov ва бошқа манбаалар материаллари асосида тайёрланган.

Sciences, Хитой); олинган “hit” бирикмалар саратон хужайраларига, вирусларга ва патоген микробларга қарши фойдаланилган (Shenyang Pharmaceutical University, Хитой; University of Catania, Италия; Triplex Pharmaceutical Corporation, АКШ), фермент ингибиторлари сифатида ва Альцгеймер касаллигига қарши препаратлар яратилган (University of Würzburg, Германия).

Дунёда янги аннелирланган пиримидинлар синтези, модификацияси ва биологик фаоллиги бўйича қатор, жумладан, куйидаги устувор йўналишларда тадқиқотлар олиб борилмоқда: кичик молекуляр оғирликдаги аннелирланган пиримидинларни қулай ва бир босқичли селектив синтези ва “яшил” синтез стратегиясини қўллаш; табиий бирикмалар синфига мансуб биологик фаол аннелирланган пиримидинларни умумий синтезини амалга ошириш; турли хил фармакофор хусусиятларга эга фрагментларни аннелирланган пиримидинлар скелетига бириктириш; молекуляр моделлаштириш ҳисоблашлари асосида пиримидин-фермент боғли ингибитор хусусиятга эга бўлган бирикмалар синтез қилиш.

Муаммонинг ўрганилганлик даражаси. Беш ва олти аъзоли гетероцикллар билан аннелирланган пиримидинлар кимёси ва уларни тиббиёт кимёсидаги тадқиқотлар билан бир қатор хорижий олимлар узок йиллардан буён шуғулланиб ўзига хос мактаб яратганлар. Жумладан А.Л. Jackman, К.А.М. Abouzid, А. Gangjee, В.Н. Hoff, Н.А. Aisa, V.P. Litvinov, S.S. Bhagwat, А. Saeed, С.Н. Oh, К. Kumar, N. Klempier, А.С. Noravyan, G.H. Hitchings, G.B. Elion каби олимлар ушбу йўналишда изланиш олиб боришади.

Табиий ва синтетик пиримидинлар йўналишида ўзбек олимлари ҳам ўз гуруҳлари билан кўплаб илмий тадқиқотлар олиб борганлар: хусусан бу синф бирикмаларини ўсимликлардан ажратиш, умумий синтез қилиш, уларнинг кимёвий ўзгаришларига бағишланган ишлар академик С.Ю. Юнусов ва шогирдлари, соҳа профессорлари Ҳ.М. Шоҳидоятлов, Н.Д. Абдуллаев, Б.Ж. Элмуратов, В.И. Виноградова, Х.У. Ходжаниязов ва бошқа юртимиз олимлари томонидан ўрганилган.

Лекин ҳозирги кунгача фақат хиназолин (етарлича ўрганилган), тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидин (атрофлича ўрганилган) ва пиридо[2,3-*d*]пиримидинлар (айрим ҳосилалари олинган) ўрганилган бўлиб, трициклик ва полициклик аннелирланган пиримидинларнинг бошқа вакиллари синтези етарлича ўрганилмаган. Турли гетероҳалқалар билан аннелирланган пиримидинларни параллел синтези ва шу йўналишда тизимли тадқиқотлар ўтказилмаган.

Диссертация мавзусининг диссертация бажарилаётган илмий-тадқиқот муассасасининг илмий-тадқиқот режалари билан боғлиқлиги. Диссертация тадқиқоти Ўсимлик моддалари кимёси институтининг илмий-тадқиқот ишлари режасининг № ФА-Ф3-Т047 «Алкалоидлар ва уларнинг синтетик аналоглари қаторида янги С-С боғлари ҳосил қилиш усулларини назарий асослари» (2007-2011 йй.), № ФА-Ф7-Т207 «Биологик фаол гетероциклик бирикмалар молекуласида асимметрик марказ ҳосил қилишнинг назарий муаммолари» (2012-2016 йй.), шунингдек Ўсимлик

моддалари кимёси институтининг Хитой Фанлар Академияси билан ҳамкорликдаги қўшма лойиҳалари доирасида бажарилган.

Тадқиқотнинг мақсади янги аннелирланган пиримидинлар, жумладан: тиено-, фууро-, пиразоло- ва пиридопиримидинлар янги ҳосилаларининг синтез усулларини ишлаб чиқиш ҳамда уларнинг тузилишини, физик-кимёвий ва биологик хоссаларини аниқлашдан иборат.

Тадқиқотнинг вазифалари:

табiiй алкалоид дезоксивазициноннинг синтетик аналоглари сифатида янги аннелирланган гетероцикллар синтез қилишда асосий хом ашёлар: беш аъзоли аминокарбон кислота эфирларини олиш усулларини такомиллаштириш;

симметрик 2,5-диамино-3,4-карбон кислота этил эфири синтези ва уни ароматик алдегидлар ва ароматик кислота хлорангидридлари билан реакцияларини ўрганиш;

2,3-диалмашган бициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонларни бир-реакторли уч компонентли олиниш йўллариини ўрганиш;

трициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар синтези ва тиофен ҳалқасига борадиган реакцияларини амалга ошириш (*inco*-алмашиниш, оксидланиш, амидлаш, сульфамидлаш ва б.);

янги трициклик беш/олти аъзоли, битта гетероатомли (тиофен, фуран, пиридин) аннелирланган пиримидинонларини муқобил синтезини амалга ошириш;

янги трициклик беш аъзоли, икки гетероатомли (пиразол) аннелирланган пиримидинонларни реакциясини амалга ошириш;

янги трициклик беш аъзоли, бир ва икки гетероатомли аннелирланган пиримидинонлардаги N-C=O гуруҳини N-C=S функционал гуруҳига конверсия қилиш;

олинган янги дезоксивазицинон аналоглари ва уларнинг ҳосилалари орасидан биологик фаол бирикмаларни аниқлаш, фаолликни тузилишга боғлиқлиги, молекуляр докинг ва уларнинг таъсир механизмини ўрганиш.

Тадқиқотнинг объекти сифатида турли гетероатом тутган беш аъзоли аминокарбон кислоталари ва уларнинг эфирлари, ҳар хил гетероатомли беш аъзоли дезоксивазициноннинг синтетик аналоглари, ҳамда уларнинг тионли ҳосилалари, ароматик алдегидлар, тионловчи реагентлар (P₂S₅ ва Лавессон реагенти), катализаторлар, ароматик аминлар, ароматик сулфонилхлоридлар ва нитроловчи реагентлар танланган.

Тадқиқотнинг предмети Гевалд реакцияси, ҳалқаланиш реакциялари, тиоамидлаш реакциялари, Курциус қайта гуруҳланиши, “Scaffold-hopping” ёндашувли реакция, электрофил алмашиниш, *inco*-алмашиниш, саратон хужайраларига қарши фаоллик (хужайра цикли, апоптосиз), микробларга қарши фаоллик, вирусларга қарши фаоллик, фермент фаоллигини ингибирлаш (PTP1B, ацетилхолинэстераза ва бутирилхолинэстераза), биологик фаол бирикмаларнинг таъсир механизми каби физик-кимёвий ва биологик жараёнлар ҳисобланади.

Тадқиқотнинг усуллари. Тадқиқотларда нозик органик синтез, хроматография (ЮҚХ, КХ, ЮССХ-НPLC), УБ-, ИҚ-, ^1H - ва ^{13}C ЯМР спектроскопия, масс-спектрометрия (HR-MS), рентген тузилиш таҳлили (X-ray) ва биологик тадқиқот усулларидадан фойдаланилган.

Тадқиқотнинг илмий янгилиги қуйидагилардан иборат:

илк бор беш аъзоли турли хил гетероҳалқали (тиофен, фуран, пиразол) аминокарбон кислота этил эфирлари комбинатор ва параллел синтез стратегияси асосида синтез қилинган;

илк бор симметрик 2,5-диамино-3,4-дикарбон кислота этил эфири, унинг модификацияси натижасида азометинлар, *моно*- ва *бис*-амидлар олинган;

янги 2,3-диалмашган бициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонларнинг қулай ва уч компонентли синтез усули системалаштирилган;

илк бор амид- ва сульфамид фрагментли трициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар синтез қилинган;

трициклик беш аъзоли, бир ёки икки гетероатомли аннелирланган пиримидин ҳосилалари қаторидан тиено[3,2-*d*]-, фууро[2,3-*d*] - ва пиразоло[3,4-*d*]пиримидинонлар ҳамда уларнинг тионлари синтези усуллари яратилган;

320 га яқин гетероцикллар, жумладан 240 та янги бирикмалар: азометинлар, амидлар, бициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар, дезоксивазициноннинг синтетик аналоглари (тиено-, фууро-, пиразоло-, пиридо-) синтез қилинган ва улар биологик фаолликни намоён қилиши аниқланган.

Тадқиқотнинг амалий натижалари қуйидагилардан иборат:

240 та янги бирикмаларнинг олиниш усуллари ишлаб чиқилган, улардан 200 дан ортиғининг биологик фаоллиги аниқланган ва натижада 20 га яқин истиқболли моддалар топилган;

илк бор аннелирланган пиримидинонларда: оксидланиш, қайтарилиш, *ипсо*-нитролаш, карбоксиллаш, ҳалқаланиш, бир-реакторли реакция, этерификация, бирикиш реакцияси, амидлаш, тиоамидлаш каби турли хил реакциялар олиб борилган;

симметрик 2,5-диамино-3,4-дикарбон кислота этил эфири асосида 5-нитро фурфурил фрагментли фаол азометин, объект сифатида танлаб олинган саратон ҳужайраларига қарши “номзод бирикма” бўлиши мумкинлиги аниқланган;

дезоксивазицинондаги А-ҳалқа модификацияси асосида “scaffold-hopping” стратегияси орқали янги трициклик беш/олти-аъзоли, бир/икки гетероатомли аннелирланган пиримидинонлар: тиено[2,3-*d*]-, тиено[3,2-*d*]-, фууро[2,3-*d*]-, пиразоло[3,4-*d*]-, ва пиридо[3,4-*d*]пиримидинонлар синтези қилинган;

тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинон ҳосилалари орасидан истиқболли бирикмалар олиниб, уларнинг В16 ҳужайрасида фаол меланин синтези таъсири мавжудлиги аниқланган;

синтез қилинган бирикмалар қаторидан саратон ҳужайраларига, патоген микробларга қарши номзод бирикмалар, ҳамда грипп вируслари ва диабетга қарши фаол моддалар борлиги аниқланган.

Тадқиқот натижаларининг ишончлилиги. Барча натижалар замонавий органик, физик, аналитик ва биологик тадқиқот усуллари ёрдамида олинган ва тасдиқланган, шунингдек олинган натижалар асосида 1 та патент, юқори импакт факторли хорижий журналларда 10 та (Scopus базасидаги журналларда) мақолалар чоп қилинган.

Тадқиқот натижаларининг илмий ва амалий аҳамияти. Тадқиқот натижаларининг илмий аҳамияти синтез қилинган тиофен, фуран, пиразол ва пиридин каби беш/олти аъзоли ҳамда бир/икки гетероатомли аннелирланган пиримидин бирикмалар олинган ва улардаги турли хил реакциялар, жумладан ҳалқаланиш, бир-реакторли синтез, Гевалд реакцияси, қайта гуруҳланиш, тиоамидлаш ва бошқа хил реакция усуллари ва қонуниятлар аниқланганлиги билан изоҳланади.

Тадқиқот натижаларининг амалий аҳамияти шундан иборатки, синтез қилинган барча бирикмалар “мақсадли синтез” стратегияси асосида олинган ва 20 га яқин янги моддалар тегишли касалликларни келтириб чиқарувчи вирус, микроб ва зарарли ҳужайраларга қарши селектив фаоллиги аниқланиб, топилган фаол бирикмалар фармацевтика соҳаси учун таклиф қилинган, шунингдек энг истиқболли моддаларнинг таъсир механизмлари, бирикмалардаги фаолликни тузилишга боғлиқлигига эришилган.

Тадқиқот натижаларининг жорий қилиниши. Трициклик аннелирланган пиримидинонлар, уларнинг ҳосилалари, ҳамда дастлабки хом ашё материалларининг синтези ва биологик фаоллиги бўйича олинган илмий натижалар асосида:

2,5-диамино-3,4-дикарбон кислота этил эфири асосида биологик фаол бўлган азометинлар олиш усулига Хитой Халқ Республикаси ихтирога патенти олинган (CN 104016963 B, 2016). Натижада 2,5-диамино-3,4-дикарбон кислота этил эфирига боғланган 5-нитро фурфурил фрагментли азометинлар асосида аёллар кўкрак беши саратони ҳужайраларига қарши селектив фаол бирикмалар олиш имконини берган;

аннелирланган пиримидинларнинг синтез қилиш усули Хитой Халқ Республикасининг Topharman Shandong Co., Ltd. фармацевтик компаниясида амалиётга жорий қилинган (Topharman Shandong Co., Ltd. фармацевтик компаниясининг 2020 йил 5-ноябрдаги маълумотномаси). Натижада конденсирланган пиримидинларнинг бир-реакторли ва босқичли синтезларини амалга ошириш имконини берган;

циклик лактамлар асосида полициклик табиий бирикмалар синтез қилиш усули Хитой Халқ Республикасининг Xinjiang Shafiya Biotechnology Co., Ltd., компаниясида жорий қилинган. (Xinjiang Shafiya Biotechnology. фармацевтик компаниясининг 2020 йил 5-ноябрдаги маълумотномаси). Натижада табиий бирикмалар аналогларини лактамлар иштирокида бир-реакторли усулларда олиш имконини берган;

2- (4-Фторфенил)-3-(4-гидроксифенэтил)-3,5,6,8-тетрагидро-4*H*-пирано-[4',3':4,5]тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидин-4-он (**95**, CCDC 1813089); 2,4-Дифтор-*N*-(2-метил-4-оксо-4,6,7,8-тетрагидропирроло[1,2-*a*]тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидин-3-ил)бензосулфонамид (**200**, CCDC 1528441); 2-Фтор-*N*-(2-метил-4-оксо-

6,7,8,9-тетрагидро-4*H*-пиридо[1,2-*a*]тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидин-3-ил)бензосулфонамид (**208**, CCDC 1528442); 1,2,3,6,7,8-Гексагидро-10*H*-циклопента[4,5]тиено[2,3-*d*]пирроло[1,2-*a*]пиримидин-10-он (**279**, CCDC 961924) ларнинг рентген тузилиш таҳлили натижалари халқаро Кембридж марказий кристаллографик маълумотлар базасига киритилган (The Cambridge Structural Database, <https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>, CCDC 961924, 1528441, 1528442, 1813089). Натижада базага киритилган янги моддалар ўхшаш бирикмаларни синтез қилиш, тузилишини ўрганиш имконини берган;

2-аминотиофен карбон кислота этил эфирлари, трициклик тиенопиримидинонлар, азоллар ва аннелирланган пиримидинонларнинг тузилиши, синтез усуллари, кимёвий ўзгаришлари ва биологик фаоллиги ҳақидаги маълумотларни қўлланилиши ва таҳлили учун хорижий юқори импакт факторли 130 га яқин журналлар ҳамда 250 та манба ва илмий мақолаларда фойдаланилган: *Chemical Engineering Journal* (2020), 128115 (IF=10.65); *Chemical Communications* (2019), 55, 11115-11118 (IF=6.16); *Organic Letters* (2020), 22, 2714–2719 (IF=6.09); *Advanced Synthesis & Catalysis* (2020), 362, 160 (IF=5.85); *Chemistry – A European Journal* (2019), 25, 9419 (IF=4.85); *The Journal of Organic Chemistry* (2018), 83, 14688–14697 (IF=4.33); *Crystal Growth & Design* (2020), 20, 5688–5697 (IF=4.08); *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* (2019), 62, 174–206 (IF=6.20); *European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* (2019), 161, 239-251 (IF=5.57); *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* (2018) 26, 309-339 (IF=3.07); *Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery* (2020), 15, 603-625 (IF=4.88); *Dyes and Pigments* (2020) 178, 108343 (IF=4.61) ва бошқалар. Натижада C-H боғи орқали пиримидин-4-онлар синтезига, арил- ва гетероарил кислоталарни *unco*-нитролашга, 2-амино-3-арилтиофенларнинг муқобил олиниш усуллари ва саратон хужайралари, патоген микробларга ва тери касалликларига қарши фаоллигини аниқлашга, тиенопиримидинон скелетининг допамин D₂ рецептори негатив аллостерик модуляторлари олинишига, пиразолопиримидинларнинг тиббиётдаги ютуқлари, ҳамда азот сақлаган гетероциклик бирикмаларни ацетилхолинэстераза ингибиторлари сифатида қўллаш имконини берган.

Тадқиқот натижаларининг апробацияси. Мазкур тадқиқот натижалари 14 та, жумладан 10 та халқаро ва 4 та республика илмий-амалий анжуманларида муҳокамадан ўтказилган.

Тадқиқот натижаларининг эълон қилинганлиги. Диссертация мавзуси бўйича жами 28 та илмий иш чоп этилган, шулардан, 1 та хорижий патент (Хитой), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий аттестация комиссиясининг докторлик диссертациялари асосий илмий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрларда 13 та мақола юқори импакт факторли хорижий ва 2 та республика журналларида нашр этилган.

Диссертациянинг тузилиши ва ҳажми. Диссертациянинг таркиби кириш, бешта боб, хулоса, фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати, иловалардан иборат. Диссертациянинг ҳажми 200 бетни ташкил этган.

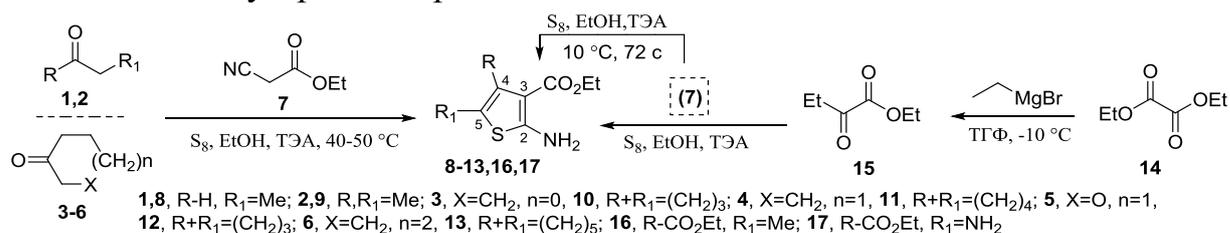
ДИССЕРТАЦИЯНИНГ АСОСИЙ МАЗМУНИ

Кириш қисмида диссертация мавзусининг долзарблиги, зарурияти, тадқиқот мақсади ва вазифалари ҳамда объект ва предметлари асосланган. Ўзбекистон Республикаси фан ва технологиялари тараққиётининг устувор йўналишларига мослиги кўрсатилган, тадқиқотнинг илмий янгилиги ва амалий натижалари баён қилинган, олинган натижаларнинг ишончлилиги асосланиб, илмий ва амалий аҳамияти очиб берилган, тадқиқот натижаларини амалиётга жорий қилиниши, нашр этилган ишлар ва диссертация тузилиши бўйича маълумотлар келтирилган.

Диссертациянинг «**Бициклик аннелирланган пиримидинлар синтези ва уларнинг қўлланилиши**» деб номланган **биринчи бобида** адабиётлар шарҳи келтирилган бўлиб, унда пиррол, фуран, тиофен, имидазол, пиразол, триазол, оксазол, тиазол, изоксазол, изотиазол, селенофен каби бир ва икки гетероатомли беш аъзоли гетероцикллар билан аннелирланган бициклик пиримидинлар, шунингдек циклооктан, пиран, бензол, пиридин, пиридазин, пиримидин каби олти аъзоли бир ва икки гетероатомли аннелирланган бициклик пиримидинлар синтези ва биологик фаоллиги таҳлил қилинган.

Диссертациянинг «**Бициклик ва трициклик аннелирланган тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар синтези ва модификацияси**» деб номланган **иккинчи бобида** аннелирланган би- ҳамда трициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар ва уларнинг бошланғич материалларининг муқобил синтези ва модификацияси бўйича олинган натижалар муҳокама этилган.

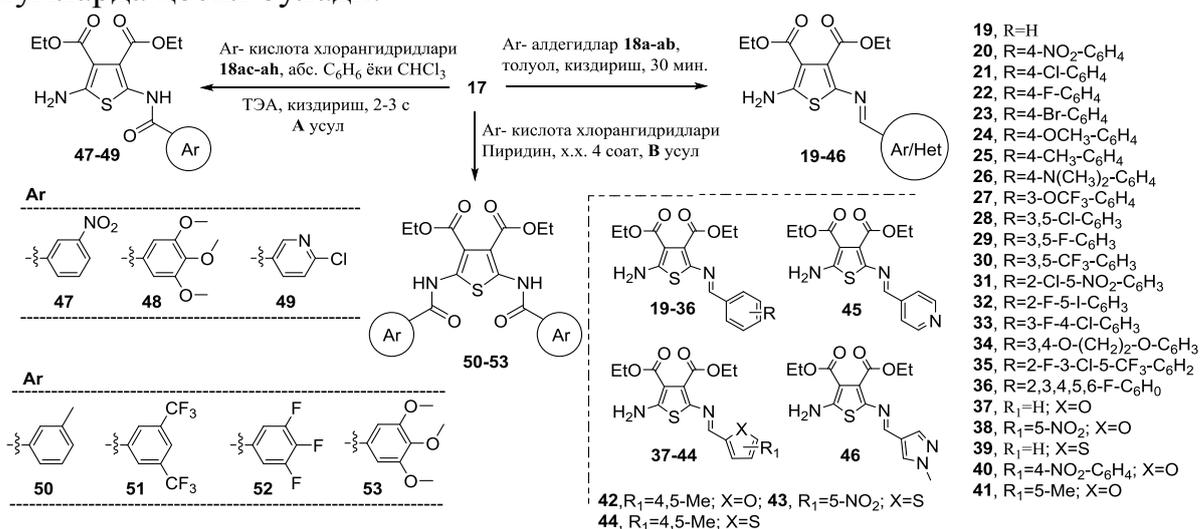
4,5-Диалмашган тиофен карбон кислота этил эфирларининг комбинатор синтези: 2-Аминотиофен (2-АТ) **11**, Гевалд реакцияси асосида олтингугурт, этил цианоацетат (**7**), диэтиламин ва циклогексаноннинг (**4**) бир-реакторли кўп компонентли (ККР) реакцияси асосида ҳалқаланиш реакцияси 3 соат 45°C да этанолда қиздириб олиб борилганда кутилган **11**-бирикма ҳосил бўлади. 2-АТ ларнинг бошқа вакиллари (**8-10, 12, 13**) ҳам мазкур реакция шароитида синтез қилинди, лекин диэтиламин ўрнига триэтиламин (ТЭА) ишлатилди. Барча тажрибаларда 2-АТ лар 80% дан юқори унумларда, хусусан **12**-бирикма 93% унум билан ҳосил бўлиши кузатилди. 2-Амино-5-метилтиофен-3,4-дикарбон кислота этил эфири (**16**, 81%) 6 соат қиздирилганда ҳосил бўлди. Бунда реакция компонентлари олтингугурт, **7**-бирикма, ТЭА ва этил 2-оксобутаноатлар (**15**) 1/1/1.5/1.1 нисбатларда олинди. **15**-Бирикма диэтилоксалатнинг этилмагний бромид билан -10°C да ўзаро таъсирлашиши натижасида олинди.



2,5-Диаминотиофен-3,4-дикарбон кислота этил эфири (17) – симметрик “билдинг блок” ҳисобланиб, C-2 ва C-5 ҳолатларида NH₂, ҳамда C-3 ва C-4 ҳолатларида эса этил эфири гуруҳлари тутган бирикмадир. У олтингугурт, **7**-

бирикма, ТЭА (1/2/0.2 нисбатда) ва диметилформаидда 72 соат 10°C да таъсирлашганда 73% унум билан олинди.

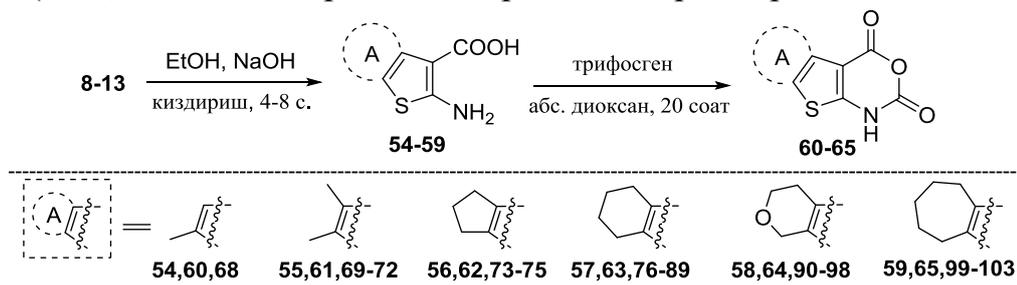
Азометинлар, моно- ва бис- амидлар синтези: Симметрик диаминотиофеннинг (17) азометинлари (19-46) синтези, 17 нинг тегишли ароматик ва гетероциклик алдегидлар (18a-ab) билан 40 дақиқа *n*-BuOH да (ёки 30 дақиқа толуолда) қиздирилганда амалга ошади. Шуни таъкидлаб ўтиш лозимки, ҳалқасида электроноакцептор гуруҳлар (ЭАГ) тутган реагентлар билан олинган реакция маҳсулотлари 15 дақиқада 65-94% унумларда ҳосил бўлади.



Олинган бирикмаларнинг (19-46) ¹H ЯМР спектрларида N=CH гуруҳига тегишли синглетларнинг 7.77-8.08 м.у. ларда ва ¹³C ЯМР спектрларда эса N=CH гуруҳидаги углерод атомлари сигналлари 137.65-153.86 соҳаларда намоён бўлиши кузатилади. Бундан ташқари, 19-46-бирикмаларнинг иккала ¹H ва ¹³C ЯМР спектрларида моддаларнинг бир этокси- гуруҳига мансуб сигналлар кучсиз соҳага силжиши кузатилди. Ушбу натижалар барча синтез қилинган бирикмалардаги амина гуруҳининг протонлари алмашинганидан далолат беради. 17-Бирикма тегишли ароматик кислота хлорангидридлари (18ac-ah) билан ишқорий муҳитда (А ва В усуллар) реакцияга киришганда фақат симметрик бис-амидларнинг (50-53) ҳосил бўлиши кузатилади. Ушбу жараён ароматик ҳалқадаги 3-С атомга туташган CH₃ (50), 3- ва 5-С атомларига боғланган CF₃ (51), ва 3,4,5-С атомларидаги F (52) атоми тутган ароматик кислота хлорангидридлари билан олиб борилган реакциялар натижасида содир бўлди. Шу билан бирга симметрик тиофеннинг (17) моно-амидлари (47 ва 49) ҳам тегишли кислота хлорангидридлари билан ишқорий муҳитда, реакциялар хлороформ ёки бензолда олиб борилганда синтез қилинди (А усул). 3,4,5-Триметоксибензоилхлорид билан иккала моно- (48) ва симметрик бис- (53) маҳсулотлар ҳосил бўлиши кузатилди. А усулда олинган 48-бирикманинг унуми 53% ни, В усулда ҳосил бўлган бис-маҳсулотнинг (53) унуми эса 92% ташкил қилди.

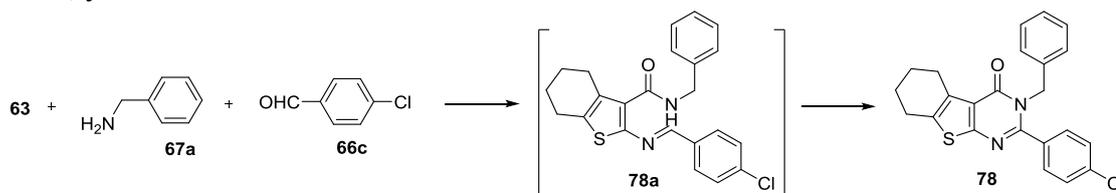
Бициклик тиено[2,3-d]пиримидинонлар: Тиено[2,3-d][1,3]оксазин-2,4-дионлар, биологик фаол бициклик тиено[2,3-d]пиримидинонларнинг синтез қилинишида муҳим синтон вазифасини ўтайди. Шу мақсадда, дастлаб

трифосген ва **54-49**-кислоталарининг ўзаро таъсирлашуvidан тегишли оксазинлар **60-65** олинди. Шунингдек, **54-49**-кислоталар тегишли 2-АТ ларнинг (**8-13**) NaOH иштирокида спиртда қиздириш орқали синтез қилинди.



Сўнгра, олинган оксазинлар (**60-65**) иштирокида 2,3-диалмашган тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонларнинг (**68-103**) бир-реакторли, икки босқичли, уч компонентли синтези устида тадқиқотлар олиб борилди. Даставвал, 5,6,7,8-тетрагидро-2*H*-бензо[4,5]тиено[2,3-*d*][1,3]оксазин-2,4(1*H*)-дион (**63**; 1.5 ммол), 4-хлорбензалдегид (**66с**; 1 ммол), ва фенилметиламин (**67а**; 1.5 ммол) мисолида реакция шароитлари ўрганилди (1-Жадвал).

1-Жадвал. 2,3-Диалмашган тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонларнинг бир-реакторли, икки босқичли, уч компонентли синтези.

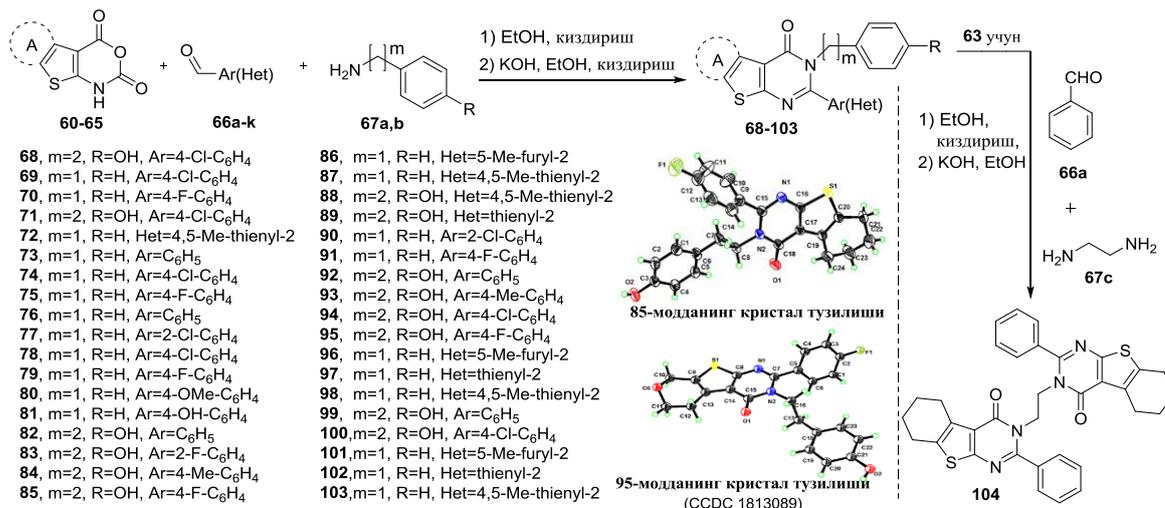


Қатор	Эритувчи	Катализатор	Вақт (соат)	Ҳарорат	Унум (%) ^a
1	EtOH	KAl(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O	20	қиздириш	— ^b
2	EtOH	<i>p</i> -TsOH	20	қиздириш	— ^b
3	MeOH	K ₂ CO ₃	24 ^c	80°C	34%
4	EtOH	Cs ₂ CO ₃	24 ^c	25°C	— ^b
5	EtOH	Cs ₂ CO ₃	2.5 ^c	қиздириш	51%
6	MeOH	Cs ₂ CO ₃	2.5 ^c	80°C	43%
7	MeOH	NaOH	3 ^c	80°C	48%
8	EtOH	ТЭА	20 ^c	қиздириш	— ^b
9	EtOH	<i>N,N</i> -Диизопропиламин	20 ^c	қиздириш	— ^b
10	EtOH	КОН	2 ^c	қиздириш	62%
11	H ₂ O	КОН	20 ^c	қиздириш	— ^b
12	DMФ	КОН	3 ^c	қиздириш	46%
13	ТГФ	КОН	3 ^c	қиздириш	— ^b

^a ажратиб олинган унум; ^b маҳсулот олинмаган; ^c **63**, **67а** ва **66с** ларнинг аралашмаси катализатор кўшилишидан олдин 12 соат қиздирилди.

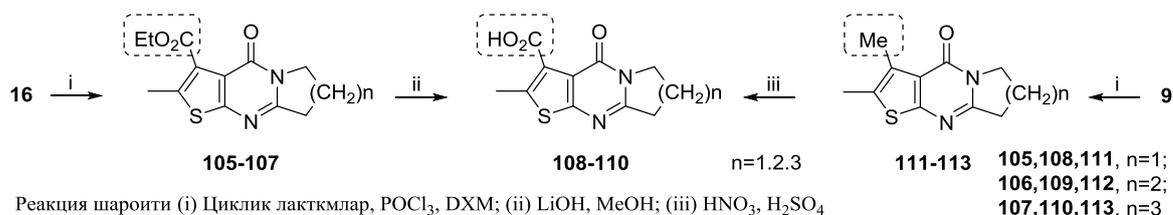
Ушбу бир-реакторли реакцияларда катализаторлар KAl(SO₄)₂·12H₂O ва Брэнстед кислоталаридан *p*-TsOH ишлатилганда аннелирланиш содир бўлмади. Реакция шароитларини систематик тадқиқ қилишда турли хил протон ва апротон эритувчилар, ҳамда асосларнинг ҳам таъсири ўрганилди. Кучли анорганик асослар, жумладан Cs₂CO₃, NaOH ва КОН ишлатилганда кутилган аннелирланган маҳсулотлар ҳосил бўлди, лекин органик асослар ТЭА ва *N,N*-диизопропиламин билан олиб борилган тажрибалар натижа бермади. Ушбу уч компонентли реакция 12 соат КОН иштирокида EtOH да

киздирилганда маҳсулот энг юқори унум билан синтез қилинди. Реакциянинг ушбу оптимал шароити топилганидан сўнг, турли хил гуруҳлар тутган субстратларнинг (оксазинлар, аминлар ва алдегидлар) 2,3-диалмашган тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонларнинг мазкур бир-реакторли синтезига таъсири ҳам ўрганилди. Электронодонор гуруҳлар (ЭДГ) сақлаган алдегидларда ЭАГ тутган алдегидларга қараганда юқорироқ унумларда реакция маҳсулоти ҳосил бўлиши кузатилди (1-Жадвал). Масалан, F атоми тутган **79**-бирикманинг (51%) унуми **76** модданикига (65%) нисбатан пастроқ, ўз ўрнида ушбу **76**-ҳосиланинг унуми CH_3O -гуруҳи сақлаган **80**-бирикманикига (86%) қараганда анча пастлигини кузатиш мумкин.



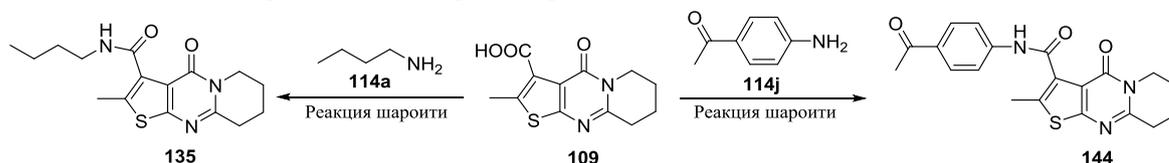
Бундан ташқари, тиофен ҳалқасида тетра- ва пентаметилен гуруҳлари бўлганда, ҳамда реакцияга фенилэтиламин учинчи компонент сифатида олинганда юқори унумли тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар ҳосил бўлади (бирикмалар: **84** (81%), **85** (77%), **99** (77%) ва **100** (84%)). Шундай қилиб, тегишли **68-103** бирикмаларнинг бир-реакторли, икки босқичли, уч компонентли реакциялари асосида систематик синтези амалга оширилди. Юқоридаги услубни қўллаб субстратлар **63**-бирикма, бензальдегид (**66a**) ва этилендиаминнинг (**67c**) 3:3:1 нисбатлардаги реакцияси натижасида 3,3'-(этан-1,2-диил)бис(2-фенил-5,6,7,8-тетрагидробензо[4,5]тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидин-4(3*H*)-он (**104**) гибрид бирикма ҳосил бўлиши кузатилди.

Трициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар; метил ва эфир гуруҳларининг оксидланиши: Этил тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидин карбоксилатлар (**105-107**), 2-АТ **16** ва циклик лактамларнинг (2-пирролидон, 2-пиперидинон ва капролактан) 45°C да дихлорметанда (ДХМ) қиздириб, ҳамда фосфор оксихлорид (POCl_3) иштирокида конденсация реакцияси орқали синтез қилинди. **105-107**-Эфирларнинг гидролизи $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ аралашмасида LiOH иштирокида тегишли кислоталарни (**108-110**) берди. Шу билан бирга ушбу кислоталарни муқобил синтез усули таклиф этилди: агар алмашган диметил тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар (**111-113**) концентрланган $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, билан таъсирлашса 5-ҳолатдаги метил гуруҳининг кутилмаган оксидланиши содир бўлиб селектив гетероциклик карбон кислоталар (**108-110**) ҳосил бўлади.



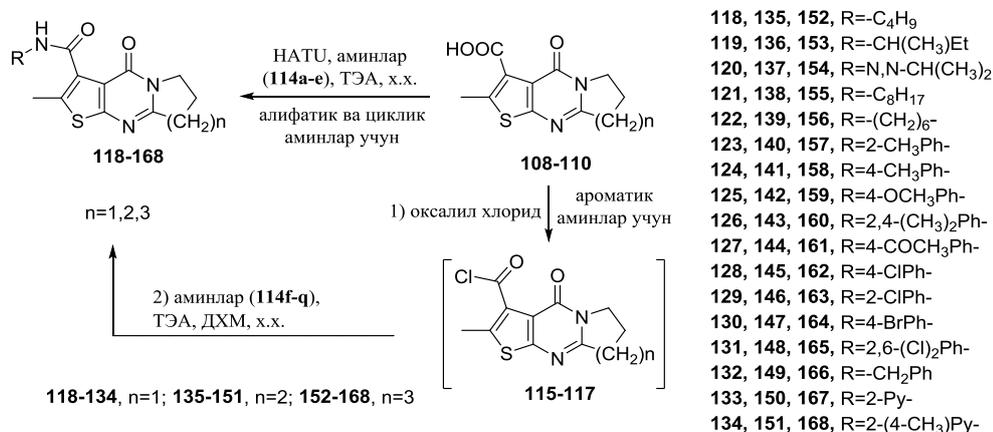
Амидлаш реакцияси: Амидлар синтезида дастлаб **109**-бирирма мисолида реакциянинг оптимал шароити ўрганилди. Бунда COOH функционал гуруҳни фаолловчи агентлар сифатида: 1-этил-3-(3-диметиламинопропил)карбодиимид ва гидроксibenзотриазол (EDCI ва HOBT), (1-[бис(диметиламино)-метилен]-1*H*-1,2,3-триазоло-[4,5-*b*]пиридиний 3-оксид гексафторфосфат) (HATU), ҳамда оксалил хлоридлар танлаб олинди. *n*-Бутиламин (**114a**) ва 4'-аминоацетофенон (**114j**) – алифатик ва ароматик аминлар вакили сифатида олинди. EDCI ва HOBT иштирокидаги реакцияларда, ҳам алифатик (**135**, 65%), ҳамда ароматик (**144**, 53%) амин учун ўртача унумларда амидлар ҳосил бўлди (2-Жадвал).

2-Жадвал. Амидлаш реакцияси шароитлари.



Субстрат	Реагент	Реакция шароити	Маҳсулот	Унум (%)
109	<i>n</i> -Бутиламин	EDCI, HOBT, ТЭА, 25°C	135	65
109	<i>n</i> -Бутиламин	HATU, ТЭА, 25°C	135	88
109	<i>n</i> -Бутиламин	(COCl) ₂ , ТЭА, 25°C	135	78
109	4'-Аминоацетофенон	EDCI, HOBT, ТЭА, 25°C	144	53
109	4'-Аминоацетофенон	HATU, ТЭА, 25°C	144	74
109	4'-Аминоацетофенон	(COCl) ₂ , ТЭА, 25°C	144	90

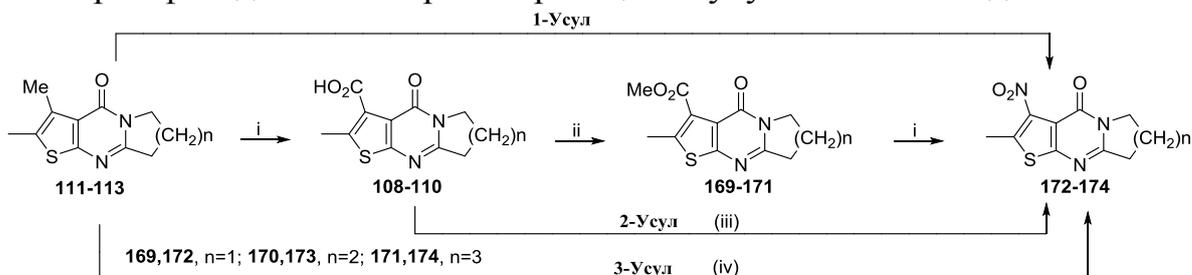
HATU ишлатилганда эса ароматик аминга нисбатан (74%) алифатик амин билан юқори унумда (88%) тегишли амид олинди. Аксинча, **109**-моддани оксалил хлорид билан таъсири натижасида аввал хлорангидрид - оралик маҳсулот (**116**), сўнгра **116**-бирикманинг 4'-аминоацетофенон билан реакцияси натижасида юқори унум (90%) билан **144**-амид ҳосил бўлди.



Шундай қилиб, тегишли алифатик амидлар **118-122**, **135-139** ва **152-156** учун HATU иштирокида, ва ароматик амидлар **123-134**, **140-151** ва **157-168** учун

эса бир реакторли, икки босқичли, оралиқ маҳсулотлар (**115-117**) ҳосил бўлиши билан борадиган усуллар орқали синтез қилинди.

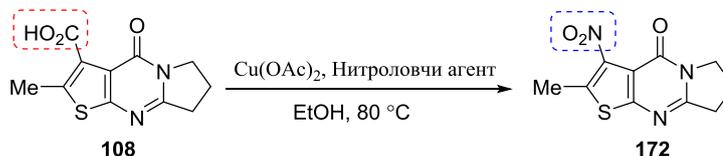
usco-Нитролаш: Трициклик 5-карбокситиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар (**108-110**) синтези 5,6-диметилтиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар (**111-113**) орқали амалга ошиши юқорида келтирилган. Даставвал **111-113**-моддаларни нитроловчи аралашма таъсирида *usco*-нитролаш кўзда тутилганди, натижада 5-ҳолатдаги CH₃ гуруҳининг аномал оксидланиши содир бўлди. Биз ушбу реакцияни давом эттириб **111-113**-бирикмалардан уч босқичда 5-нитро маҳсулотларни (**172-174**) синтез қилдик. Биринчи босқичда ҳосил бўлган кислоталар этерификация реакцияси орқали тегишли кислота эфирларига (**169-171**) трансформация қилинди. Олинган эфирлар HNO₃/H₂SO₄ аралашмаси билан ишлов берилганда селектив нитро маҳсулотлар **172-174** ҳосил бўлди (1-усул). Тиофен ҳалқасидаги COOH гуруҳни тўғридан-тўғри нитро гуруҳга алмаштириш мақсадида (2-усул, 3-жадвал), **108**-бирикма бошланғич модда сифатида, Cu(OAc)₂ Льюис кислотаси (50, 70 ва 100 мол% ларда) сифатида, ва AgNO₃, NaNO₃, Ca(NO₃)₂ метал тузлари эса нитроловчи агентлар сифатида *usco*-нитролаш реакцияси учун танлаб олинди.



Реакция шароити: (i) HNO₃/H₂SO₄; (ii) H₂SO₄, MeOH, қиздириш; (iii) Cu(OAc)₂ / AgNO₃, EtOH; (iv) HNO₃ -20 - 10 °С

Тадқиқот натижасида нитроловчи агент AgNO₃ (бу ерда Cu(OAc)₂=70 мол%; ҳарорат=80°С; эритувчи=EtOH) ишлатилганда юқори унумда нитро маҳсулот **172** (3-жадвал, 4-қатор, 85%) ҳосил бўлди ва ушбу реакция учун оптимал шароит сифатида қабул қилинди, ҳамда **173** ва **174** моддаларнинг синтезида ҳам фойдаланилди.

3-Жадвал. Cu(OAc)₂ иштирокида *usco*-нитролаш реакцияси шароитлари.

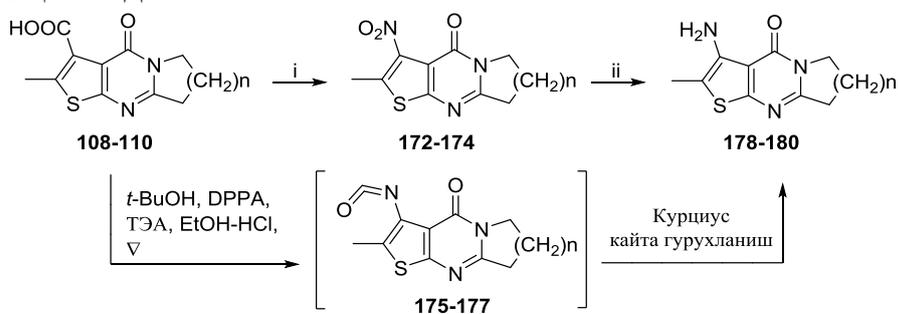


Қатор	Катализатор / (мол %)	Нитроловчи агентлар	Вақт (соат)	Унум (%)
1	Cu(OAc) ₂ /50	AgNO ₃	5	65
2	Cu(OAc) ₂ /50	NaNO ₃	5	45
3	Cu(OAc) ₂ /50	Ca(NO ₃) ₂	10	48
4	Cu(OAc)₂/70	AgNO₃	10	85
5	Cu(OAc) ₂ /70	NaNO ₃	10	65
6	Cu(OAc) ₂ /70	Ca(NO ₃) ₂	10	62
7	Cu(OAc) ₂ /100	AgNO ₃	15	85
8	Cu(OAc) ₂ /100	NaNO ₃	15	68
9	Cu(OAc) ₂ /100	Ca(NO ₃) ₂	15	66

108-Бирикма HNO₃/H₂SO₄ аралашмаси билан ўзаро таъсирлашганда нитро маҳсулотлар ҳосил бўлиши кузатилмади. *usco*-Нитролашда, HNO₃ нинг **108**-

субстрат билан 2 соат -25°C дан 10°C ҳароратда таъсирлашганда **172**-модда 15% билан олинди (3-усул).

Қайтариш реакциялари ва қайта гуруҳланиш: Амино маҳсулотлар **178-180** икки усул орқали синтез қилинди: **172-174**-нитро ҳосилаларни $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ иштирокида қайтариб, карбокси-бирикмаларни эса дифенилфосфорилазид (DPPA) ёрдамида тўғридан-тўғри олинди. Иккинчи усулда ички молекуляр қайта гуруҳланиш содир бўлади ва бундай трансформация amino-бирикмалар ҳосил бўлишида биринчи усулга нисбатан анча селектив ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун тегишли 5-амино- ҳосилаларини юқори унумларда синтез қилиш учун қатор қайта гуруҳланиш шароитлари ўрганилди, жумладан Лоссен, Шмидт ва Курциус қайта гуруҳланиш реакция шароитлари ушбу тажрибаларда тадбиқ қилинди. **109**-Кислота Лоссен қайта гуруҳланиш реакция муҳитида, яъни 150°C да гидроксиламин гидрохлориднинг полифосфор кислотадаги аралашмаси билан олиб борилган реакцияда кутилган amino бирикма **179** ўртача унумда (58%, 4-жадвал, 1-қатор) синтез қилинди.



Реакция шароити: (i) $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 / \text{AgNO}_3, \text{EtOH}$; (ii) $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{HCl}, \text{EtOH}$; $n=1-3$

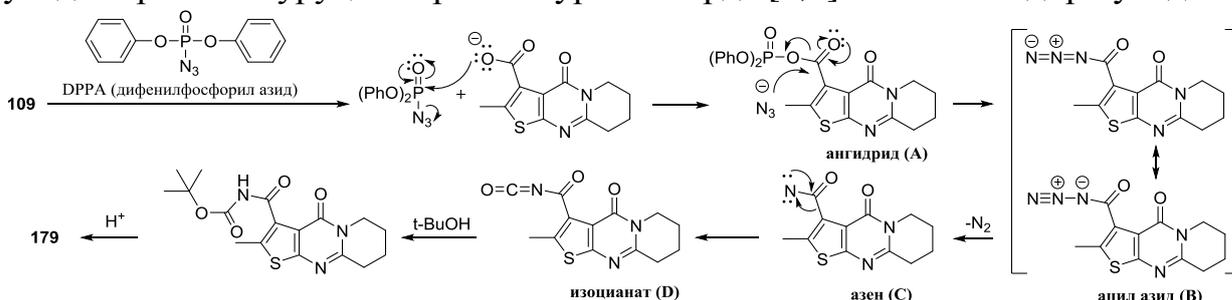
Шмидт қайта гуруҳланиш усулида (натрий азид ва сульфат кислота) **109** нинг **179**-амино маҳсулотга трансформацияси Лоссен қайта гуруҳланишига нисбатан сезиларли даражада юқорироқ, яъни реакция хона ҳароратида олиб борилганда 70% унумга кўтарилди (4-жадвал, 2-қатор). Энг юқори унум (91%) Курциус қайта гуруҳланиш реакция шароитларида синтез қилинди. Бунда **109**-модда DPPA ёрдамида, ҳамда *t*-бутанолда ва азот атмосферасида секинлик билан кислотали гидролиздан сўнг **179**-бирикмага трансформацияси амалга ошди. Бизнинг фикримизча DPPA иштирокида Курциус қайта гуруҳланиш қуйидаги механизм асосида боради: аввал фосфат кислота субстратдаги карбоксил гуруҳи ҳисобига уларнинг аралашма ангидриди ҳосил бўлиб, азид элиминацияланади.

4-Жадвал. Қайта гуруҳланиш реакция шароитлари.

Қатор	Субстрат	Қайта гуруҳланиш шароити	Маҳсулот	Унум ^a (%)
1	109	$\text{NH}_2\text{OH} \cdot \text{HCl}, \text{PPA}, 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	179	58%
2	109	$\text{NaN}_3, \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4, \text{x.x.}$	179	70%
3	109	DPPA, ТЭА, Толуол, 110°C	179	59% ^b
4	109	DPPA, <i>t</i> -Бутанол, 85°C	179	91% ^b

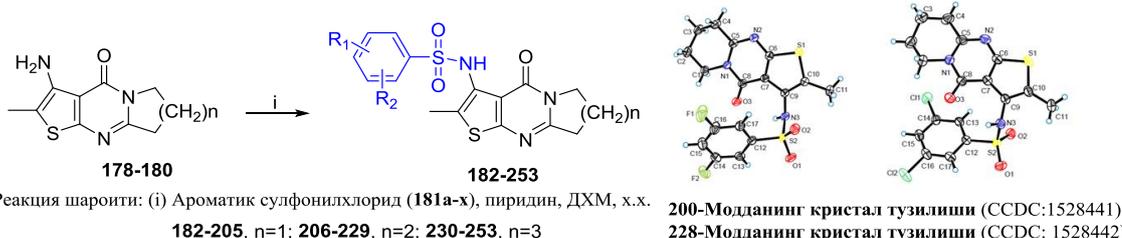
^a ажратиб олинган унум, ^b гидролиздан кейинги унум

Ҳосил бўлган ангидрид **A** азид анионини ациллаши натижасида ацил азид **B** ни ҳосил қилади, ушбу ацил азиди қиздириш натижасида беқарор оралик ацил нитрен (**C**) ҳосил бўлиши орқали тегишли изоционатга (**D**) ўтади. Термолиз жараёнида молекуляр азот элиминацияланади ва шу вақтнинг ўзида карбонил гуруҳга бириккан ўринбосарда [1,2]-силжиш содир бўлади.



Сўнгги босқичда CO_2 молекуласининг ажралиб чиқиши ва бутанол ёрдамида химояланган фрагментнинг гидролизи натижасида **179**-амин ҳосил бўлади.

Сулфаниламидлаш: Тадқиқотлар **178-180**-бирикмаларни сулфаниламидлаш орқали давом эттирилди. Мақсадли сулфаниламидлар **182-253** тегишли аминларнинг (**178-180**) ароматик сулфонилхлоридлар (**181a-x**) билан реакцияси орқали ДХМ эритмасида хона ҳароратида каталитик пиридин иштирокида олиб борилганда юқори унумларда (72–92%) ҳосил бўлди.



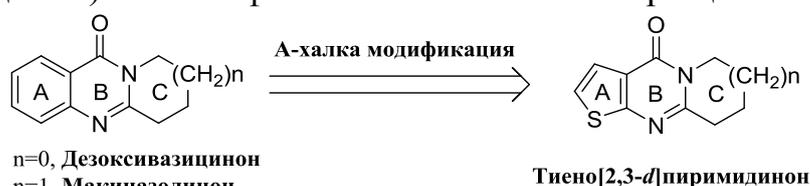
182, 206, 230, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=\text{H}$
183, 207, 231, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=4\text{-Me}$
184, 208, 232, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=2\text{-F}$
185, 209, 233, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=3\text{-F}$
186, 210, 234, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=4\text{-F}$
187, 211, 235, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=4\text{-Br}$
188, 212, 236, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=4\text{-NO}_2$
189, 213, 237, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=4\text{-OMe}$

190, 214, 238, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=2\text{-CF}_3$
191, 215, 239, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=3\text{-CF}_3$
192, 216, 240, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=4\text{-CF}_3$
193, 217, 241, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=2\text{-OCF}_3$
194, 218, 242, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=3\text{-OCF}_3$
195, 219, 243, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=4\text{-OCF}_3$
196, 220, 244, $R_1=3\text{-F}$, $R_2=5\text{-F}$
197, 221, 245, $R_1=3\text{-F}$, $R_2=4\text{-F}$

198, 222, 246, $R_1=2\text{-F}$, $R_2=6\text{-F}$
199, 223, 247, $R_1=2\text{-F}$, $R_2=5\text{-F}$
200, 224, 248, $R_1=2\text{-F}$, $R_2=4\text{-F}$
201, 225, 249, $R_1=3\text{-F}$, $R_2=4\text{-Me}$
202, 226, 250, $R_1=4\text{-F}$, $R_2=2\text{-Me}$
203, 227, 251, $R_1=3\text{-NO}_2$, $R_2=4\text{-Cl}$
204, 228, 252, $R_1=3\text{-Cl}$, $R_2=5\text{-Cl}$
205, 229, 253, $R_1=\text{H}$, $R_2=4\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5$

Диссертациянинг «Дезоксивазицинон алкалоиди ва тиено[2,3-d]пиримидинонларда А-ҳалқа модификацияси» деб номланган учинчи бобида табиий алкалоид дезоксивазициноннинг «А» ҳалқасини «scaffold-hopping» стратегияси асосида тиофен, фуран, пиразол, пиридин каби беш ва олти аъзоли, бир ва иккита гетероатом тутган трициклик аннелирланган пиримидинонлар ва уларнинг бошланғич моддаларининг мувофиқ синтези бўйича олинган натижалар муҳокама этилган.

Трициклик тиено[2,3-d]пиримидинонлар дезоксивазицинон (бензопиримидинон)нинг тиофенли синтетик аналоглари ҳисобланади.

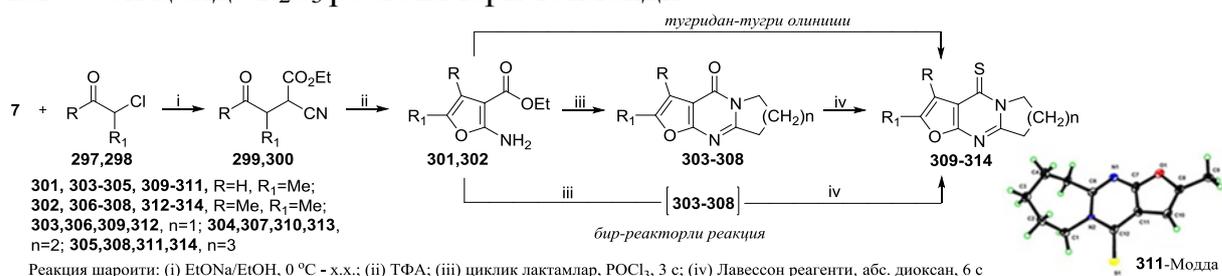


Табиий бирикмалар

А-ҳалқа тиофен билан модификацияланган

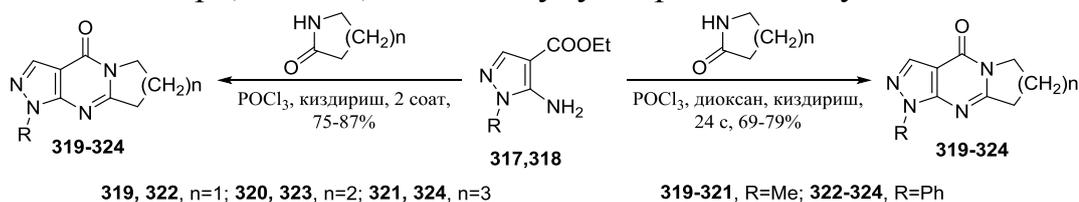
бўлади ва реакцион аралашмага Лавессон реагенти қўшиб реакцияни яна 2-3 соат қиздирилганда **270-278**-тионлар 88-99% унумлар билан олинди.

Фууро[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар ва фууро[2,3-*d*]пиримидинтионлар: 2-Аминофуранлар (**301-302**) ҳам икки босқичда олинди: дастлаб этил цианоацетат (**7**) тегишли хлор-кетон ёки алдегидлар (**297,298**) билан реакциясидан **299, 300**-оралиқ маҳсулотлар ҳосил бўлди ва кейинги босқичда ушбу интермедиатлардан трифторсирка кислота ёрдамида ҳалқаланган фуранлар – **301** ва **302** мос равишда 78% ва 86% унумлар билан синтез қилинди. Трициклик фууро[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар (**303-308**) – тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонларнинг олиниш усули асосида синтез қилинди, яъни субстратлар эритувчисиз қиздирилганда 51-55% унумларда реакция маҳсулотлари олинди. Лекин, ДХМ, ДХЭ, диоксан ва толуол каби эритувчиларда қиздириб олиб борилган конденсация реакцияларида **303-308** лар паст унумларда ҳосил бўлди. Олинган фууро[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонларни (**303-308**) тионлашда ҳам икки хил усулдан фойдаланилди: пиримидинонлар орқали олиниши ҳамда **301** ва **302** лар орқали тўғридан-тўғри бир-реакторли усул асосидаги синтези. Иккала усулда ҳам диоксан реакция эритувчиси ва Лавессон ҳамда P_2S_5 реагентлари танланди.



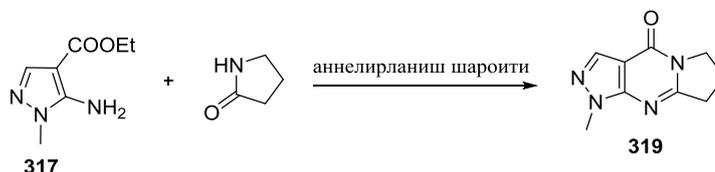
Тиоамид- фрагментли фууро[2,3-*d*]пиримидинтионлар (**309-314**) Лавессон реагенти ишлатилганда 65-89% унумларда, P_2S_5 иштирокида эса паст унумлар (18-45%) билан ҳосил бўлди. Фууро[2,3-*d*]пиримидинтионлар тузилиши **311**-модда мисолида рентген тузилиш таҳлили асосида исботланди.

Пиразоло[3,4-*d*]пиримидинонлар ва пиразоло[3,4-*d*]пиримидинтионлар: Пиразол бирикма – **317**, POCl₃ иштирокида тегишли лактамлар билан ДХМ да (40-45°C), ДХЭ да (80°C) ёки эритувчисиз 100 °C да 6-7 соат давомида қиздирилганда пиразоло[3,4-*d*]пиримидинон **319** ҳосил бўлмади (5-жадвал). Реакция шароитлари атрофлича ўрганилгандан сўнг, фақат икки ҳолатда қутилган аннелирланиш содир бўлди: субстратларнинг эритувчисиз 2 соат 145-155°C да қиздирилганда (**319**-маҳсулот унуми 75%) ва қутбсиз эритувчи диоксанда 24 соат қиздирилганда **319**-маҳсулот 69% унум билан олинди. Моддалар (**319-324**) 90% гача унумларда ҳосил бўлди.



Пиримидин ҳалқасидаги ён $-CH_2-$ гуруҳлари сонининг ортиши реакция маҳсулотлари унумининг ортишига тўғри пропорционал бўлди. Айниқса бу пиразол ҳалқасидаги 1-ҳолатдаги ўринбосар $R=CH_3$ бўлган бирикмаларда **319-321**, $R=Ph$ бўлган бирикмаларга **322-324** нисбатан яққол намоён бўлди. Буни CH_3 ва $-CH_2-$ гуруҳларининг электронодонорлиги билан тушунтириш мумкин.

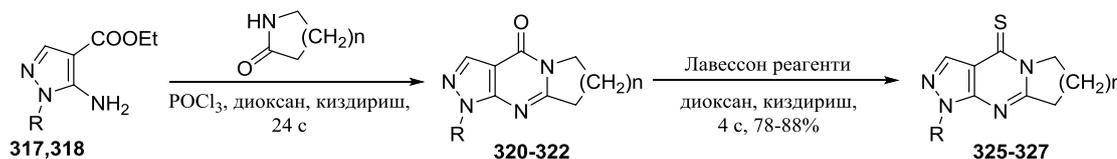
5-Жадвал. Аннелирланиш реакцияси шароити.



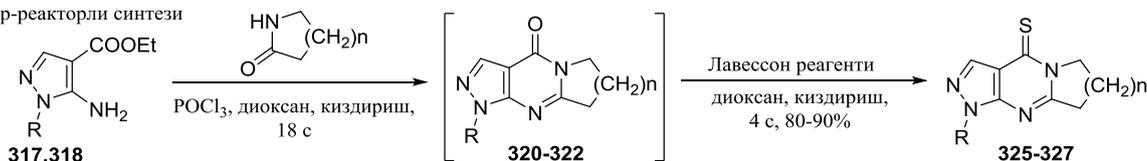
Қатор	Субстрат	Циклизация шароити	Маҳсулот	Унум ^а (%)
1	317	$POCl_3$, ДХМ, $45^\circ C$, 5 с	319	Реакцияга киришмаган
2	317	$POCl_3$, ДХЭ, $80^\circ C$, 2 с	319	Реакцияга киришмаган
3	317	$POCl_3$, Диоксан, $100^\circ C$, 6 с	319	Реакцияга киришмаган
4	317	$POCl_3$, Диоксан, $100^\circ C$, 24 с	319	69
5	317	$POCl_3$, эритувчисиз, $100^\circ C$, 3 с	319	Реакцияга киришмаган
6	317	$POCl_3$, эритувчисиз, $150^\circ C$, 2 с	319	75

Пиразоло[3,4-*d*]пиримидинонларни тионлашда иккала усулда ҳам: пиразоло[3,4-*d*]пиримидинтионларни (**325-327**) **317** ва **318** лардан тўғридан-тўғри бир-реакторли ва икки босқичли синтез усуллари кутилган маҳсулотларни 80-90% унумларда ҳосил бўлишини таъминлади.

а) икки босқичли синтези

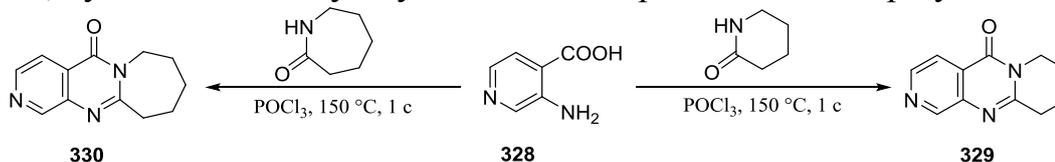


в) бир-реакторли синтези

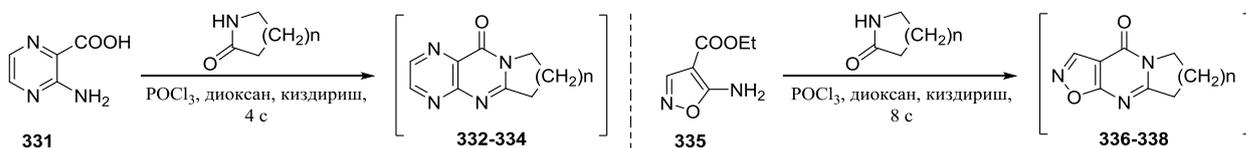


325, $n=2$, $R=Me$; **326**, $n=3$, $R=Me$; **327**, $n=1$, $R=Ph$

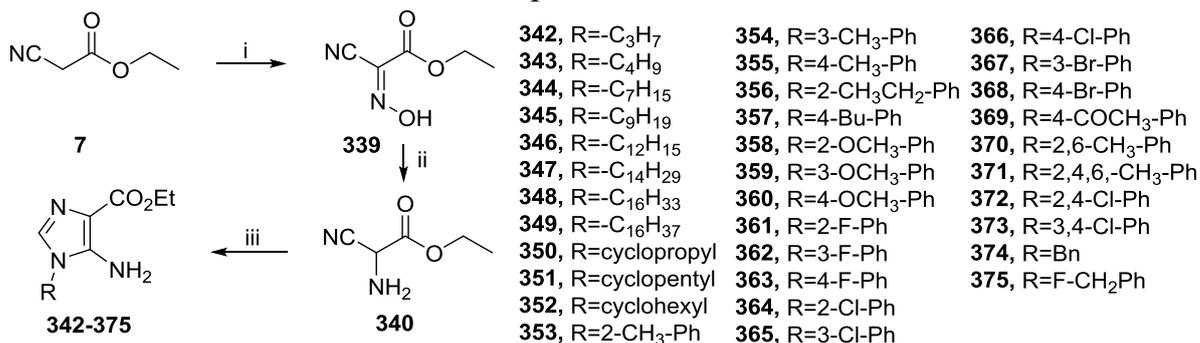
Пиридо[3,4-*d*]пиримидинонлар. Пиридо[3,4-*d*]пиримидинонлар – олти аъзоли аннелирланган пиримидинлар синфига мансуб. 2018-Йилда Х.У. Ходжаниязов трициклик пиридо[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар билан тадқиқотлар олиб борган ва циклик маҳсулотлар $150-170^\circ C$ қиздирилганда ҳосил бўлган. Мазкур тадқиқотда ҳам ушбу реакция шароитлари қўлланилганда – пиридо[3,4-*d*]пиримидинонлар (**329** ва **330**) **328**-модда ва циклик лактамлардан осонлик билан синтез қилинди. Реакция $150^\circ C$ ҳароратда олиб борилди, чунки $100^\circ C$ да ушбу конденсация реакцияси содир бўлмади.



Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, аннелирланган пиримидинон системасига *N*-гетероатоми кириши билан нафақат реакциялар юқори ҳароратда бориши, балки бошқа хил аномал жараёнлар ҳам кузатилди. Масалан, трициклик птеридинлар ва изооксазолопиримидинонлар синтезида аннелирланиш содир бўлди, аммо маҳсулотларни соф ҳолатда ажратиб олишни имкони бўлмади. Ушбу йўналишда тадқиқотлар давом эттирилмоқда.



5-Амино-имидазол-4-карбон кислота этил эфирлари. 342-375- “Билдинг блок” лар этилцианоацетатдан (7) уч босқичда олинди. Агар нитрил 7 натрий нитрит билан 10–40°C да фосфат кислота аралашмасида таъсирлашганда ва HCl ишлов берилганда этил цианогидроксииминоацетат 339 ҳосил бўлади. Сўнг оксим (CNOH) фрагментини Zn иштирокида қайтарилганда тегишли амино маҳсулот (340) ҳосил бўлди. Олинган 340 ни тегишли аминлар (341a-ah) ва триэтилортоформиат билан уч компонентли реакциясидан 342-375-имидазоллар синтез қилиб олинди.



Реакция шароити: (i) NaNO₂, H₃PO₄, HCl, H₂O, 10-45 °C; (ii) сирка кислота; Zn, 25-30 °C; (iii) HC(OEt)₃, алифатик ва ароматик аминлар (341a-ah).

Ушбу олинган 5-амино-имидазол-4-карбон кислота этил эфирлари (342-375) пуринлар синтезида “билдинг блок”лар вазифасини бажариши мумкин.



Диссертациянинг «Синтез қилинган бирикмаларнинг биологик фаоллиги ва тузилишнинг фаолликка боғлиқлиги» деб номланган тўртинчи бобида 220 та янги синтез қилинган аннелирланган би- ва трициклик бирикмаларнинг турли хил биологик фаоллиги натижалари ва тузилишнинг фаолликка боғлиқлиги муҳокама қилинган.

Саратон хужайраларига қарши фаоллик: Умумий ҳисобда 101 та моддалар: 17-бирикма ва унинг азометинлари, моно- ва бис- амидлари, бициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар (69-72, 76-80, 82-103), ҳамда 5-амино-имидазолларнинг (342-375) саратон хужайраларига қарши хоссалари текширилди. 17, 19-26, 37-39 ва 45-Ҳосилаларнинг *in vitro* антипролифератив

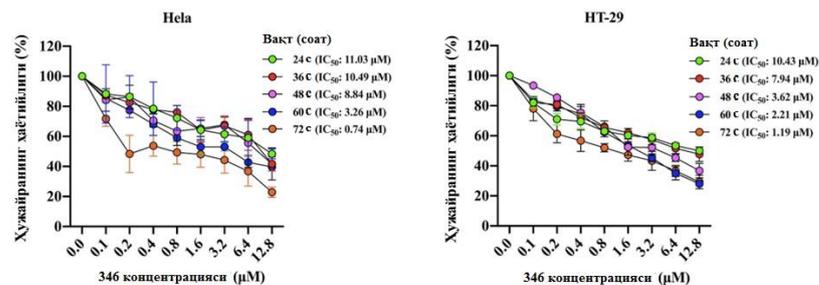
фаоллиги T47D ва MCF-7 (кўкрак беши саратони), Hela (бачадон саратони), ва Ishikawa (эндометриал саратон) хужайраларига қарши МТТ ([3-(4,5-диметилтиазолил)-дифенилтетразолий бромид]) усули орқали текширилди, ва доксорубицин (DOX) позитив контрол сифатида ишлатилди. Олинган **27-36, 40-44**, ва **46-53**-бирикмалар тўрт хил: РС-3-простата саратони, А549-ўпка саратони, НСТ-15-йўғон ичак саратони ва T47D-кўкрак беши саратони хужайраларига қарши фаоллиги текширилди. 5-Амино-имидазоллар (**342-375**) беш хил: Hela (бачадон), НТ-29, НСТ-15 (ичак), А549 (ўпка) ва MDA-MB-231 (кўкрак беши) саратони хужайраларига қарши МТТ усулида скрининг қилинди.

Аксарият азометинлар T47D ва MCF-7 хужайраларини ўсишини секинлаштирди: **20-** (2.3 μM), **21-** (12.1 μM), **23-** (13.2 μM), **37-** (14.9 μM), **38-** (16.0 μM), **39-** (7.1 μM), **45-** (8.6 μM) моддалар позитив контролга (DOX=15.5 μM) нисбатан кучли цитотоксик фаолликни намоеън қилишди. MCF-7 хужайрасига қарши **19, 20, 21, 26, 38**-бирикмалар IC_{50} =6.1 μM , 1.3 μM , 6.8 μM , 5.7 μM ва 2.4 μM қийматларда фаолликни кўрсатди, бу ерда DOX 6.75 μM қийматга эга. Фурфурол фрагментининг 5-ҳолатидаги ЭТА хоссасига эга NO_2 гуруҳли **38**-модда танланган барча саратон хужайраларига қарши кучли цитотоксик фаолликни кўрсатди. Фаол бирикмалар (**36, 43** ва **46**) куйи IC_{50} қийматларни намоеън қилганлиги учун нормал эмбрионал буйрак хужайра НЕК-293 га, шунингдек, уларнинг хужайра циклига тарқалиши ҳамда апоптосиз индукциясига таъсирлари DOX билан таққослаб текширилди. Олинган натижалар бу бирикмаларнинг селективлик индекслари (СИ) юқори эмаслигини кўрсатди, лекин **43**-бирикма учун А549 ва НЕК-293 хужайралари орасидаги СИ ҳисоблаганда ушбу модда етарлича СИни (47.3) қайд этди (6-жадвал). Бундан ташқари, **43**-модда А549 хужайралари билан кичик концентрацияларда (0.1, 0.25, 0.5 μM) ишлов берилганда индукцион апоптосиз 8.4 дан 12.6% гача ошди.

6-Жадвал. Фаол бирикмаларнинг селективлик индекс қийматлари.

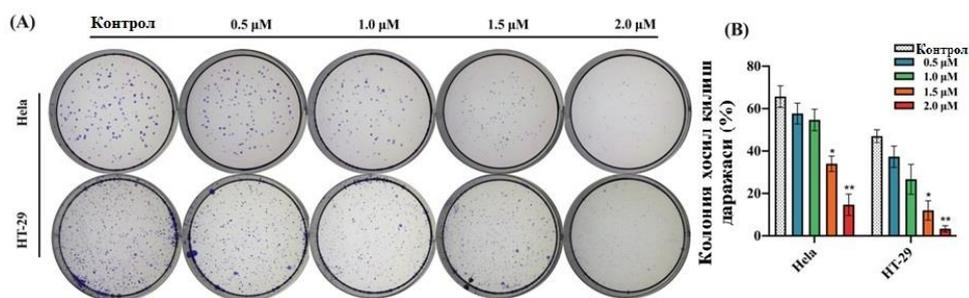
Бирикмалар	IC_{50} ($\pm\text{SD}$, μM)	СИ ^{РС-3}	СИ ^{А549}	СИ ^{НСТ-15}	СИ ^{Т47D}
36	33.4 \pm 3.7	2.7	7.2	12.8	5.2
38	111.3 \pm 2.8	nd	4.9	11	24.1
43	66.2 \pm 3.4	5.6	47.3	10.3	3
49	160.0 \pm 2.3	23	2.4	22	7.1

5-Амино-имидазолларнинг (**342-375**) Hela ва НТ-29 хужайраларига қарши скринингида **346**-модда Hela ва НТ-29 хужайралари учун IC_{50} қийматлари турли концентрацияларда ва вақтларда текширилди ва 72 соат ўтиб: IC_{50} қийматлар Hela учун 0.737 \pm 0.05 μM , НТ-29 учун 1.194 \pm 0.02 μM ларга эга бўлди (1-расм).



1-Расм. 346-Бирикманинг HeLa ва HT-29 хужайраларига қарши антипролифератив фаолиги.

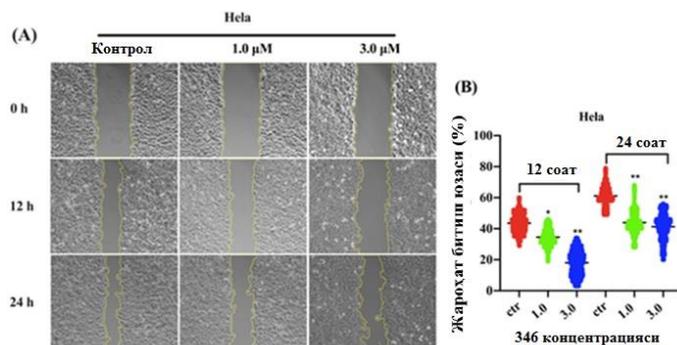
Шунингдек, **346** нинг танланган хужайраларда колония ҳосил қилиш даражасига таъсири 0.1, 1.0, 1.5 ва 2.0 μM концентрацияларда текширилди. 2-Расмдан (А ва В) кўриш мумкинки, имидазол бирикма **346** контролга таққосланганда концентрацияга боғлиқ ҳолда хужайраларда колония ҳосил қилиш даражасига таъсир этади.



2-Расм. 346-Бирикманинг HeLa ва HT-29 хужайраларида колония ҳосил қилиш даражасига таъсири (А ва В).

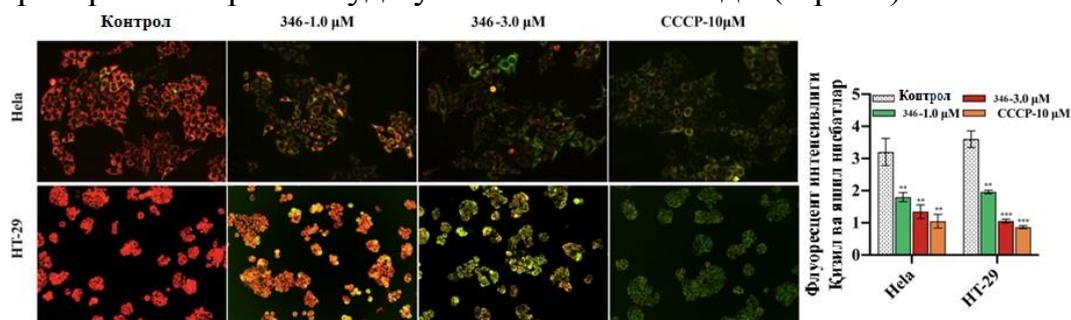
Имидазол **346** ни миграция қобилиятига тўсқинлик қилиш даражасини аниқлаш учун HeLa ва HT-29 хужайраларида жароҳатни битиш усули ҳам таҳлил қилинди. 3-Расмда (А, В) **346** нинг 1 ва 3 μM концентрацияларда HeLa хужайраси билан ишлангандаги, хужайраларнинг битиши ва миграция тезлиги келтирилган. Бунда 12 ва 24 соатлардан сўнг контролнинг миграция тезлиги мос равишда 43.51 ва 61.1% ни, худди шу вақтларда 3.0 μM да **346** ники эса 18.08% ва 41.31% ни ташкил қилди.

Шунингдек, **346** нинг HeLa ва HT-29 хужайраларида апоптосиз келтириб чиқаришини баҳолаш учун функционал метахондрия усулида ҳам текширилди ва карбонил цианид-*m*-хлорфенилгидразон (СССР) позитив контрол сифатида олинди.



3-Расм. 346-Бирикманинг HeLa хужайрасида жароҳатнинг битишига таъсири.

СССР билан таққослаганда **346** ни 1.0 ва 3.0 μM концентрацияларда яшил флуоресцент хужайралар улушини оширганлиги намоён бўлди, ва концентрацияга боғлиқ равишда хужайранинг метахондриал мембрана салоҳиятини сезиларли даражада камайтирди, ҳамда Hela ва HT-29 хужайраларининг эрта нобуд бўлишини таъминлади (4-расм).

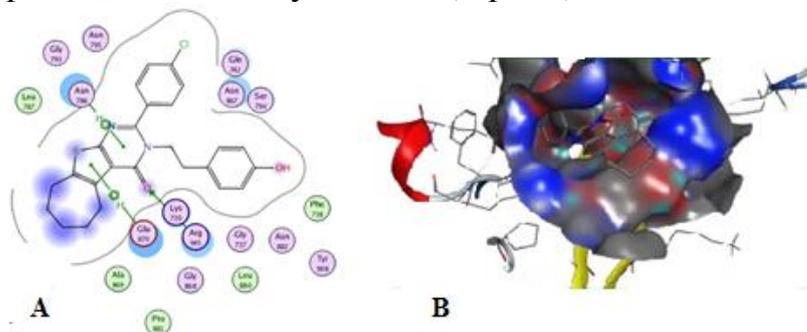


4-Расм. 346-Бирикманинг Hela ва HT-29 хужайраларидаги метахондриал мембрана салоҳиятида таъсири.

Микробларга қарши фаоллик. Жами 136 та бирикмалар (**17, 19-26, 37-39** ва **45; 118-168** ва **182-253**) патоген микроорганизмлар *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538 (Грам позитив бактерия), *Escherichia coli* ATCC 11229 (Грам негатив бактерия) ва *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231 (замбуруғ) га қарши фаоллиги баҳоланди. Нитрофурфурол фрагментли **38**-модда танланган патогенларга қарши юқори ингибирланган зоналарни (16-22 мм) кўрсатди.

Вирусларга қарши фаоллик: Умумий ҳисобда 24 синтез қилинган моддалар (**27-36, 38, 40-44**, ва **46-53**) А-типига мансуб грипп вирусининг FM/1/47/H1N1, Nanfang/359/95/H3N2 турларига ва В-типидаги Jifang/13/97 (СРЕ) вирус турларига оселтамивир ва рибавиринларни таққослаб текширилди. Бунда азометин **38** ($\text{IC}_{50}=0.94\pm 0.35 \mu\text{M}$) H1N1 турдаги вирусга қарши оселтамивир ва рибавиринларга нисбатан юқори фаолликни кўрсатди.

Молекуляр докинг. Бир нечта бициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар DNA-Торо II да DOX га нисбатан (-6.22 ккал/мол) юқори боғланиш энергиясига эга эканлиги аниқланди. Боғланиш энергияси юқори бўлган фаол ҳосилалар орасида 2D соҳаларида ўзаро молекуляр тармоқлар ҳосил бўлди: масалан **100**-бирикма Торо II нинг фаол марказлари билан Н-боғ ва π -ароматик боғлар ҳосил қилиши кузатилди (5-расм).



5-Расм. 100-Бирикманинг Н-боғ ва π -ароматик боғлари (А) ва фаол марказлар билан таъсири (В).

Антидиабетли скрининг: 13 та бирикманинг (**17, 19-26, 37-39** ва **45**) РТР-1В ферментини *in vitro* ингибирлаш хоссаси текширилди. Баъзи

моддалар, жумладан **20, 23, 26, 38** ва **39** концентрацияга боғлиқ равишда РТР-1В ферментини $IC_{50}=6.43 \mu M$, $6.54 \mu M$, $7.32 \mu M$, $7.12 \mu M$ ва $14.76 \mu M$ қийматларда ингибирлади.

Меланин синтези фаоллиги. Жами 123 та модда (**118-168** ва **182-253**) В16 хужайраларида меланин синтези қобилиятларини аниқлаш учун скрининг қилинди ва 8-метоксипсорален позитив контрол сифатида ишлатилди. Скринингдан сўнг тетраметилен ён халқасига эга сулфамид фрагментли тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар – **209** ($448.2\% \pm 0.8\%$), **220** ($570.5\% \pm 10.1\%$), **228** ($658.3\% \pm 8.7\%$) юқори фаолликни намоён қилди. Триметилен ён халқали пиримидинонлардан, бензосулфамид халқасининг 4-ҳолатида – CF_3 (**192**, 329%), $-OCF_3$ (**195**, 367%), ва $-Ph$ (**205**, 329%) ўринбосарлари тутган бирикмалар истиқболли натижалар кўрсатди.

AChE/BuChE ингибиторлик фаоллиги. Ацетилхолинэстераза (AChE) ва бутирилхолинэстераза (BuChE) қобилиятларини текшириш мақсадида А-халқа модификацияси орқали синтез қилинган 29 та аннелирланган трициклик пиримидинонлар танлаб олинди. Олинган натижаларнинг кизиқарли жиҳати шундаки, беш/олти аъзоли гетерохалқасида азот гетероатоми сақлаган трициклик аннелирланган пиримидинонлар яхши фаолликни намоён қилишди. Пиридо[3,4-*d*]пиримидинонли сериядан триметилен ён халқасига эга **329**-бирикма $70.35 \pm 2.72\%$ ли AChE ингибиторлик фаолликни кўрсатди. Энг фаол AChE ингибиторлик пиразоло[3,4-*d*]пиримидинонларда **319-324** кузатилди. Улардан баъзиларида, масалан **323** ва **324** ларда ўртача фаоллик кузатилган бўлсада, **319, 320** ва **322** ларда мос равишда юқори AChE ингибиторлик фаолликни $79.42 \pm 0.39\%$, $77.14 \pm 0.22\%$ ва $82.48 \pm 0.76\%$ кўрсатди.

Диссертациянинг «**Тажрибавий қисм**» деб номланган бешинчи бобида синтетик ва биологик тадқиқот усуллари, тажрибаларнинг услублари, олинган янги бирикмаларнинг идентификация натижалари келтирилган.

ХУЛОСАЛАР

1. Истиқболли беш аъзоли бир ва икки гетероатом сақлаган гетерохалқалардан (тиофен, фуран, пиразол, имидазол) иборат аминокarbon кислота эфирларини комбинатор – параллел синтез усуллари такомиллаштирилган.
2. Илк бор симметрик 2,5-диамино-3,4-дикарбон кислота этил эфирининг синтези, уни ароматик алдегидлар ва ароматик кислота хлорангидридлари билан реакциялари натижасида амалий аҳамиятга эга биологик фаол азометинлар ва *моно/бис*-амидлар синтези амалга оширилган.
3. Замонавий кўп компонентли синтез усули ёрдамида 2,3-диалмашган бициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонларни бир-реакторли уч компонентли синтези яратилган ва реакция учун маъқул шароитлар тавсия этилади.
4. Систематик тарзда тиофен халқага амид ва тиоамид фрагментли тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонларнинг синтези ўрганилган ва карбоксил

(COOH) гуруҳининг амина (NH_2) гуруҳига трансформация қилишда Лоссен, Шмидт ва Курциус қайта гуруҳланиш реакция шароитлари қўлланилганда Курциус қайта гуруҳланишида энг юқори унум билан маҳсулотлар олиш тавсия этилган.

5. Илк бор тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлардаги COOH гуруҳини *инсо*-нитролашда арзон ва самарали - Cu тузлари катализаторлар сифатида ишлатилиш натижаси селектив нитро-маҳсулотлар олиш билан изоҳланади.
6. Табиий алкалоид дезоксивазицинон А-халқаси асосида модификацияланган янги трициклик беш/олти аъзоли, бир ва икки гетероатом (тиено[2,3-*d*]-, тиено[3,2-*d*]-, фууро[2,3-*d*]-, пиразоло[3,4-*d*]-, ва пиридо[3,4-*d*]-) сақлаган аннелирланган пиримидинонларни мувофиқ - комбинатор синтези тавсия қилинди.
7. Тиено[2,3-*d*]-, тиено[3,2-*d*]-, фууро[2,3-*d*]-, пиразоло[3,4-*d*]пиримидинтионларнинг бир-реакторли икки босқичли синтезида Лавессон реагенти энг мувофиқ тионловчи агент сифатида тавсия этилди.
8. Мазкур тадқиқот ишида жами 320 та гетероциклик бирикмалар, жумладан 240 та янги азометинлар, амидлар, сулфамидлар, бициклик тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинонлар, нитро бирикмалар, имидазоллар, трициклик дезоксивазицинон аналоглари: аннелирланган тиено-, фууро-, пиразоло- ва пиридопиримидинларнинг синтез усуллари ишлаб чиқиш билан изоҳланади.
9. 2,5-Диамино-3,4-дикарбон кислота этил эфирига боғланган 5-нитро фурфурил фрагментли азометинлар синтези ва улар асосида кўкрак беги саратони хужайраларига қарши селектив “номзод бирикмалар” сифатида тавсия этилган.
10. Аннелирланган пиримидинларнинг бир-реакторли кўп босқичли синтезлари ва табиий бирикмалар аналогларини лактамлар иштирокида бир-реакторли олиниш усуллари Topharman Shandong Co., Ltd. ва Xinjiang Shafiya Biotechnology Co., Ltd. ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарида амалиётга тадбиқ этилган.

**ONE-OFF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC
COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc.03/30.12.2019.K.01.03
AT THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN**

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF PLANT SUBSTANCES

BOZOROV KHURSHED

**SYNTHESIS, MODIFICATION AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF THE
NOVEL ANNULATED PYRIMIDINES**

**02.00.03-Organic chemistry
02.00.10-Bioorganic chemistry**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
OF THE DOCTOR OF CHEMICAL SCIENCES (DSc)**

Tashkent – 2021

The title of the doctoral dissertation (DSc) has been registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission at the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan with registration numbers of B2019.4.DSc/K75.

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The abstract of dissertation in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) is available on the website at www.ik-kimyo.nuu.uz and on the website of «ZiyoNET» information-educational portal www.ziynet.uz.

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The defense of the dissertation will take place on «16» 04 2021 at «14⁰⁰» at a meeting of Scientific council DSc.03/30.12.2019.K.01.03 at the National university Uzbekistan (Address: 100174, Tashkent, University str. 4. Tel.: (99871)227-12-24; fax: (99824)246-53-21, 246-02-24; E-mail: chem0102@mail.ru).

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of DSc dissertation)

The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. The pharmaceutical industry is global in scope, and is engaged in developing novel drugs and assays for the majority of diseases. However, many diseases, including cancer, still lack curative medicines. These combined crises have made the development of drugs and vaccines against viruses, pathogenic microbes, and other types of disease an urgent and far-reaching task for scientists and medical professionals. Based on these factors, the targeted selection and synthesis of safe and effective drugs, modification of potentially effective chemical compounds and natural products, and the comprehensive study of their biological properties and applications in medical practice constitute an urgent scientific need.

Most antibiotics and oncologic drugs are composed of compounds comprising one or more pyrimidine rings. For example, Cidofovir and Pyrimethamine are effective antiviral drugs used to combat pneumonia in HIV-infected patients. Other examples of pyrimidine ring-containing drugs demonstrated ant-inflammatory, antimicrobial, anticancer, antidiabetic and herbicidal properties. Further prospects for pharmaceutical use of these pyrimidine-related drugs point to the need for extensive further research on the unique heterocycles bearing a pyrimidine scaffold structure.

Uzbek scientists have been highly resourceful in development of natural and synthetic products, and have successfully enriched the pipeline of natural and synthetic products for the Uzbek pharmaceutical and agricultural sectors. Among these are Deoxypeganine, Allapinin, Cytisine, Galantamine, Rosalin and other drugs created by Uzbek scientists. The Strategy of Actions for the Development of the Republic Uzbekistan¹ outlines important tasks aimed at developing the production of innovative products and technologies, and ensuring the competitiveness of domestic goods in foreign and domestic markets. Medicinal herbs containing biologically active natural compounds are a part of the natural wealth of our country, and the total synthesis and modification of these compounds has the potential to yield new and exciting synthetic drugs. Bringing such drugs to the market would help place Uzbek science and technology at the forefront of modern medicine.

The research described in this dissertation fulfills the tasks stipulated in the *Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan* in the Presidential Decree UP-4947 of February 7th, 2017 titled “About the strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, as well as the additional Decrees UP-3983 of October 25th, 2018 titled “On Measures on the Accelerated Development of the Chemical Industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, UP-3479 of January 17th, 2018 titled “On Measures for the Stable Provision of the National Economy Sectors with Demanded Types of Products and Raw Materials”, and UP-5707 of April 10th, 2019 titled “On further Measures on the Accelerated Development of

¹ Strategy of Actions for the Development on five priority directions of the Republic Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 years, The Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated February 7, 2017, № UP-4947.

the pharmaceutical industry in the Republic for 2019-2021". Other normative and legal documents have also been adopted in this field.

Relevant research priority areas of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This research was carried out in accordance with the priority directions of development of science and technology of the Republic: VI: "Medicine and pharmacology" and VII: "Chemical technology and nanotechnology".

A review of foreign research on the topic of dissertation². Research in the fields of synthesis, chemical modification and biological properties of annulated pyrimidines has been conducted in leading universities and research centers worldwide, including Peking University (China), Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia), Waseda University (Japan), University of Mississippi (USA), University of Würzburg (Germany), Cairo University (Egypt), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USA), King Khalid University (Saudi Arabia), University of Tehran (Iran) and Institute of Chemistry Plant Substances (Uzbekistan) and others.

A variety of targeted synthetic pathways have been developed and put into practice using chemical, biological and biochemical approaches to the synthesis of annulated pyrimidines (purines, quinazolines, pyrido-, pyrano-, pyrrolo-, furo-, tieno-, pyrazolopyrimidines, etc.) and their derivatives: including one-pot, two- and multi-component cyclization reactions of these scaffolds (Cairo University, Egypt; Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, India; Islamic Azad University, Iran; Cardiff University, UK; Heidelberg University, Germany; Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine), synthesis under solid-phase and sample conditions; method of extraction of annealed pyrimidines from medicinal herb (Institute of Chemistry Plant Substances, Uzbekistan), total synthesis (Chinese Academy of Sciences, China), or synthesis from the soil microorganisms and plants endophytes (The Scripps Research Institute, USA; Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China); the obtained "hit" compounds against cancer cell lines, viruses and pathogenic microbes (Shenyang Pharmaceutical University, China; University of Catania, Italy; Triplex Pharmaceutical Corporation, USA), also exhibited as enzyme inhibitors and against Alzheimer's disease (University of Würzburg, Germany).

Examples of basic and translational research on the synthesis, modification and biological activity of novel annulated pyrimidines was carried out in the world toward the following areas, including one-pot selective synthesis of low molecular weight annulated pyrimidines using a "green" synthesis strategy; total synthesis of biologically active annulated pyrimidine natural products, introduction of different pharmacophore fragments to an annulated pyrimidine skeleton.

Problem development status. The chemistry and medicinal chemistry applications of annulated pyrimidines containing five- and six-membered heterocycles have been studied by a number of international scientists for many years, resulting in *de facto* creation of an important field of study within medicinal

² The review of foreign scientific research on the topic of the dissertation is prepared based on the dates from databases www.sciencedirect.com, www.scopus.com, www.webofknowledge.com, www.scholar.google.com, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov and along with other sources.

chemistry. Internationally recognized scientists such as A.L. Jackman, K.A.M. Abouzid, A. Gangjee, B.H. Hoff, H.A. Aisa, V.P. Litvinov, S.S. Bhagwat, A. Saeed, C.H. Oh, K. Kumar, N. Klempier, A.S. Noravryan, G.H. Hitchings, and G.B. Elion have made substantial contributions to research in this area.

Uzbek scientists have conducted a large body of research on natural and synthetic pyrimidines. Examples include the investigations of academician S.Yu. Yunusov and co-workers, and professors Kh.M. Shakhidoyatov, N.D. Abdullaev, B.Zh. Elmuradov, V.I. Vinogradova, Kh.U. Khodjaniyazov and others on the plant isolation, total synthesis and chemical transformation of these compounds.

To date only quinazolines, thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines and derivatives of pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines have been studied in detail. Other tricyclic and polycyclic condensed pyrimidines have not been studied extensively. No systematic studies have been reported on the parallel synthesis of annulated pyrimidines containing various heterocycles and heteroatoms.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific research works of scientific research institutions. This research was carried out within the framework of state fundamental research projects of the Institute of the Chemistry of Plant Substances: FA-F3-T047 Theoretical aspects of new C-C bonds formation in the series of alkaloids and their synthetic analogs (2007-2011), FA-F7-T207 Theoretical problems of formation an asymmetric center in the molecules of biological active compounds (2012-2016), the project plan established by the Institute of the Chemistry of Plant Substances and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The focus of this research is synthesis and development pathways of the novel derivatives of annulated pyrimidines such as thieno-, furo-, pyrazolo-, pyridopyrimidines, and determination of their structural, physical, chemical and biological properties.

The tasks of the research work are:

synthesis of starting materials toward the novel annulated pyrimidines based on the natural alkaloid deoxyvasicinone: development of the five-membered amino carboxylates;

synthesis of symmetrical 2,5-diaminothiophen-3,4-dicarboxylates and study its reactions with the aromatic aldehydes and aromatic acid chlorides;

one-pot, three component synthesis of 2,3-disubstituted bicyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones and condition developments;

synthesis of tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones and to study their reactions at the thiophene ring (*ipso*-nitration, oxidation, amidation and sulfonamidation);

convenient synthesis of novel tricyclic annulated pyrimidinones tethared a five/six-membered ring with single heteroatom (thiophene, furan, pyridine);

total synthesis of novel five-membered annulated pyrimidinones containing two heteroatoms (pyrazole) *via* one-pot strategy;

thionation of novel five-membered annulated pyrimidinones containing one/two heteroatoms: conversion of N-C=O fragment into N-C=S group;

biological evaluation, structure–activity relationship (SAR), molecular docking of the potential target annulated pyrimidinones and their mechanism of action.

Important chemical subclasses of this research include five-membered amino carboxylates and their esters containing different heteroatoms, synthetic analogues of deoxyvasicinone, as well as their thiones, aromatic aldehydes, thionic reagents (Lawesson's reagent and P_2S_5), catalysts, aromatic amines and nitration reagents.

Innovative chemical approaches to this research include the Gewald reaction, cyclization reactions, thioamidation reactions, Curtius rearrangement, one-pot strategies, Scaffold-hopping approach, electrophilic substitution, *ipso*-nitration, anticancer activity assays (cell cycle, apoptosis), antimicrobial activity, enzyme inhibition (PTP1B, acetylcholinesterase, butyrylcholinesterase), and assessing mechanism of action of biologically active compounds.

Experimental Research Methods include: fine organic synthesis and chromatography (TLC, CC, HPLC), and structure determination synthetic compounds using applied spectroscopy (UV, IR, 1H - and ^{13}C NMR), mass spectrometry (HR-MS) and X-ray analysis and biological research methods were used.

Novel scientific approaches were employed in much of this research:

a set of aminocarboxylates of five-membered (thiophene, furan, pyrazole) were synthesized based on a parallel and combinatorial strategy for the first time;

a synthetic pathway was designed to produce symmetrical 2,5-diamino-3,4-dicarboxylate and form their azomethines; as *mono/bis*-amides were investigated for the first time;

a systematic approach was used to produce the novel bicyclic 2,3-disubstituted thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones via a one-pot/three component reaction strategy.

for the first time amide- and sulfamide-fragmented tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones were synthesized;

a convenient methods were found for the synthesis of five-membered annulated pyrimidines with one/two heteroatoms, such as thieno[2,3-*d*], thieno[3,2-*d*]-, furo[2,3-*d*]-, and pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinon(thion)es using thionation agents;

more than 320 heterocyclic compounds were synthesized, including 240 novel azomethines, amides, bicyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones, tricyclic deoxyvasicinone analogues (thieno-, furo-, pyrazolo-, pyrido-) and identified their biological activities.

Practical results of the research include the following:

synthetic methods have been elucidated for 240 newly synthesized compounds; more than 200 derivatives were evaluated using target bioassays resulting in nearly 20 potentially active hits;

several reaction types were applied toward the annulated pyrimidinones. These include oxidation, reduction, *ipso*-nitration, carboxylation, cyclization, one-pot reaction, esterification, coupling reaction, amidation, and thiomidation;

based on the symmetric 2,5-diamino-3,4-dicarboxylic acid ethyl ether, bioactive azomethine with a 5-nitro furfuryl fragment was identified as a "lead compound" against human cancer cell lines;

combinatorial methods were used on the five/six-membered tricyclic annulated pyrimidinones containing one/two heteroatoms including thieno[2,3-*d*]-, thieno[3,2-*d*]-, furo[2,3-*d*]- and pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]-, pyrido[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones under a scaffold-hopping strategy;

prospective bioactive compounds were obtained from the tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinone derivatives. These displayed melanin synthesis activity in B16 cells;

promising anti-cancer, antimicrobial, antiviral and anti-diabetic compounds were identified among the synthesized compounds.

Authenticity of the research results. All results were obtained and confirmed using modern organic, physical, analytical and biological research methods. A patent was awarded from China, and 10 research articles have been published in peer-reviewed international journals with high impact factors.

Scientific and practical value of the research results. Synthesis of annulated pyrimidinones based on the five/six-membered rings, such as thiophene, furan, pyrazole and pyridine has enriched the scope of novel heterocycles and literature sources in the burgeoning field of organic chemistry. In addition, combinatorial synthesis and scaffold-hopping strategies were applied to various annulated pyrimidinones. A variety of reaction types were investigated including one-pot, cyclization, Gewald synthesis, oxidation, nitration, thionation, reduction and others. Optimal reaction conditions were suggested for these reaction types using annulated pyrimidinone scaffolds.

The practical significance of this research is revealed in part through the synthesis of compounds obtained on the basis of a "target synthesis" strategy, resulting in about 20 new heterocycles potentially useful as pharmaceutical lead compounds against viruses, microbes, human cancer cell lines and other harmful disease causing agents. The SARs and molecular docking approaches were used for biological screening of potentially useful compounds.

Implementation of the research results. The patent from the People's Republic of China was obtained based on results of the synthesis, modification and biological activity of annulated pyrimidinones, in particular preparation and biological application of 2,5-diaminothiophene-3,4-dicarboxylic acid ethyl ether derivatives (CN 104016963 B, 2016). Selective drug-candidates against breast cancer cell lines were created as a result, and these were based on the azomethines where 5-nitro furfuryl fragment was tethered to 2,5-diaminothiophene-3,4-carboxylic acid ethyl ether;

these pyrimidine synthetic pathways were employed by Topharman Shandong Co., Ltd., a pharmaceutical company in PR China (Topharman Shandong Co., Ltd., a pharmaceutical company, Reference November 5th, 2020). This allowed one-pot, efficient synthesis of annulated pyrimidines through five-membered heterocycles. In another example of the utility of these methods, Xinjiang Shafiya Biotechnology Co., Ltd. PR China (Xinjiang Shafiya Biotechnology Co., Ltd.,

Reference November 5th, 2020) used cyclic lactams for preparation of polycyclic natural-based compounds via one-pot synthesis of natural product lactam analogues.

X-ray structure analysis of four new compounds: 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-hydroxyphenethyl)-3,5,6,8-tetrahydro-4*H*-pyrano[4',3':4,5]thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-one (**95**, CCDC 1813089); 2,4-Difluoro-*N*-(2-methyl-4-oxo-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**200**, CCDC 1528441); 2-Fluoro-*N*-(2-methyl-4-oxo-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-4*H*-pyrido[1,2-*a*]thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide (**208**, CCDC 1528442); 1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexahydro-10*H*-cyclopenta[4,5]thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidin-10-one (**279**, CCDC 961924) have been added to the Cambridge Central Crystallographic Database (The Cambridge Structural Database, <https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>). The addition of these new compounds to the database aided synthesis and structural analysis of novel analogues;

synthetic methods, chemical modification and biological application of the 2-ATs, bi- and tricyclic thienopyrimidinones,azole-containing heterocycles and other annealed pyrimidinones have been cited more than 200 times in 130 scientific journals with high impact factors. For example, *Chemical Engineering Journal* (2020), 128115 (IF=10.65); *Chemical Communications* (2019), 55, 11115-11118 (IF=6.16); *Organic Letters* (2020), 22, 2714–2719 (IF=6.09); *Advanced Synthesis & Catalysis* (2020), 362, 160 (IF=5.85); *Chemistry – A European Journal* (2019), 25, 9419 (IF=4.85); *The Journal of Organic Chemistry* (2018), 83, 14688–14697 (IF=4.33); *Crystal Growth & Design* (2020), 20, 5688–5697 (IF=4.08); *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* (2019), 62, 174–206 (IF=6.20); *European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* (2019), 161, 239-251 (IF=5.57); *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* (2018) 26, 309-339 (IF=3.07); *Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery* (2020), 15, 603-625 (IF=4.88); *Dyes and Pigments* (2020) 178, 108343 (IF=4.61) and others. As a result, these synthetic methods have been applied to synthesis of pyrimidin-4-ones through C-H bond formation, *ipso*-nitration of aryl- and heteroaryl acids, methods for obtaining of 2-amino-3-arylthiophenes. Other applications include assessment of activities against human cancer cell lines, pathogenic microbes and skin diseases, dopamine D2 receptor negative allosteric modulators on the thienopyrimidine skeleton, advances of pyrazolopyrimidines in medicinal chemistry, and the use of nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds as acetylcholinesterase inhibitors.

Approbation of the research results. The results of these studies have been presented at 14 meetings, including 10 international and 4 domestic conferences and symposiums.

Publication of the research results. In total 28 scientific works have been published on the findings covered in this dissertation. These include 1 patent, 13 scientific research articles in international peer-reviewed journals, and 2 articles published in national scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The outline of the dissertation. The thesis comprises 200 pages of typewritten text, and consists of an introduction, five chapters, conclusions, references and attachments (supplementary materials).

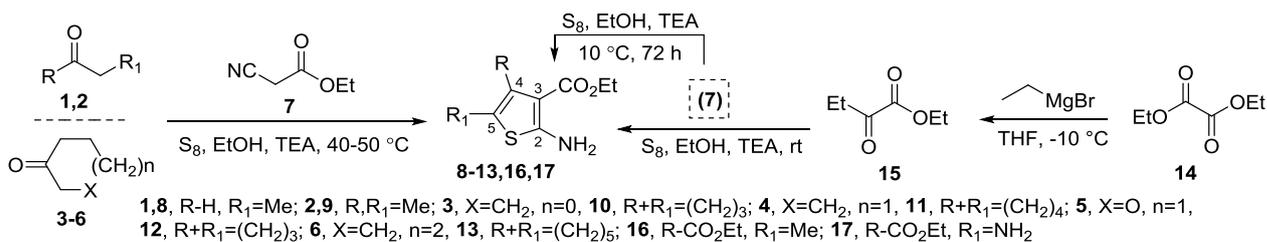
MAIN CONTENT OF DISSERTATION

In the introduction the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic, research aims and tasks, as well as the object and subjects of research were justified. The relevance of the research to the priorities of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the scientific novelty and practical results of the research, the authenticity of the results, the scientific and practical significance, the implementation of research results, published works and outline of dissertations were described.

The **first chapter** of the dissertation, which entitled "**Synthesis and application of bicyclic annulated pyrimidines**" provides a literature review, where were discussed the synthesis and biological activities of bicyclic pyrimidines with a one/two heterothoms containing five-membered heterocycles such as pyrrole, furan, thiophene, imidazole, pyrazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, isooxazole, isothiazole, selenophene, as well as bicyclic pyrimidines based on the six-membered heterocycles with a one/two heteroatoms, including cyclooctane, pyran, benzene, pyridine, pyridazine and pyrimidine.

The **second chapter** of the dissertation, which entitled "**Synthesis and modification of annulated bicyclic and tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones**" discusses the obtained results of the synthesized and modified bicyclic and tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones, their derivatives and starting materials.

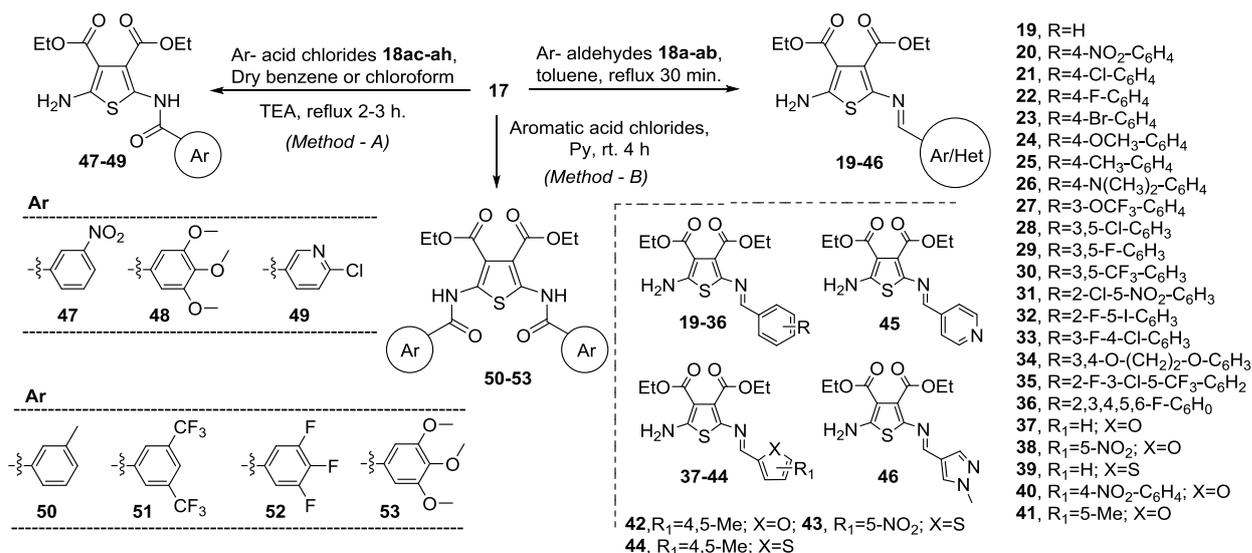
Combinatorial synthesis of the 4,5-disubstituted thiophene carboxylates: 2-Aminothiophene (2-AT) **11** was cyclized per the Gewald reaction *via* a one-pot multicomponent reaction from elemental sulfur, ethyl cyanoacetate (**7**), diethylamine and cyclohexanone **4**. Cyclization was performed in EtOH by heating at 45 °C, and was completed in 3 hrs leading to final product **11**. These conditions were found to be optimal and used to form the 2-ATs **8-10**, **12** and **13**, however trimethylamine (TEA) was used instead of diethylamine. In all cases 2-AT yields approached 80%, although notably the yield of **12** was 93%. This cyclization method was also used for preparation of diethyl 2-amino-5-methylthiophene-3,4-dicarboxylate (**16**, 81% yield); a minor difference was reaction time, *i.e.* cyclization, which was shortened to 6 hrs. In this reaction the components were sulfur, **7**, TEA and ethyl 2-oxobutanoate (**15**) in a 1/1/1.5/1.1 ratio.



Derivative **15** was obtained by the reaction of diethyl oxalate (**14**) with Grignard reagent (in our case ethylmagnesium bromide) at -10 °C. Another building block,

diethyl 2,5-diaminothiophene-3,4-dicarboxylate (**17**), contains symmetrical NH₂ at C-2 and C-5 and ester groups at C-3 and C-4 positions. This compound was formed in 73% yield when a mixture of sulfur, **7**, and TEA in a 1/2/0.2 ratio was added to DMF (25 mL) and the reaction mixture stirred 72 hrs at 10°C.

Synthesis of azomethines, mono- and bis amides of 17: Azomethines (**19-46**) of symmetrical diaminothiophene **17** were prepared from **17** and appropriate aromatic or heterocyclic aldehydes (**18a-ab**) by refluxing in *n*-BuOH or toluene for 30 to 40 mins. The reaction with aldehydes where the ring contains electron-withdrawing groups (EWGs) results in final product formation within 15-20 min with a yield of 72-94%.

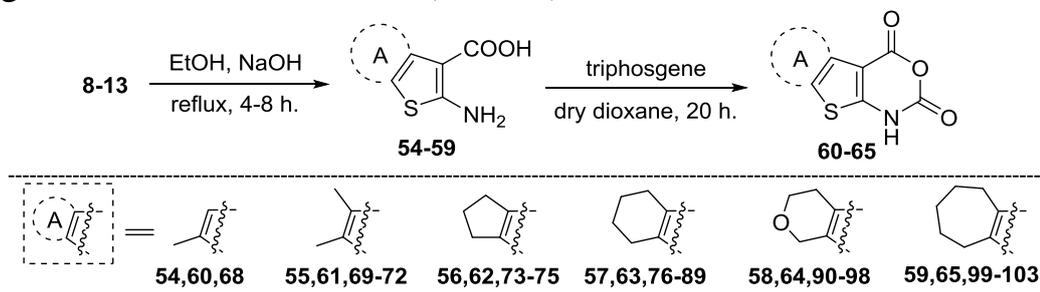


The ¹H NMR spectra of compounds **19-46** show characteristic singlets in the region 7.77-8.08 ppm, accounting for N=CH protons and carbon signals for N=CH in the range of 137.65-153.86 ppm in ¹³C NMR spectra. In both ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compounds **19-46** signals of the one ethoxy group are shifted downfield. The data confirm substitution of amino group protons in all synthesized compounds.

This work revealed that reaction of **17** with various aromatic acid chlorides (**18ac-ah**) under basic conditions (methods A and B) resulted exclusively in symmetrical *bis*-amides of **17** (compounds **50-53**) as final products. Importantly, this was observed with aromatic acid chlorides having a -Me group at position C-3 (**50**), -CF₃ at positions C-3 and C-5 (**51**) and -F group at positions C-3, C-4, and C-5 (**52**) in the aromatic portion. *Mono*-amides of **17** (**47** and **49**) were obtained in two cases using method A. It was also possible to yield *mono*- (**48**) and symmetrical *bis*- (**53**) amides of **17** with 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride. For compound **48**, the product yield was 53% using method A. Applying method B, the symmetrical *bis* product **53** was obtained in excellent yield (92%).

Bicyclic thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidinones: Thieno[2,3-*d*][1,3]oxazine-2,4-diones is one of the major synthons toward the preparation of bioactive bicyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones. In this regard, oxazines **60-65** were prepared from the reaction of triphosgene with acids **54-49** obtained by the 2-ATs **8-13** and NaOH solution using

EtOH as reaction solvent. We next carried out the one-pot, two-step, three component reaction of 2,3-disubstituted thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-ones (**68-103**) from intermediates **60-65**. Initially used oxazine-2,4-dione (**63**; 1.5 mmol), 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (**66c**; 1 mmol) and phenylmethylamine (**67a**; 1.5 mmol) to investigate the reaction conditions (Table 1).



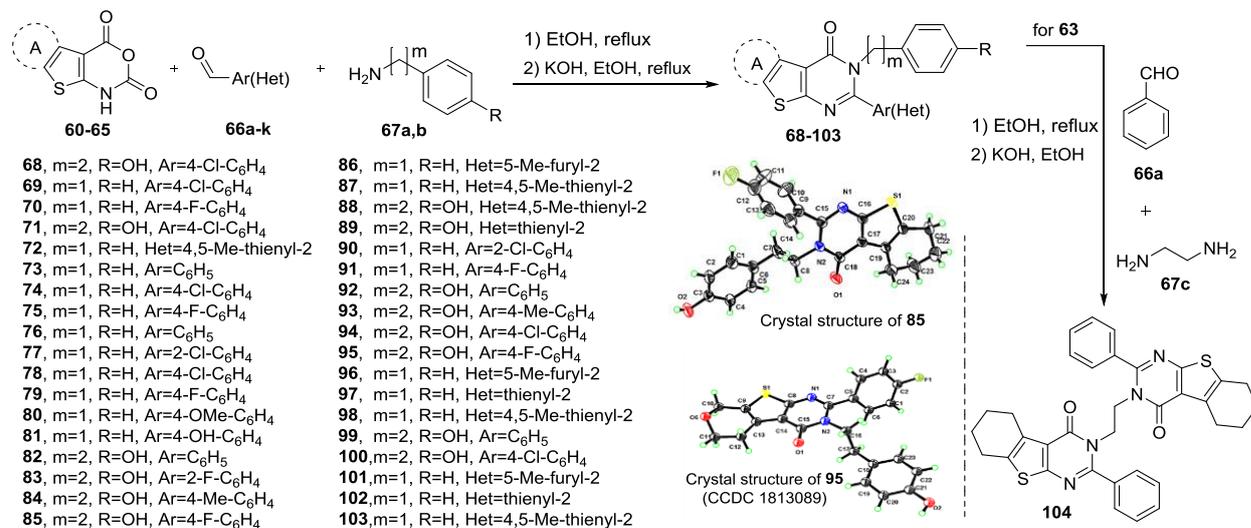
Catalysts like $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or *p*-TsOH did not promote the fusion reaction. In order to systematically explore reaction conditions, different solvents and bases were screened. Stronger inorganic bases such as Cs_2CO_3 , NaOH, and KOH also promote the formation of desired product. Organic bases such as TEA, DIPEA are insufficient for the conversion. The best yields were obtained when the three components were heated in EtOH for 12 hrs, followed by the additional stirring at reflux in the presence of KOH. After determination of optimal reaction conditions, we explored the scope of various substituents of this one-pot protocol for the synthesis of 2,3-di-substituted thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones. Usually electron-donating groups (EDGs) of the aldehyde would improve the yield compared to the EWGs.

Table 1. Optimization of the conditions for the one-pot synthesis of 2,3-disubstituted thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4-ones.

Entry	Solvent	Additives	Time (hrs)	Temperature	Yield (%) ^a
1	EtOH	$\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	reflux	— ^b
2	EtOH	<i>p</i> -TsOH	20	reflux	— ^b
3	MeOH	K_2CO_3	24 ^c	80°C	34%
4	EtOH	Cs_2CO_3	24 ^c	r.t	— ^b
5	EtOH	Cs_2CO_3	2.5 ^c	reflux	51%
6	MeOH	Cs_2CO_3	2.5 ^c	80°C	43%
7	MeOH	NaOH	3 ^c	80°C	48%
8	EtOH	TEA	20 ^c	reflux	— ^b
9	EtOH	DIPEA	20 ^c	reflux	— ^b
10	EtOH	KOH	2 ^c	reflux	62%
11	H ₂ O	KOH	20 ^c	reflux	— ^b
12	DMF	KOH	3 ^c	reflux	46%
13	THF	KOH	3 ^c	reflux	— ^b

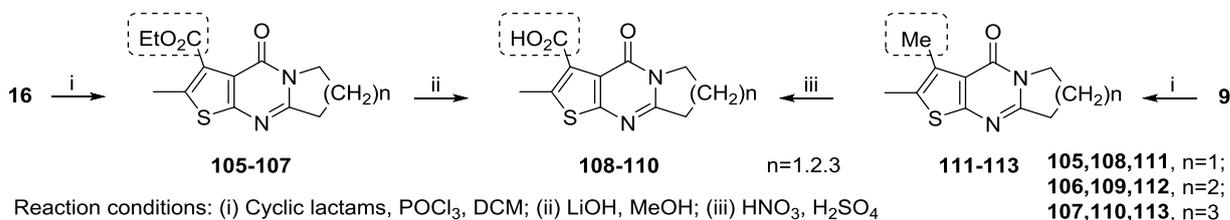
^a Isolated yield; ^b No product obtained; ^c The mixture of **63**, **67a** and **66c** was refluxed for 12 hrs before the addition of catalyst.

For example, the yield of compound **79** (with a -F substitution) was lower (51%) than that of compound **76** (65%), while the yield of **76** was far lower than that of **80** (with a -OMe group) (86%).



When phenylethylamine was used as third component this reaction system gave high yields for derivatives such as tetramethylene- and pentamethylene-containing substituents at the thiophene side (compounds **85** (77%), **84** (81%), **99** (77%) and **100** (84%)). Obtained result revealed that based on the above mentioned strategy and conditions from **63**, benzaldehyde (**66a**) and ethane-1,2-diamine (**67c**) (in a 3:3:1 ratios), a hybrid compound 3,3'-(ethane-1,2-diyl)*bis*(2-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-one) (**104**) was formed.

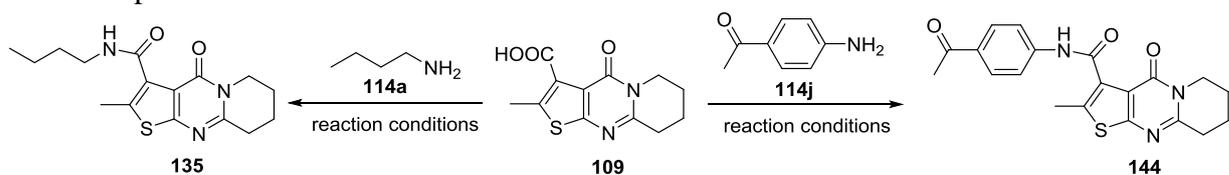
Tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines; an oxidation of methyl and ester groups: Ethyl thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine carboxylates (**105-107**) were prepared through the condensation of compound **16** and cyclic lactams (2-pyrrolidone, 2-piperidinone and caprolactam) in the presence of phosphorus oxychloride (POCl₃) in dichloromethane (DCM) at 45°C. Hydrolysis of esters **105-107** was completed in a mixture of H₂O and MeOH in the presence of LiOH to yield the acids **108-110**. We also suggested an alternative method for formation of **108-110**. If dimethyl substituted thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-ones **111-113** react with concentrated HNO₃/H₂SO₄, unexpected oxidation of the methyl substituent at position C-5 was observed, which gave selective carboxy products **108-110**.



Amidation reaction: In order to determine the most facile synthetic route as well as to obtain amidation products in good yields, reaction conditions must be optimized with acid **109** under different conditions using a mixture of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide and hydroxybenzo-triazole (EDCI and HOBt),

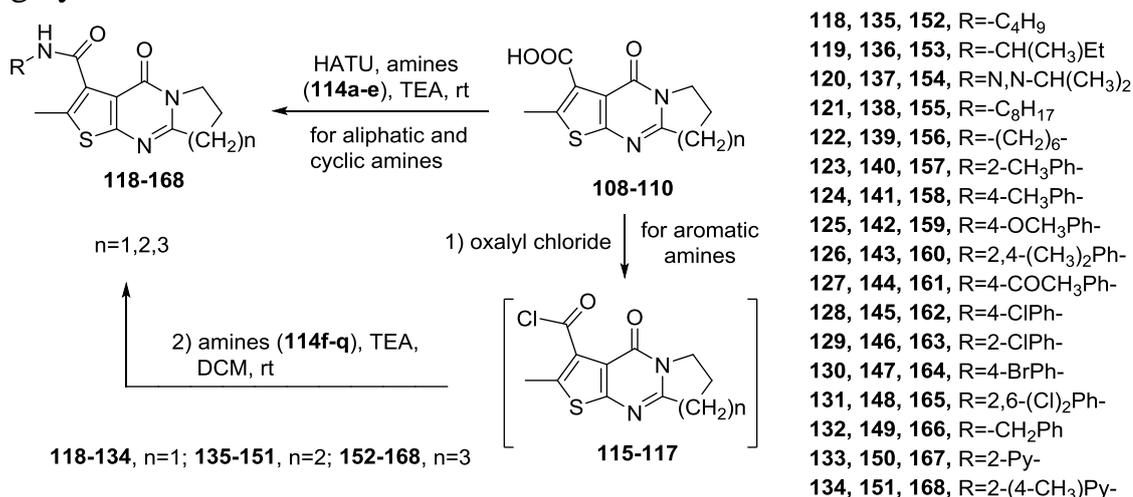
(1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolo-[4,5-*b*]pyridinium 3-oxide hexafluorophosphate (HATU) and oxalyl chloride as activating reagents.

Table 2. Optimization of the conditions for the amidation reaction.

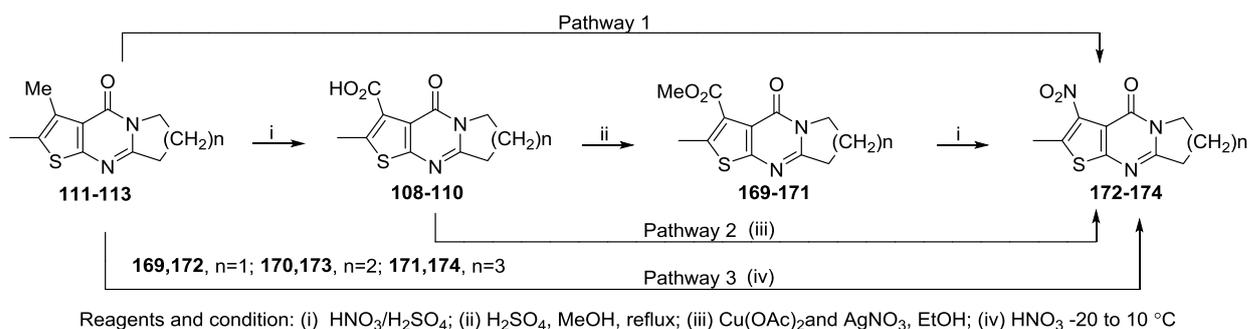


Entry	Substrate	Reagent	Reaction conditions	Product	Yield (%)
1	109	<i>n</i> -Butylamine	EDCI, HOBt, TEA, 25°C	135	65
2	109	<i>n</i> -Butylamine	HATU, TEA, 25°C	135	88
3	109	<i>n</i> -Butylamine	(COCl) ₂ , TEA, 25°C	135	78
4	109	4'-Aminoacetophenone	EDCI, HOBt, TEA, 25°C	144	53
5	109	4'-Aminoacetophenone	HATU, TEA, 25°C	144	74
6	109	4'-Aminoacetophenone	(COCl) ₂ , TEA, 25°C	144	90

n-Butylamine (**114a**) and 4'-aminoacetophenone (**114j**) were selected to represent aliphatic and aromatic amines, respectively (Table 2). Using the coupling reagents EDCI and HOBt, the yields were only moderate for both aliphatic amine (**135**, 65%) and aromatic amine (**144**, 53%). HATU provided a good yield for the reaction of aliphatic amine (88%), slightly better than that for aromatic amine (74%). The conversion of acid **109** to carboxylic chloride intermediate (**116**) and then condensation with amine provided excellent yields with the aromatic amine (90%), much better than for the aliphatic *n*-butylamine. Therefore we decided to synthesize the target compounds **118-122**, **135-139** and **152-156** bearing the aliphatic amino moiety in the presence of HATU, while preparing the compounds **123-134**, **140-151** and **157-168** with aromatic amine moiety by the one-pot, two-step reaction via intermediates (**115-117**); this allowed synthesis of final products in high yields.

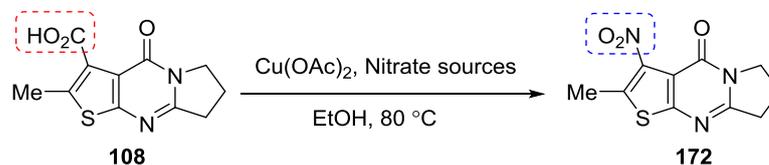


***ipso*-Nitration:** The formation of thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinone synthons **108-110** from **111-113** were described above. Proceeding from this research we have shown that it is possible to obtain *ipso*-nitration products via a three-step reaction. By this means compounds **169-171** can be functionalized by the esterification reaction from acids **108-110**. Treatment of esters **169-171** with HNO₃/H₂SO₄ gave the selective *ipso*-nitration products **172-174** (Pathway 1).



The, thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinone moiety has π -excess electrons, therefore the reactivity of the thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-4(3*H*)-ones are higher in the *ipso*-nitration reactions. In order directly to convert the carboxylic moiety into a nitro group (Pathway 2, Table 3), we have selected derivative **108** as the starting material, $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ as Lewis acid (in ratios of 50, 70 and 100 mol%), and metal salts such as AgNO_3 , NaNO_3 , $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ as nitrating agents for the *ipso*-nitration reaction. The best results were obtained with AgNO_3 , ($\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$)₂=70 mol%; temperature=80 °C; solvent=EtOH), which was also used for synthesis of the corresponding nitro derivative **172** (Table 3, entry 4, 85%), as well as compounds **173** and **174**. No selective nitro product was formed if substrate **108** was interacted with $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$. Pathway 3 was used to directly convert -Me substituents into nitro groups. However, when HNO_3 and substrate **108** interacted at -25 to 10 °C for 2 h, derivative **172** was obtained in 15% yield (Pathway 3).

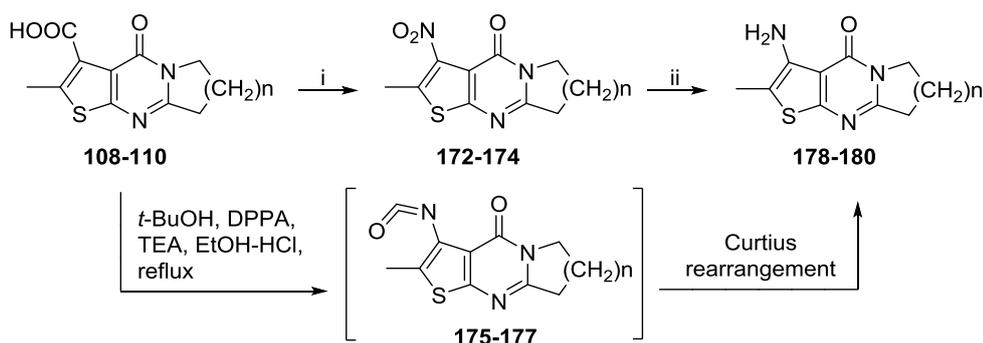
Table 3. Optimization of the conditions for the *ipso*-nitration reaction.



Entry	Catalyst / (mol%)	Nitrate sources	Time (h)	Yield (%)
1	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2/50$	AgNO_3	5	65
2	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2/50$	NaNO_3	5	45
3	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2/50$	$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	10	48
4	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2/70$	AgNO_3	10	85
5	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2/70$	NaNO_3	10	65
6	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2/70$	$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	10	62
7	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2/100$	AgNO_3	15	85
8	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2/100$	NaNO_3	15	68
9	$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2/100$	$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	15	66

Reduction reaction & rearrangement: NH_2 derivatives **178-180** can be synthesizing *via* 2 pathways: reduction of NO_2 compounds **172-174** using $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and directly from COOH compounds using diphenylphosphoryl azide (DPPA) where intramolecular rearrangement occurs and the transformation allows more straightforward preparation of NH_2 compounds. A number of rearrangement conditions such as Lossen rearrangement, Schmidt rearrangement and Curtius rearrangement were attempted in order to improve the yield of target amines. Lossen rearrangement of the corresponding acid **109** in the presence of

hydroxylamine hydrochloride in polyphosphoric acid at 150 °C gave compounds **179** in moderate yield (58%, Table 4, entry 1).



Reagent and conditions: (i) $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ and AgNO_3 , EtOH; (ii) $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, HCl, EtOH; $n=1-3$

The Schmidt rearrangement method (NaN_3 and H_2SO_4) converted acids **109** into amine **179** in 70% yield at room temperature (Table 4, entry 2), slightly better than Lossen rearrangement. The best yield (91%) was achieved using the Curtius rearrangement in which compound **109** was smoothly transformed to **179** with DPPA in *t*-BuOH under N_2 atmosphere followed by deprotection with HCl in EtOH.

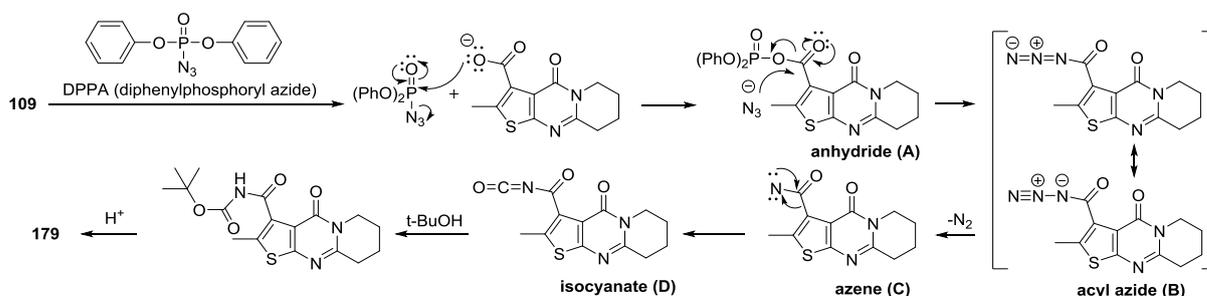
In our opinion the Curtius rearrangement using DPPA occurs by the following mechanism: first, a mixed anhydride of carboxylic acid/phosphoric acid is formed and azide is eliminated.

Table 4. Optimization of the conditions for the reduction reaction.

$\text{109} \xrightarrow{\text{condition study}} \text{179}$				
Entry	Substrate	Rearrangement conditions	Product	Yield ^a (%)
1	109	$\text{NH}_2\text{OH} \cdot \text{HCl}$, PPA, 150°C	179	58%
2	109	NaN_3 , H_2SO_4 , r.t.	179	70%
3	109	DPPA, TEA, Toluene, 110°C	179	59% ^b
4	109	DPPA, <i>tert</i> -Butanol, 85°C	179	91% ^b

^a isolated yields, ^b the yield after hydrolysis

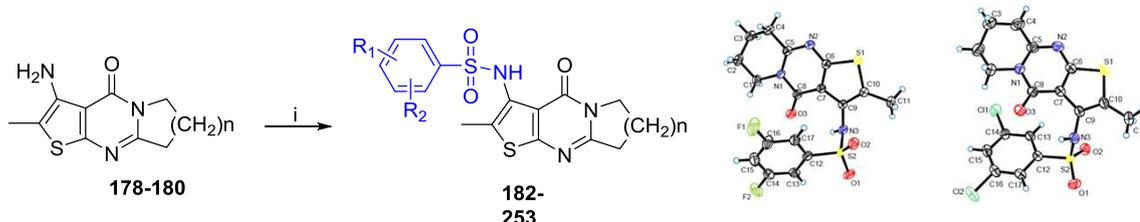
Anhydride **A** then acylates the azide anion providing acyl azide **B** which is converted by heating into the corresponding isocyanate (**D**) through an acyl nitrene intermediate (**C**).



During the thermolysis molecular nitrogen is eliminated and at the same time a [1,2]-shift of the substituent attached to the carbonyl group takes place with

retention of configuration. The resulting amine **179** has one carbon less because the last step of the reaction entails the loss of a molecule of CO₂ to form **179**.

Sulfonylamidation: The next step in the modification of thienopyrimidinones was to carry out the sulfonylamidation of **178-180**. The target sulfonamides **182-253** were synthesized by condensation of amines **178-180** with appropriate aromatic sulfonyl chlorides (**181a-x**) in DCM resulting in good to excellent yields (72–92%).



Reagent and conditions: (i) Aromatic sulfonyl chlorides (**181a-x**), pyridine, Crystal structure of compounds **220** (CCDC:1528441) and **228** (CCDC: 1528442) DCM, rt.

182, 206, 230, R₁=H, R₂=H
183, 207, 231, R₁=H, R₂=4-Me
184, 208, 232, R₁=H, R₂=2-F
185, 209, 233, R₁=H, R₂=3-F
186, 210, 234, R₁=H, R₂=4-F
187, 211, 235, R₁=H, R₂=4-Br
188, 212, 236, R₁=H, R₂=4-NO₂
189, 213, 237, R₁=H, R₂=4-OMe

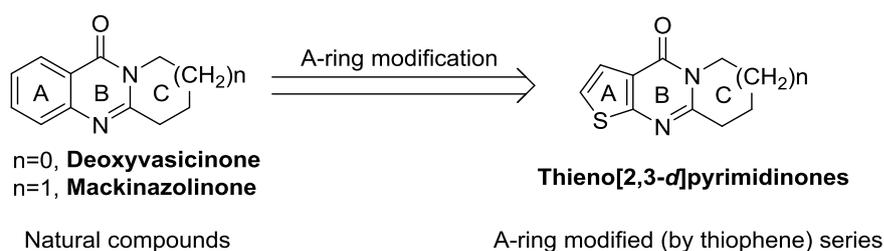
190, 214, 238, R₁=H, R₂=2-CF₃
191, 215, 239, R₁=H, R₂=3-CF₃
192, 216, 240, R₁=H, R₂=4-CF₃
193, 217, 241, R₁=H, R₂=2-OCF₃
194, 218, 242, R₁=H, R₂=3-OCF₃
195, 219, 243, R₁=H, R₂=4-OCF₃
196, 220, 244, R₁=3-F, R₂=5-F
197, 221, 245, R₁=3-F, R₂=4-F

198, 222, 246, R₁=2-F, R₂=6-F
199, 223, 247, R₁=2-F, R₂=5-F
200, 224, 248, R₁=2-F, R₂=4-F
201, 225, 249, R₁=3-F, R₂=4-Me
202, 226, 250, R₁=4-F, R₂=2-Me
203, 227, 251, R₁=3-NO₂, R₂=4-Cl
204, 228, 252, R₁=3-Cl, R₂=5-Cl
205, 229, 253, R₁=H, R₂=4-C₆H₅

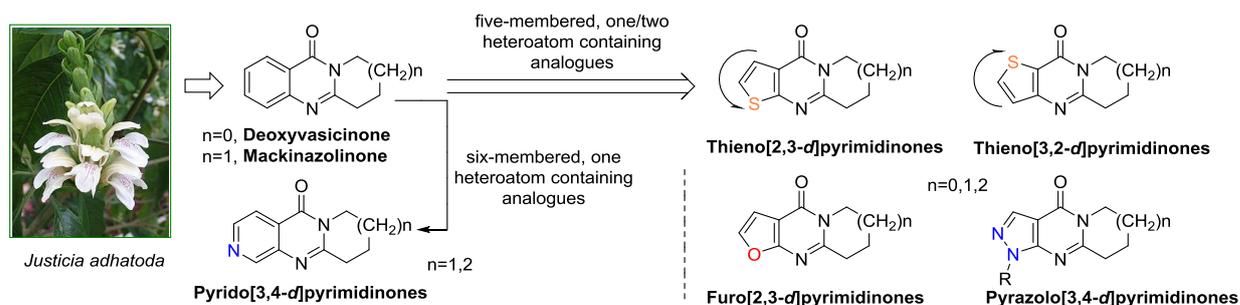
182-205, n=1; **206-229**, n=2; **230-253**, n=3

The **third chapter** of the dissertation entitled **A-ring modification of deoxyvasicinone alkaloid and thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones** discusses A-ring modification of deoxyvasicinone and synthesized tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones using a scaffold-hopping strategy.

The tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones are synthetic analogues of the deoxyvasicinone alkaloids where a thiophene is substituted for the benzene ring (A-ring).

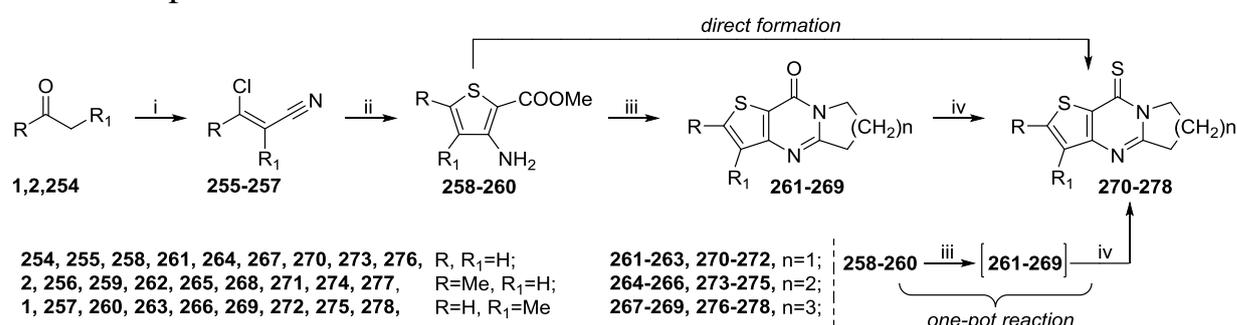


We have provided robust synthetic methods for members of the annulated tricyclic pyrimidinones and their thiones bearing five/six-membered rings and one/two heteroatoms, including thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidinones, furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones, pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones, pyrido[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones, thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidinones, furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones and pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones.



Thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidinones and thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidinones: The annulation reactions of **258-260** occurred rapidly, and formation of **261-269** were observed after only a few minutes when the reaction was performed in dichloroethane (DCE).

Several reaction conditions were investigated for the synthesis of **261-269**. When compound **258**, 2-pyrrolidone and POCl₃ were subjected to cyclization by refluxing in DCM (5 h), dioxane (8 h) and toluene (20 h), the desired product **261** was produced in 42, 77 and 28% yields, respectively. The desired cyclization product **261** was isolated with a yield of 68% when the annulation reaction was carried out in the absence of solvent at 100°C. The highest product yield occurred after 2 hours upon reflux of substrate and reagents without solvent at 140°C (81%). However, because the workup procedure was more difficult, we chose to use DCE as solvent. Under these conditions' product began to form after 10 minutes, and to ensure complete reaction we decided to increase the reaction time to 3-4 hrs.

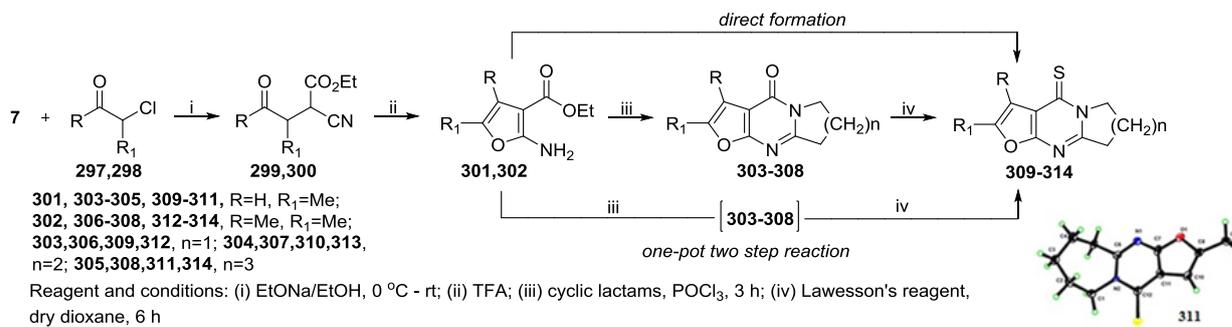


Reagent and conditions: (i) DMF, POCl₃, NH₂OH; (ii) methyl 2-mercaptoacetate, NaOMe, MeOH; (iii) cyclic lactams, POCl₃, DCE; (iv) Lawesson's reagent, dry toluene or dioxane

Reflux of the pyrimidinone products for 2 hrs in the presence of Lawesson's reagent in toluene resulted in conversion of the oxygen of the carbonyl group to sulfur to form products **270-278**. The direct one-pot formation of **270-278** was also investigated. Subjecting thiophenes **258-260** to condensation in the presence of lactams and POCl₃ in dioxane lead to intermediates **261-269** after 3-4 hrs, and subsequent addition of Lawesson's reagent into the reaction mixture for 2-3 hrs produced thiones **270-278** in satisfactory yields (88-99%).

Furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones and furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones: 2-Aminofurans **301-302** were also prepared through the two-step process: ethyl cyanoacetate (**7**) was subjected to a coupling reaction with chlorine ketones or aldehydes (**297,298**) to yield intermediates **299** and **300**, which were then treated with TFA to give cyclized furans **301** and **302** in 78% and 86% yields, respectively.

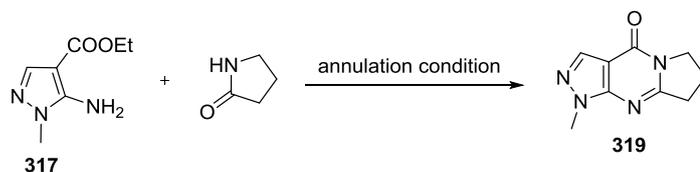
Similarly, thieno[2,3-*d*]- analogues of the target tricyclic furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones **303-308** were synthesized under these conditions using solvents such as DCM, DCE, dioxane and toluene resulting in only trace or lower desired products yield. Performing the reaction under solvent-free conditions led to **303-308** in moderate yields (51-55%). To synthesize -thiones from the resulting furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones, two-step (from **301** and **302**) or one-pot (from **301** and **302**) syntheses were performed. Both pathways used dioxane as reaction solvent, as well as Lawesson's reagent and P₂S₅ as thionation reagents, respectively.



The thioamide fragment-related furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinethiones **309-314** are produced in 65-89% yield when Lawesson's reagent is used, while use of P₂S₅ results in lower yields (18-45%). Thus, reactivity of the 2-aminofuran and 2-ATs with lactams in the presence of POCl₃ in non-polar solvents are similar. However, differences are observed when compared with the benzo analogues. In addition, it was reported earlier that the above reaction is much more difficult using pyridopyrimidinones. The structures of furo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinethiones were confirmed for **311** using X-ray diffraction analysis.

Pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones and pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinethiones: The annulations of pyrimidinones tethered with a pyrazole were not similar compare to their furo- and thieno- analogues, *i.e.* the reactions were not very fast and vice versa failed at the above performed conditions.

Table 5. Optimization of the conditions for the annulation reaction.

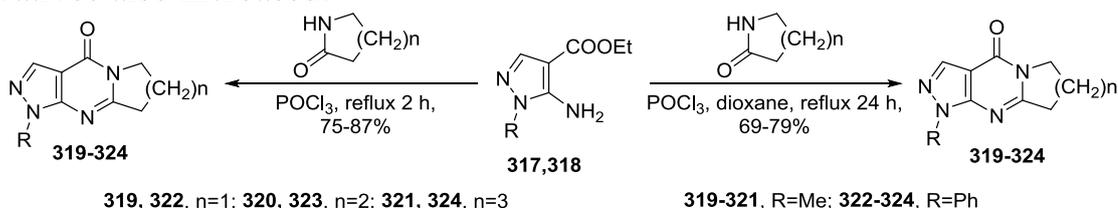


Entry	Substrate	Cyclization conditions	Product	Yield ^a (%)
1	317	POCl ₃ , DCM, 45°C, 5 h	319	No reaction
2	317	POCl ₃ , DCE, 80°C, 2 h	319	No reaction
3	317	POCl ₃ , Dioxane, 100°C, 6 h	319	No reaction
4	317	POCl ₃ , Dioxane, 100°C, 24 h	319	69
5	317	POCl ₃ , solvent-free, 100°C, 3 h	319	No reaction
6	317	POCl ₃ , solvent-free, 150°C, 2 h	319	75

No target pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinone **319** was formed when pyrazole ester **317** was heated with the appropriate lactams along with POCl₃ in DCM (40-45°C), DCE (80°C) or without solvents at 100 °C, even after 6-7 hrs (Table 5). Only two

reaction conditions resulted in compound **319**. The first was performed without solvent at 145-155°C and reflux for 2 hrs (up to 75% yield), and the second using the non-polar reaction solvent dioxane resulting in yields of **319** of up to 69% after 24 hrs; the polar solvent toluene was unsuitable for condensation.

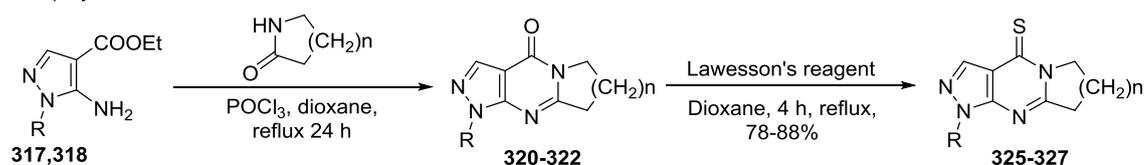
We have demonstrated annulation of **317** and **318** with 2-pyrrolidone, 2-piperidinone and caprolactam using methods entry 6 (with POCl₃, without solvent, at 150°C, and refluxing 2 h). Yields of the final compounds **319-324** were up to 90%. It was also observed that by increasing the methylene number yields of final derivatives also increased.



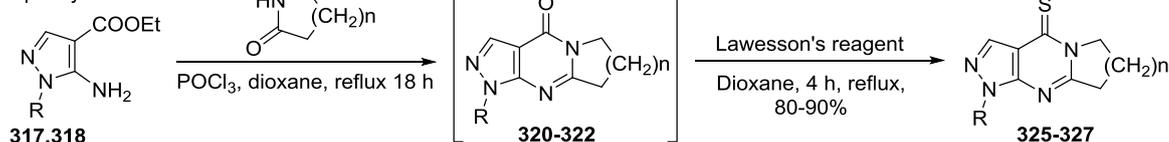
Particularly it was notable for the formation of **319-321**, where at position 1 on the pyrazole ring R is a methyl group. Furthermore, 1-Me- containing pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones **319-321** formed in higher yield than 1-Ph- tethered pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones **322-324**. This observation can be explained the electron-donor properties of methyl and pentamethylene rings.

In our research we also used other thionation agents to convert C=O to C=S, for example with P₂S₅. With this reagent all reactions were performed in ethanol or pyridine. Unfortunately, all efforts to introduce the thion functionality into tricyclic annulated pyrimidinones failed, or the desired thiones formed in low yields. Workup procedures were also more challenging. As a result the Lawesson's reagent was more suitable for thionation of pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones when using dioxane or toluene.

a) two step synthesis



b) one-pot synthesis

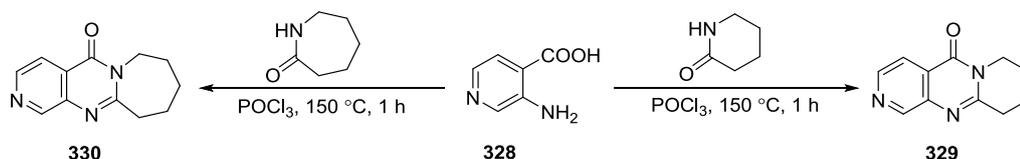


325, n=2, R=Me; 326, n=3, R=Me; 327, n=1, R=Ph

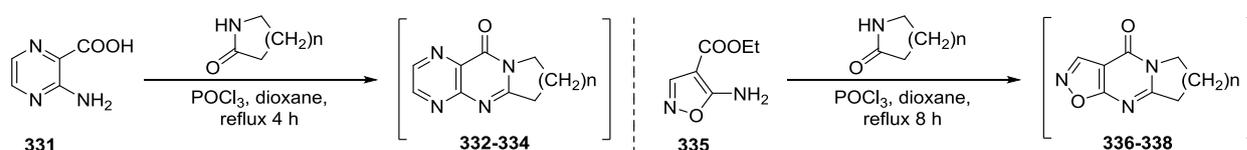
Dioxane was used in the one-pot formation of thiones directly from amino esters. Increased yields were observed in the thionation reaction both for the one-pot synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinethiones (**325-327**) directly from **317** and **318**, and two step synthetic pathways giving isolable products in 80-90% yield.

Pyrido[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones. The pyrido[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones are six-membered annulated pyrimidinones. In 2018, Khodjaniazov investigated pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones, with the desired cyclic products formed at 150-170

°C. Our experiments were performed under identical conditions, resulting in facile production of pyrido[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones **329** and **330** upon the interaction of **328** with the cyclic lactams. The reaction temperature was 150 °C, and at 100 °C we observed no reaction.

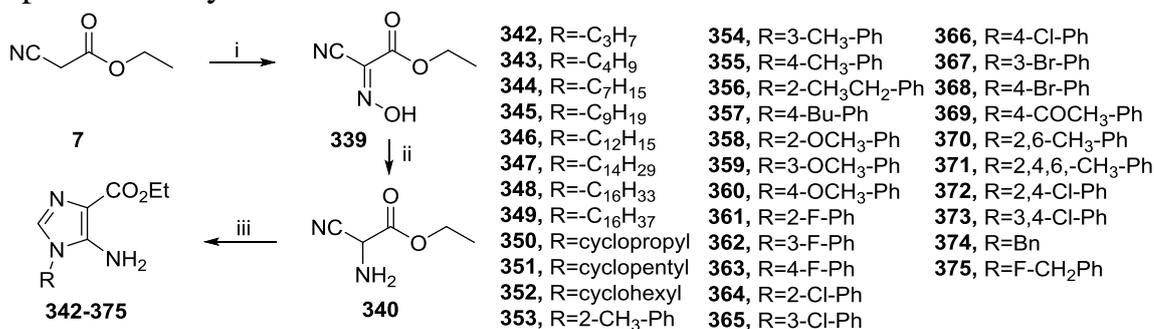


The introduction of a *N*-heteroatom to a condensed pyrimidinone system resulted in other notable observations. For example, during synthesis of tricyclic pteridines or isooxazolopyrimidinones we observed that final products were formed when cyclization was performed under the above used conditions, although we failed to isolate pure product.



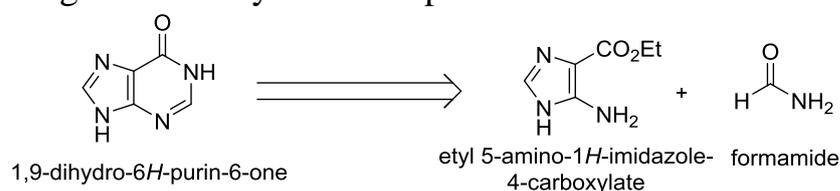
An additional difficulty was encountered related to solubility of pteridines or isooxazolepyrimidinones in polar or non-polar solvents. Research in this area is continuing.

5-Amino-imidazole-4-carboxylates. 5-Amino-imidazole building blocks **342-375** were synthesized via 3 steps from ethyl cyanoacetate **7**. After reacting nitrile **7** with sodium nitrite in the presence of phosphoric acid at 10–40 °C, subsequent workup with hydrochloric acid led to ethyl cyanohydroxy-iminoacetate **339**. Conversion of the oxime (CNOH) fragment into an amino group (compound **340**) was performed by the Zn-mediated reduction reaction.



Reagents and conditions: (i) NaNO₂, H₃PO₄, HCl, H₂O, 10-45 °C; (ii) acetic acid; zinc at 25-30 °C; (iii) HC(OEt)₃, aliphatic and aromatic amines (**341a-ah**).

Treatment of intermediate **340** with appropriate amines (**341a-ah**) and triethyl orthoformate gave imidazoles **342-375**. These 5-amino-imidazoles may serve as a building-block for synthesis of purines.



The **fourth chapter** of this dissertation entitled "**Biological activity and structure–activity relationship (SARs) of the synthesized compounds**" discussed synthesis of these compounds in the context of their biological potentials. These include *in vitro* anticancer activity, antimicrobial activities, antidiabetic screening, anti-influenza virus activity, effect on melanin synthesis in murine B16 cells, molecular docking and SARs, as well as acetylcholinesterase and butyrylcholinesterase inhibition studies.

Anticancer activity. 101 compounds were selected for further study of their potential as anticancer agents. These include compound **17** and its azomethines, *mono-* and *bis-*amides, bicyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones **69-72**, **76-80** and **82-103**, as well as 5-amino-imidazoles **342-375**.

In vitro antiproliferative activity of compounds **17**, **19-26**, **37-39** and **45** were determined against the following human cancer cell lines: T47D and MCF-7 (breast), Hela (cervical), and Ishikawa (endometrial) by MTT ([3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-yl)-diphenyl tetrazoliumbromide]) assay method. The potent anticancer drug doxorubicin (DOX) was used as positive control. Other synthesized derivatives **27-36**, **40-44**, and **46-53** were also evaluated for their antiproliferative activity toward four human cancer cell lines, *e.g.* PC-3 prostate cancer cells, A549 lung cancer cells, HCT-15 colon cancer cells and T47D breast cancer cells, all of which are recognized models in drug discovery. 5-Amino-imidazoles **342-375** were evaluated toward five human cancer cell lines, such as Hela (cervical), HT-29, HCT-15 (colon), A549 (lung) and MDA-MB-231 (breast).

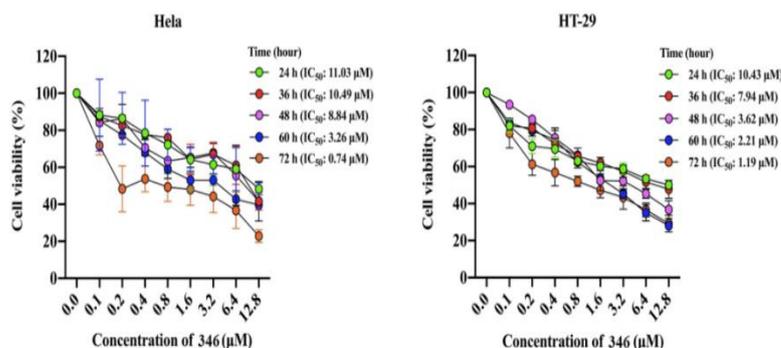
Many azomethines potently inhibited the growth of breast cancer cell lines T47D and MCF-7: compounds **20** (2.3 μM), **21** (12.1 μM), **23** (13.2 μM), **37** (14.9 μM), **38** (16.0 μM), **39** (7.1 μM), **45** (8.6 μM) all exerted strong cytotoxicity compared to DOX (15.5 μM). IC_{50} values of compounds **19**, **20**, **21**, **26**, **38** against MCF-7 were 6.1 μM , 1.3 μM , 6.8 μM , 5.7 μM and 2.4 μM respectively, compared to an IC_{50} of 6.75 μM for DOX. Compound **38**, which has the EWG NO_2 at the 5-position of the furfural ring, has shown potent activity on all four cancer cells concurrently and IC_{50} values were considerably lower in comparison with the positive control DOX.

Compounds **36**, **38**, **43** and **49**, which had lower IC_{50} values with human cancer cell lines, were chosen for selectivity screening on normal human embryonic kidney (HEK-293) cells, as well as studied the influence of these two compounds on A549 cell growth vis-a-vis their cell cycle distribution and induction of apoptosis in comparison to DOX. Our studies revealed that the selectivity index (SI) of these candidates was relatively low when compared to known anticancer drugs. However, when the SI of A549 cells were calculated for derivative **43**, satisfactorily high SI (47.3) spurred further investigation. (Table 6). In addition, if A549 cells were treated with compound **43** at low micromolar concentrations (0.1, 0.25, 0.5 μM), and the induction of apoptosis increased from 8.4 to 12.6%.

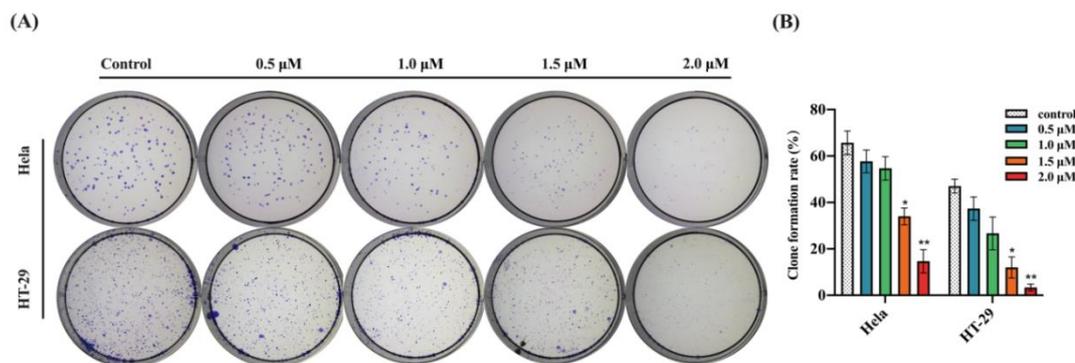
Table 6. IC₅₀ values on HEK-293 cell and SI values of antiproliferative compounds.

Compounds	IC ₅₀ (±SD, μM)	SI ^{PC-3}	SI ^{A549}	SI ^{HTC-15}	SI ^{T47D}
36	33.4±3.7	2.7	7.2	12.8	5.2
38	111.3±2.8	nd	4.9	11	24.1
43	66.2±3.4	5.6	47.3	10.3	3
49	160.0±2.3	23	2.4	22	7.1

In the synthesized 5-amino-imidazoles **342-375**, the treatment of HeLa and HT-29 cell lines with compound **346** at 20 μM reduced cell growth 85 and 82%, respectively. As a result compound **346** was further investigated in detail, and the IC₅₀ values for **346** was calculated for HeLa and HT-29 cell lines, where the effect of **346** as a function of concentration (0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.6, 3.2, 6.4 and 12.8 μM) and treatment time (24h, 36h, 48h, 60h and 72h). Derivative **346** also exhibits tumor cell proliferation in a concentration- and time-dependent manner with significant reduction in the growth of tumor cells. A large effect was observed when **346** was treated for 72 h, with an IC₅₀ value for HeLa of 0.737±0.05 μM as compared to a value for HT-29 was 1.194±0.02 μM. (Figure 1).

**Figure 1.** Dose and time effect of compound **346** on proliferation of HeLa and HT-29 cells.

In order to evaluate the effect of **346** on cell proliferation, a colony formation assay was carried out at concentrations of 0.1, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 μM. As shown in Figure 2 (A and B), **346** has ability to significantly inhibit colony formation in HeLa and HT-29 in a concentration-dependent manner as compared to control.

**Figure 2.** The effect of **346** on the colony formation rate (A and B) in HeLa and HT-29 cells.

In order to evaluate the inhibitory effect of **346** on migration ability, a wound healing bio-assay was performed on HeLa and HT-29 cell lines. As shown in Figure 3 (A, B), when HeLa cells were treated with **346** at 1 and 3 μM concentrations, the

healing and migration speed of the cells is slowed. Migration rates of the control were 43.51% and 61.1% after 12 and 24 h, respectively, while the respective rates for these timepoints at a **346** concentration of 3.0 μM were 18.08% and 41.31%.

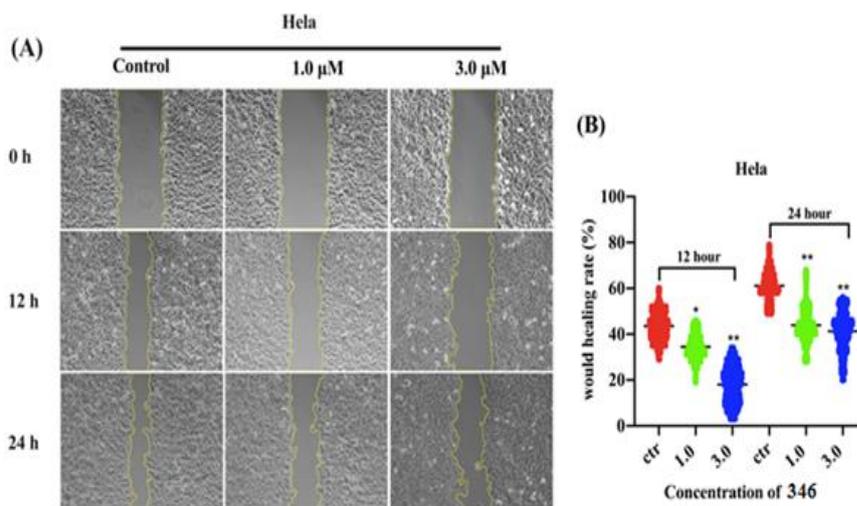


Figure 3. Effect of **346** on wound healing of HeLa cells.

In order to understand whether **346** can induce apoptosis of HeLa and HT-29 cells we assessed mitochondrial function (mitochondrial membrane potential assay) in the selected cells treated with **346** at various concentrations. In this assay carbonyl cyanide-m-chlorophenylhydrazone (CCCP), which causes depolarization of mitochondria and mitochondrial damage, was used as a positive control. Figure 4 shows that compound **346** at 1.0 and 3.0 μM demonstrated a significant increase in the proportion of green fluorescent cells compared to control and significantly reduces the cell mitochondrial membrane potential in a dose-dependent manner, and induces early apoptosis of HeLa and HT-29.

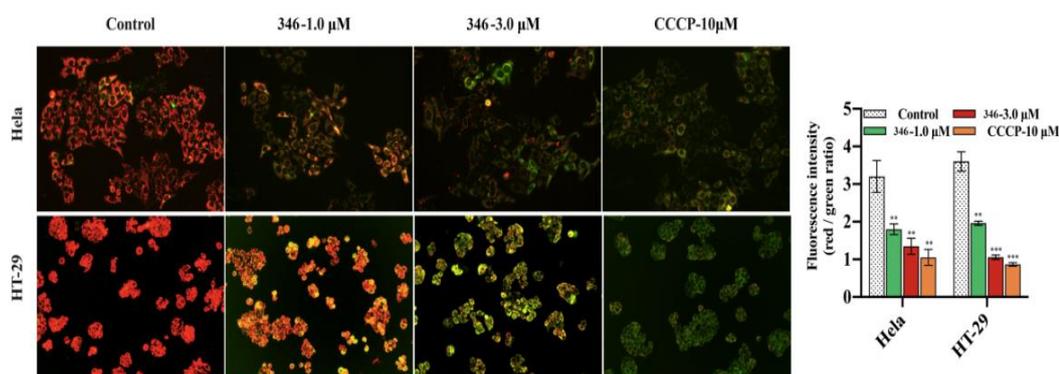


Figure 4. Effect of compound **346** on mitochondrial membrane potential of HeLa and HT-29 cells.

Antimicrobial activity. In total 136 compounds: compounds **17**, **19-26**, **37-39**, **45**, all amides and sulfonamides of tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones (**118-168** and **182-253**) were evaluated *in vitro* for their antimicrobial activities against *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538 (Gram positive bacteria), *Escherichia coli* ATCC 11229 (Gram negative bacteria) and *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231 (Fungi) strains.

Compound **38**, which contains nitrofurfural fragment in its ring, showed the highest effect of the three species of microbial pathogens (16-22 mm), while

tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones **118-168** and **182-253** were inactive or weak activity against selected strains.

Antiviral activity. In total 24 target compounds (**27-36**, **38**, **40-44**, and **46-53**) were screened against influenza A virus subtypes FM/1/47/H1N1, hanfang/359/95/H3N2 and influenza B virus subtype jifang/13/97 (CPE) using MDCK cells with oseltamivir and ribavirin (RBV) as positive controls. Compound **38** ($IC_{50}=0.94\pm 0.35$ μ M) was more active against the H1N1 subtype than oseltamivir and RBV.

Molecular docking studies. A molecular docking study was performed for the most active bicyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines compounds, and for DOX as a control DNA intercalator into the DNA binding site of topoisomerase II. With respect to the interaction results, several active derivatives showed high binding energies with the DNA-Topo II target, displaying energies (-6.25 to -6.92 kcal/mol) similar to that of DOX (-6.22 kcal/mol).

Among the high binding energy derivatives forming a network of molecular interactions in 2D plots, compound **100** forms H-bonds and π -aromatic interactions with the active site of Topo II. The planar aromatic system of **100** was involved in a hydrophobic interaction with Glu870, Asn786 (thieno-pyrimidine) and Arg945 (C=O) residues (Figure 5).

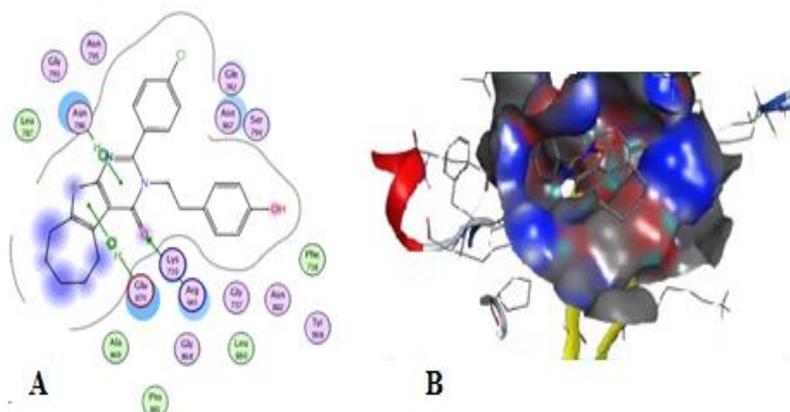


Figure 5. Bond interaction (A) and prevalent binding mode (B) of compound **100**.

Anti-diabetic activity. It was determined the effect of the 13 compounds (**17**, **19-26**, **37-39** and **45**) on *in vitro* inhibition of the enzyme PTP-1B. Compounds **20**, **23**, **26**, **38** and **39** induced a PTP-1B enzymatic inhibition in a concentration-dependent manner with IC_{50} values 6.43, 6.54, 7.32, 7.12 and 14.76 μ M respectively. Other samples had no effect on PTP-1B inhibition.

Melanin synthesis evaluation. In total 123 compounds (**118-168** and **182-253**) were screened for their activity on melanin synthesis in murine B16 cells. 8-Methoxypsoralen was chosen as a positive control. Among the sulfonamide-containing thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines, **209** ($448.2\%\pm 0.8\%$), **220** ($570.5\%\pm 10.1\%$), and **228** ($658.3\%\pm 8.7\%$) with a six-membered ring displayed the highest activities. In addition, among the five-membered side-ring, compounds containing related substituents such as trifluoromethyl- (**192**, 329%), trifluoromethoxy- (**195**, 367%), and phenyl- (**205**, 329%) at position 4 of the benzensulfonyl ring exhibit the highest potency.

Screening of AChE/BuChE inhibition. 29 derivatives were selected for further studies of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE) inhibition.

Tricyclic annulated pyrimidinones were obtained using the A-ring modification strategy. The results demonstrated good inhibition using tricyclic annulated pyrimidinones containing nitrogen heteroatoms at the five/six membered heterocyclic moieties. The pyrido[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinone series, including compound **329** with its trimethylene side-ring, exhibited satisfactory AChE inhibitory activity of $70.35 \pm 2.72\%$. The highest AChE inhibition was observed with the pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones **319-324**. Although derivatives **323** and **324** revealed only modest inhibition, compounds **319**, **320** and **322** demonstrated promising AChE inhibitions of 79.42 ± 0.39 , 77.14 ± 0.22 and 82.48 ± 0.76 , respectively.

The **Attachments** and the **fifth chapter** of this dissertation entitled "**Experimental section**" present synthetic and bio-assay methods. In addition, physical and chemical characteristics along with NMR, mass spectrometry images and other experimental data are provided.

CONCLUSIONS

1. A set of aminocarboxylates of five-membered heterocycles (thiophene, furan, pyrazole, imidazole) have been obtained based on parallel and combinatorial synthesis strategies.
2. Systematic research to obtain the symmetrical 2,5-diamino-3,4-dicarboxylate was performed, where formation and biological application of azomethines, as well as *mono/bis*-amides were investigated for the first time.
3. One-pot, three component synthesis of bicyclic 2,3-disubstituted thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones was investigated, and more convenient and efficient reaction conditions were found and suggested.
4. Synthesis of amide- and sulfamide-fragmented tricyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones were studied systematically, and Curtius, Schmidt, and Lossen rearrangement conditions were investigated toward the conversion of the carboxyl (-COOH) group into the amino group (-NH₂), where via Curtius rearrangement condition a final products formed in high yields.
5. *ipso*-Nitration of the carboxylic group in the thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinone scaffold were provided using Cu salts for the first time and convenient conditions (type of nitrating agents, reaction time and temperature) were suggested.
6. A systematic research approach was applied to deoxyvasicinone alkaloid analogues for the first time by modification of the A-ring with various five/six-membered heterocycles, and a convenient one-pot synthesis for the thieno[2,3-*d*]-, thieno[3,2-*d*]-, furo[2,3-*d*]-, pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]-, and pyrido[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones were studied using a combinatorial strategy.
7. One-pot and two step synthetic pathways were identified for synthesis of the thieno[3,2-*d*]-, furo[2,3-*d*]-, furo[3,2-*d*], and pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidinones using a combinatorial strategy, and Lawesson's reagent was suggested as a convenient thionation agent.

8. Present research describes more than 320 heterocyclic compounds synthetic methods including 240 novel azomethines, amides, sulfamides, nitro compounds, imidazoles, bicyclic thieno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidinones, tricyclic deoxyvasicinone analogues (thieno-, furo, pyrazolo- and pyrido) and others.
9. Based on the symmetric 2,5-diamino-3,4-carboxylic acid ethyl ether, where bioactive azomethine with a 5-nitro furfuryl fragment was found as a "leading compound" against human breast cancer cells lines.
10. Annulated pyrimidine synthetic pathways were employed by Topharman Shandong Co., Ltd., while Xinjiang Shafiya Biotechnology Co., Ltd. implemented one-pot synthesis of natural product analogues via lactams.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
НАУЧНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ НА ОСНОВЕ НАУЧНОГО СОВЕТА
DSc.03/30.12.2019.K.01.03 ПРИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ
УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

ИНСТИТУТ ХИМИИ РАСТИТЕЛЬНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ

БОЗОРОВ ХУРШЕД АБДУЛЛОЕВИЧ

**СИНТЕЗ, МОДИФИКАЦИЯ И БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ
НОВЫХ АННЕЛИРОВАННЫХ ПИРИМИДИНОВ**

02. 00. 03-Органическая химия

02. 00. 10-Биоорганическая химия

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ
ДОКТОРА ХИМИЧЕСКИХ НАУК (DSc)**

Ташкент-2021

Тема докторской диссертации (DSc) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан за номером B2019.4.DSc/K75.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Целью исследования является комбинаторный синтез и модификация новых производных пяти/шестичленных аннелированных пиримидинов содержащие один/два гетероатома, установление их строения и определение биологической активности.

Объектами исследования является пятичленные аминокарбоксилаты содержащие различные гетероатомы, синтетические аналоги дезоксвазицинона, а также их тионы, ароматические альдегиды, амиды и сульфонилхлориды, тионирующие реагенты, реагенты нитрования и др.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

синтезированы набор аминокарбоксилатов пятичленных гетероциклов, содержащие различные гетероциклы (тиофеновый, фурановый, пиразольный) на основе стратегии параллельного и комбинаторного синтеза;

впервые получены симметричный этиловый эфир 2,5-диамино-3,4-дикарбоновой кислоты, в результате его модификации получены азометины, *моно*- и *бис*- амиды;

систематизирован удобный трехкомпонентный метод синтеза новых 2,3-диализированных бициклических тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидинов;

впервые синтезированы трициклические тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидиноны, содержащие амидные и сульфамидные фрагменты;

разработаны методы синтеза тиено[3,2-*d*]-, фууро[2,3-*d*]- и пиразоло[3,4-*d*]пиримидинов и их соединений из числа трициклических пятичленных, одно- или двухкомпонентных гетероатомные аннелированные производные пиримидина;

синтезировано около 320 гетероциклов, в том числе 240 новых соединений: азометины, амиды, бициклические тиено [2,3-*d*] пиримидиноны, синтетические аналоги дезоксвазицинона (тиено-, фууро-, пиразоло-, пиридо) и выявлена их биологическая активность.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов по синтезу, модификации и биологической активности аннелированных пиримидинов:

получен патент на изобретение Китайской Народной Республики по получению и биологического применения производных этилового эфира 2,5-диаминотиофен-3,4-карбоновой кислоты (CN 104016963 B, 2016). Результаты дали возможность получению селективного соединения (кандидаты-лекарства) против клеточных линий рака молочной железы, на основе азометинов, в которых 5-нитрофурурильный фрагмент, связанный этиловым эфиром 2,5-диаминотиофен-3,4-дикарбоновой кислоты;

методы синтеза пиримидинов были использованы Topharman Shandong Co., Ltd., фармацевтической компанией Китайской Народной Республики (Topharman Shandong Co., Ltd., справка от 5 ноября 2020 года). В результате разработан одnoreакторный эффективный синтез аннелированных пиримидинов пятичленных гетероциклов;

использование циклических лактамов для получения полициклических природных соединений реализовано компанией Xinjiang Shafiya Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Китайской Народной Республики (Xinjiang Shafiya Biotechnology Co., Ltd., справка от 5 ноября 2020 года). В результате разработан одnoreакторный синтез аналогов природных веществ с использованием лактамов;

результаты рентгеноструктурного анализа 4 соединений 2-(4-Фторфенил)-3-(4-гидроксифенэтил)-3,5,6,8-тетрагидро-4*H*-пирано-[4',3':4,5]-тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидин-4-он (**95**, CCDC 1813089); 2,4-Дифтор-*N*-(2-метил-4-оксо-4,6,7,8-тетрагидропирроло[1,2-*a*]тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидин-3-ил)бензосульфонамид (**200**, CCDC 1528441); 2-Фтор-*N*-(2-метил-4-оксо-6,7,8,9-тетрагидро-4*H*-пиридо[1,2-*a*]тиено[2,3-*d*]пиримидин-3-ил)бензосульфонамид (**208**, CCDC 1528442); 1,2,3,6,7,8-Гексагидро-10*H*-циклопента-[4,5]тиено[2,3-*d*]пирроло[1,2-*a*]пиримидин-10-он (**279**, CCDC 961924) включены в центральную базу кристаллографических данных Кембриджа (The Cambridge Structural Database, <https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>). В результате внесённые в базу соединения используются при синтезе и описании структур аналогичных гетероциклических соединений;

Результаты по определению структуры, синтетических методов, химической модификации и биологического применения 2-АТ, би- и трициклических аннелированных пиримидинов цитировались более 250 раз в различных 130 научных журналах с высоким импакт фактором: например *Chemical Engineering Journal* (2020), 128115 (IF=10.65); *Chemical Communications* (2019), 55, 11115-11118 (IF=6.16); *Organic Letters* (2020), 22, 2714–2719 (IF=6.09); *Advanced Synthesis & Catalysis* (2020), 362, 160 (IF=5.85); *Chemistry – A European Journal* (2019), 25, 9419 (IF=4.85); *The Journal of Organic Chemistry* (2018), 83, 14688–14697 (IF=4.33); *Crystal Growth & Design* (2020), 20, 5688–5697 (IF=4.08); *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* (2019), 62, 174–206 (IF=6.20); *European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* (2019), 161, 239-251 (IF=5.57); *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* (2018) 26, 309-339 (IF=3.07); *Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery* (2020), 15, 603-625 (IF=4.88); *Dyes and Pigments* (2020) 178, 108343 (IF=4.61) и др. Результаты дали осуществит синтеза пиримидин-4-онов с образованием С-Н связи, *inco*-нитрование арил- и гетероарилловых кислот, методы получения 2-амино-3-арилтиофенов, определение активности соединений против линий раковых клеток человека, патогенных микробов и кожные заболеваний, были применены отрицательные аллостерические модуляторы дофаминового рецептора D2 на тиенопиримидиновом скелете, а также на основе азотсодержащих гетероциклических соединений в качестве ингибиторов ацетилхолинэстеразы.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, пяти глав, выводов, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Объем диссертации составляет 200 страницы.

ЭЪЛОН ҚИЛИНГАН ИШЛАРИ РЎЙХАТИ
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

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