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PII: DOI: Reference: S0167-7322(16)32356-X doi:10.1016/j.molliq.2016.10.124 MOLLIQ 6528

To appear in: Journal of Molecular Liquids

Received date:20 August 2016Revised date:11 October 2016Accepted date:16 October 2016

iournal of MOLECULAR LIQUIDS

Please cite this article as: Rajesh Sompalle, Prabhakarn Arunachalam, Selvaraj Mohana Roopan, Conventional spectroscopic identification of *N*-alkylated triazolo-quinazolinones and its antioxidant, solvatochromism studies, *Journal of Molecular Liquids* (2016), doi:10.1016/j.molliq.2016.10.124

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### Conventional spectroscopic identification of *N*-alkylated triazoloquinazolinones and its antioxidant, solvatochromism studies

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**Abstract:** A new and highly efficient microwave promoted *N*-alkylation of triazoloquinazolinones was developed by treating various phenyl-substituted heterocyclic amines with benzyl chloride using  $K_2CO_3$  as a base in the presence of DMF. Also the heterocyclic amines were synthesized by condensing the 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole substituted benzaldehydes and 1,3cyclohexanedione in the presence of microwave irradiation under solvent free condition. The synthesized heterocycles **4a-o** and **6a-o** were further confirmed by using different spectroscopic techniques such as NMR and HRMS. The compounds **6a-o** was studied for their solvatochromic property with increasing polarity of solvents. The determinations of 2,2-diphenyl-1picrylhydrazyl radical (DPPH) scavenging effect of the scaffolds **6a-o** were carried out by UV-Vis spectrometer. In terms of IC<sub>50</sub> all the compounds have shown remarkable antioxidant property compared with Ascorbic acid.

Keywords: Microwave irradiation, N-alkylation, Antioxidant activity, Solvatochromism.

#### 1. Introduction

Ring junction heterocyclic compounds have been considered as important moiety in organic chemistry due to its availableness in nature and their arrangement of pharmacological properties [1-10]. A major adventure of modern drug discovery will lead highly proficient chemical reaction. It provides molecules possessing maximum complexity and structural diversity with interesting bioactivities with less number of synthetic reaction steps. Over few decades, researchers have put their efforts on the design, synthesis and the utilization of unreported ring junction nitrogen heterocycles for therapeutic applications [11, 12]. Over recent years, microwave-enhanced synthesis has been attracted potentials as an alternative to traditional methods [13]. Application of microwave source in synthetic chemistry leads to a significant

improvement in isolated yields, high selectivity of the product and decrease in the reaction time [14, 15]. Anxiolytic drugs, namely RU 33203, RU 32698 and Taniplon were contained *N*-ring junction in their core structure and are currently used in the clinical treatments [16]. Camptothecin, Luotonin A and Mappicine were also examples of ring junction heterocycles containing nitrogen [17, 18].

Among the highly functionalized heterocyclic compounds quinazolinones and triazoloquinazolinones exhibits a broad spectrum of applications in research, medicinal and industrial societies [19-23]. Triazolo-quinazolinones possess a significant role in biological field such as antihypertensive [24], anti-inflammatory [25], analgesic [26], antioxidant [27], anticancer [28], antiviral [29], antihistaminic [30], antimicrobial [31, 32] and antifungal [33] activities. Hence, there is a growing demand for the synthetic pathway to construct *N*-heterocyclic units for the biosynthetic natural compounds. Based on the survey we have found a limited number report on *N*-alkylation of triazolo-quinazolinones and it is consider as one of the challenging tool to design an efficient methodology for *N*-alkylation of triazolo-quinazolinones [34, 35]. Herein, a method to overcome these limitations we have synthesized a series of novel *N*-alkylated scaffolds **6a-o** using highly efficient and fast synthetic protocols. The synthesized higher membered ring junction *N*-heterocycles **6a-o** was fully characterized by NMR and HRMS data.

#### 2. Experimental

#### 2.1. Materials and methods

The commercially procured materials were used with no purification and the reaction process was monitored by TLC. Product purification was carried out by chromatography by using 60-120 mesh silica gel (E. Merck). NMR was recorded using a Bruker Avance spectrometer (400 MHz) in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> or CDCl<sub>3</sub> solvent. Chemical shift values ( $\delta$ ) were indicated in ppm (parts per million). The symbols are singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t) and multiplet (m). Compounds melting points were explored in open capillary tube, rectified with benzoic acid. Compounds mass was measured using Thermo Fleet ionization ESI-MS.

#### 2.2. Synthesis

#### 2.2.1. Synthetic protocol for the synthesis of compounds 4a-o

A mixture of 1,2,4-triazol-3-amine 1 (1 mmol), aromatic aldehydes 2a-o (1 mmol) and 1,3cyclohexanedione 3 (1 mmol) were taken in to a RB flask, irradiated under MW at 150 W for 60 sec. The progress of the reaction was observed by TLC. After cooling, the reaction mass became gummy, washed thoroughly with 1:1 hexane and ethyl ethanoate to afford the compounds 4a-o (Scheme 1).



R = Ph, 4-NO<sub>2</sub>Ph, 3-NO<sub>2</sub>Ph, 2-NO<sub>2</sub>Ph, 4-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 4-Me, 3,4-di-OMe, 2,4-di-OMe, 4-OMe, 3-OMe, 4-Br, 3-Br, 2-Br, 4-Cl, 2-Cl.

Scheme 1: N-alkylation of triazolo-quinazolinones (6a-o).

#### 2.2.2. Synthetic protocol for N-alkylation (6a-o)

The compounds **4a-o** (1 mmol), benzyl chloride **5** (1.2 mmol),  $K_2CO_3$  (1.5 mmol) and DMF were placed in a clean dry round quartz glass vessel. The reaction mixture was irradiated with microwave (200 W) for 3 min. TLC was performed to monitor the completion of the reaction status. Filter the reaction mass to remove the  $K_2CO_3$  and the filtrate was concentrate to get solid. The solids were further subjected to column chromatography to isolate the alkylated compounds **6a-o** (Scheme 1).

#### 2.3. Scavenging assay by DPPH method

The DPPH scavenging activity was studied as per earlier report [36]. Briefly, 0.1 mM of 1 mL DPPH in dimethyl sulfoxide was added to 3 mL of the synthesized compounds **6a-o** at four concentrations (0.001-0.004 mM) and incubates at room temperature for 30 min. The absorbance of samples and control were measured in UV-visible spectrophotometer at 517 nm. All the tested samples, expressed as percentage inhibition of DPPH were calculated as follows:

#### Percentage of inhibition = $[A_0-A_{t/}A_0] \times 100$

The abbreviations are absorbance of control  $(A_0)$  and absorbance of tested samples  $(A_t)$ .

#### 2.4. Effect of solvents on absorption spectra

Absorption spectra for the compounds **6a-o** were measured in three different solvents such as 1,4-dioxane, methanol and dimethyl sulfoxide. The absorbance was measured using UV-visible spectrophotometer at a concentration of 0.01 mM [37].

#### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Microwave assisted N-alkylation

The schematic representation of compounds **4a-o** and **6a-o** synthesis was illustrated in Scheme 1. The optimized reaction parameters for compound **4a** with different methods were given in Table 1. Initially, the reactions were carried out under conventional routes at 50, 70, 100 and 150 °C for 60 min; the reaction was not progressed in positive manner. Then we have chosen non-conventional sources like Microwave (MW) irradiation, Ultraviolet (UV) energy and Ultrasonic (US) energy. Our experimental outcomes are summarized in Table 1; it demonstrated that under microwave irradiation (300 W) at 80 °C in 60 sec we observed the formation of triazolo-quinazolinones. To enlarge the yield of **4a** we have decided to fine tune the reaction parameters with various microwave conditions (Table 2, entry 3). However, the same reaction was carried out with 150 W at 55 °C for 60 sec; compound **4a** was procured in 92 % isolated yield. The outcomes were summarized in Table 3.

#### Table 1

Optimization of synthetic methodologies for compound 4a.								
$HN - N + HN - NH_2 + O + N + NH_2 + O + N + NH_2 + O + HN + H + HA + A + A + A + A + A + A + A + $								
Entry Conventional method Non-conventional method				Reaction				
								Status
	Time (h)	Temperature (°C)	MW (W)	UV (nm)	US (Hz)	Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Status
1	Time (h) 1	Temperature (°C) 50	MW (W)	UV (nm)	US (Hz)	Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Status

3	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	NR
4	1	150	-	-	-	-	-	NR
5	-	-	300	-	-	1	80	EP
6	-	-	-	365	-	20		NR
7	-	-	-	312	-	20	-	NR
8	-	-	-	262	-	20	_	NR
9	-	-	-	-	800	20	-	NR

<sup>*a*</sup> EP = Expected product, NR = No reaction, MW = Microwave, UV = Ultraviolet, US = Ultrasound. The optimized conditions are mentioned in bold letters.

Table 2	
Optimized microwave reaction conditions f	for the preparation compound <b>4a</b>

1				
Entry	Power (W)	Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Yield $(\%)^a$
1	50	10	45	55
2	100	5	50	76
3	150	1	55	92
4	200	1	64	87
5	250	- 1	77	84

<sup>*a*</sup> Isolated yields. The optimized reaction parameters are highlighted in bold letters.

#### Table 3

Synthesis of 9-(substituted-phenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-b]quinazolin-8(4H)-one, **4a-o**.



<b>4</b> a		92	316-318
4b		92	342-344
4c		91	322-324
4d		92	284-286
4e		93	288-290
4f		91	316-318
4g	OMe	91	248-250
4h	OMe	93	252-254
<b>4i</b>	OMe	91	336-338
4j	OMe	90	258-260



<sup>*a*</sup> Isolated yields.

In continuation to the formation of triazolo-quinazolin-8(4H)-ones **4a-o** we have carried out the reactions of triazolo-quinazolinones **4a-o** with benzyl chloride **5** in presence of potassium carbonate to get *N*-alkylated triazolo-quinazolinones **6a-o**. Various microwave conditions were subjected to the formation of *N*-alkylated triazolo-quinazolinone **6a** (Table 4). From the observed results (Table 4), we have found that potassium carbonate (1.5 eq) in the presence of DMF provides the compound **6a** with 94 % isolated yield (Table 4, entry 7). Much lower yields of *N*-alkylated triazolo-quinazolinones were obtained under stirring condition at room temperatures. Also at the end of the reaction, the desired product was not identified in the absence of either base or solvent (Table 4, entries 9 and 10). To establish the positive effect of this method, the extent of the synthetic methodology with different substrates was investigated under optimal parameters. The outcomes were summarized in Table 5. All the desired products, provides good to excellent yield (isolated) which indicates that steric hindrance will not affect the desired product formation **6a-o.** Synthesized higher membered ring junction *N*-heterocycles were well characterized by NMR, melting point and HRMS data. The mass fragmentation of compound **6a** was summarized in Scheme 2.



Scheme 2: Mass fragmentation of compound 6a.





9	-	DMF	200/10	-	5	-
10	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> /1.5	-	200/10	-	5	-

<sup>*a*</sup> Reaction Conditions: compound **4a** (1 mmol), benzyl chloride **5** (1 mmol). <sup>*b*</sup> Isolated yields. The optimized reaction parameters are highlighted in bold letters.

#### Table 5

Synthesis of 4-benzyl-9-(substituted-phenyl)-5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1b]quinazolin-8(4H)-ones, **6a-o**.

R	O CI		
	+ -	$K_2CO_3$ , DMF	· N <sup>×</sup> N <sup>×</sup> N <sup>×</sup>
N N		MW 200 W, 3 min	
4a-	-0 5		6a-o
Compound code	R	Yield $(\%)^a$	MP (°C)
6a		94	175-177
6b	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	82	219-221
60	NO <sub>2</sub>	91	202 205
0C		04	203-203
	NO <sub>2</sub>		
6d	, NO2	81	182-184
6e		95	145-147
6f		94	158-160
	" <u> </u>		
	I		

6g		89	153-155
	OMe		
6h		90	204-206
	OMe		
6i		93	166-168
	∫ OMe		
бј		92	148-150
6k		88	207-209
	) Br		
61		90	197-199
	Dr		
6m		89	174-176
6n		91	208-210
60		85	173-175
	$\checkmark$		

<sup>*a*</sup> Isolated yields.

#### 3.2. Spectral analysis

Spectral data of the synthesized compounds **4a-o** and **6a-o** were illustrated in Table 6. Fig. 1 represents the numbering of compound **6a**. The spectral pattern of the reactants and products

(4a, 5 and 6a) were illustrated in Fig. 2-5. All spectrums were recorded in Bruker Avance 400 Mz spectrometer in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> as solvent. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR of the compound 4a has totally 14 protons, out of these methylene protons ( $3 \times CH_2$ ) were appears at the range of 1.7-2.7 ppm, other methine proton (-CH) appear as singlet at 6.3 ppm, 6 aromatic protons were appear at the range of 7.2-7.7 ppm and –NH proton appears as singlet at 11.2 ppm. Compound 5 has totally 7 protons, 2 aliphatic protons (CH<sub>2</sub>) appears at 4.5 ppm and 5 aromatic protons were appears at the range of 7.2-7.32 ppm. In case of compound 6a totally 20 protons were present, 6 aliphatic protons ( $3*CH_2$ ) were appeared at the range of 1.8-2.8 ppm, 2 benzyl protons (-CH<sub>2</sub>) were appears at 5.2-5.6 ppm, other aliphatic proton (-CH) appeared as singlet at 6.6 ppm, and 11 aromatic protons were appears at the range of 7.2-7.7 ppm (Fig. 2). The absence of –NH peak and the presence of benzyl -CH<sub>2</sub> peak is illustrated in Fig. 2, it clearly confirms the formation of *N*-alkylated compound 6a from the reaction between compound 4a and compound 5.

#### Table 6

Spectral data of compounds **4a-o** and **6a-o**.

Compound	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (400 MHz; DMSO-d <sub>6</sub>	<sup>13</sup> C-NMR (100 MHz; DMSO-	HR-MS
structure	or CDCl <sub>3</sub> ; $\delta$ ppm)	$d_6$ or CDCl <sub>3</sub> ; $\delta$ ppm)	or
			reference
	1.88-2.01 (m, C <u>H</u> <sub>2</sub> , 2H), 2.20-	20.6 ( <u>C</u> H <sub>2</sub> ), 26.3 ( <u>C</u> H <sub>2</sub> ), 36.2	[38, 39]
	2.34 (m, C <u><i>H</i></u> <sub>2</sub> , 2H), 2.60-2.73	( <u>C</u> H <sub>2</sub> ), 57.6 ( <u>C</u> H), 106.5, 126.9,	
Υ U	(m, C <u><i>H</i></u> <sub>2</sub> , 2H), 6.23 (s, C <u><i>H</i></u> ,	2 x 127.6, 2 x 128.2, 141.4,	
	1H), 7.20-7.30 (m, Ar- <u><i>H</i></u> , 5H),	146.7, 150.0 (N= <u>C</u> H-N), 152.5,	
	7.69 (s, Ar- <u>H</u> , 1H), 11.15 (s,	193.2 ( <u>C</u> =O)	
H N V	N <u>H</u> , 1H)		
NO <sub>2</sub>	1.88-2.01 (m, CH <sub>2</sub> , 2H), 2.22-	20.5 (CH <sub>2</sub> ), 26.4 (CH <sub>2</sub> ), 36.1	[38, 39]
	2.31 (m, CH <sub>2</sub> , 2H), 2.66-2.69	(CH <sub>2</sub> ), 57.3 (CH), 105.7, 2 x	2 / 2
	(m, $CH_2$ , $\overline{2H}$ ), 6.38 (s, $CH$ ,	123.5, 2 x 128.4, 146.7, 146.9,	
, o	1H), 7.51 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, Ar- $\overline{H}$ ,	148.3, 150.3 (N= <u>C</u> H-N), 153.1,	
	2H), 7.40 (s, Ar- <u>H</u> , 1H), 8.15	193.3 ( <u>C</u> =O)	
	(d, J = 8.8  Hz, Ar-H, 2H),		
NNN	11.32 (s, N <i>H</i> , 1H)		
H		20 6 (CU) 26 4 (CU) 26 2	[20, 20]
	1.88-2.02 (m, C <u>H</u> <sub>2</sub> , 2H), 2.21-	$20.0 (\underline{CH}_2), 20.4 (\underline{CH}_2), 30.2$	[38, 39]
	2.38 (III, $C\underline{H}_2$ , 2H), 2.02-2.75 (III, $C\underline{H}_2$ , 2H), 6.42 (a, CH)	$(\underline{CH}_2), 57.2 (\underline{CH}), 105.0, 121.7,$	
	(III, $C\underline{H}_2$ , 2H), 0.45 (S, $C\underline{H}$ , 111) 7.59 7.69 (m, A, H, 2H)	122.7, 150.0, 155.0, 145.4,	
	1H), $7.58-7.68$ (m, Ar- <u>H</u> , 2H), $7.74$ (m, Ar- <u>H</u> , 2H), $7.74$ (m, Ar-H)	146.7, 147.6, 150.4 ( $N=\underline{C}H-N$ ),	
	/./4 (s, Ar- <u>H</u> , 1H), 8.0/-8.12	153.2, 193.4 ( <u>C</u> =O)	
Ĥ	(m, Ar- $\underline{H}$ , 2H), 11.31 (s, N $\underline{H}$ , 111)		
	1H)		













1.89-2.08 (m, C<u>*H*</u><sub>2</sub>, 2H), 2.26- 20.8 (<u>C</u>H<sub>2</sub>), 25.7 (<u>C</u>H<sub>2</sub>), 36.0 390.1245 2.42 (m, C<u>*H*</u><sub>2</sub>, 2H), 2.53-2.61 (<u>C</u>H<sub>2</sub>), 49.2 (<u>C</u>H<sub>2</sub>), 57.2 (<u>C</u>H), (m, C<u>*H*</u><sub>2</sub>, 1H), 2.74-2.81 (m, 109.9, 126.2, 2 x 128.2, 2 x C<u>*H*</u><sub>2</sub>, 1H), 5.23 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 128.4, 2 x 128.8, 2 x 129.2, C<u>*H*</u><sub>2</sub>, 1H), 5.40 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 134.0, 136.0, 139.2, 149.2, C<u>*H*</u><sub>2</sub>, 1H), 6.50 (s, C<u>*H*</u>, 1H), 150.3 (N=<u>C</u>H-N), 151.9, 193.9 7.17-7.40 (m, Ar-<u>*H*</u>, 9H), 7.68 (<u>C</u>=O) (s, Ar-<u>*H*</u>, 1H)

1.89-2.07 (m, C<u>H</u><sub>2</sub>, 2H), 2.24- 21.0 (<u>C</u>H<sub>2</sub>), 25.8 (<u>C</u>H<sub>2</sub>), 36.0 390.1245 2.38 (m, C<u>H</u><sub>2</sub>, 2H), 2.55-2.62 (<u>C</u>H<sub>2</sub>), 49.4 (<u>C</u>H<sub>2</sub>), 57.3 (<u>C</u>H), (m, C<u>H</u><sub>2</sub>, 1H), 2.78-2.84 (m, 108.7, 2 x 126.5, 126.9, 128.1, C<u>H</u><sub>2</sub>, 1H), 5.26-5.39 (m, C<u>H</u><sub>2</sub>, 2 x 129.1, 129.5, 130.3, 131.0, 2H), 6.78 (s, C<u>H</u>, 1H), 7.18- 133.3, 136.2, 137.1, 149.2, 7.22 (m, Ar-<u>H</u>, 2H), 7.29-7.43 150.1 (N=CH-N), 152.8, 193.9 (m, Ar-<u>H</u>, 7H), 7.65 (s, Ar-<u>H</u>, (<u>C</u>=O) 1H)



Fig. 1: Spectroscopic numbering of compound 6a.



Fig. 2: Comparative <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of compounds 4a, 5 and 6a.

The various types hydrogen attached to different carbons of compound **6a** were clearly observed from DEPT-135, APT-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (Fig. 3). In <sup>13</sup>C NMR all the required 18 carbon signals were observed which confirms the compound **6a**. Further confirmation APT (Attached Proton Test) experiment has been carried out. It is a <sup>1</sup>D NMR experiment used to separate the assigning of carbons unattached to protons and CH<sub>2</sub> from CH and CH<sub>3</sub> signals. Eight methine (CH) carbon signals were appears as positive signals and the 6 quaternary (C), 4 methylene (CH<sub>2</sub>) signals appears as negative also confirms the compound **6a**. Further we have recorded DEPT-135 for compound **6a** it clearly proved that protonated carbons, 8 methine (CH) signals as positive and 4 methylene (CH<sub>2</sub>) signals as negative (Fig. 3) was further supports the confirmation of compound **6a**.



Fig. 3: <sup>13</sup>C NMR, APT NMR and DEPT-135 NMR spectra of compound 6a.

From the <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum of compound **6a** (Fig. 4) we have observed that there is a correlation between benzyl -CH<sub>2</sub> protons with aromatic protons. The HSQC spectrum of compound **6a** also recorded, it's clearly states that, the H-17 proton was interact with C-17 and chiral H-9 was interact with C-9 (Fig. 5).



**Fig. 4:** <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY spectrum of compound **6a**.



Fig. 5: HSQC spectrum of compound 6a.

### 3.3. DPPH radical scavenging assay

Antioxidants are very important molecule that inhibits the oxidation stress in the body by damaging the free radicals. Free radicals are atoms or groups produced in the oxidation process and responsible for the cellular damage in the living organisms. In the recent years, researchers are interested in designing novel antioxidants, because of their medicinal properties, used in treating a large number of lifestyle diseases like aging, cardiovascular, diabetic, cancer and a variety of diseases. All the synthesized compounds **6a-o** was evaluated for their antioxidant activity towards DPPH radical. Results of these findings were presented in Table 7 and Fig. 6 and 7. The antioxidant activity was expressed in IC<sub>50</sub> value. IC<sub>50</sub> value is the half maximal inhibitory concentration of a substance or drug. The entire synthesized triazolo-quinazolinons **6a-o** exhibit interesting antioxidant activity compared to standard. Among the synthesized compounds **6e** and **6f** was reported with potent antioxidant property compared to that of the standard.



**Fig. 6:** Radical scavenging activity for compounds **6a-o** (Concentration (0.001 to 0.004 mM) Vs. Percentage of inhibition).



**Fig. 7:** Radical scavenging activity for compounds **6a-o** (Concentration (0.001 to 0.004 mM) Vs. Absorbance).

Entry	Compound code	% inhibition at different concentrations (mM)				IC <sub>50</sub>
		0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	
1	6a	52.11	68.09	76.89	84.67	0.6417
2	6b	51.00	65.45	75.99	82.99	0.7718
3	6c	49.99	67.89	75.33	80.12	0.7904
4	6d	49.98	69.65	77.34	83.12	0.7895
5	6e	53.67	66.19	73.69	80.00	0.4314
6	6f	53.88	67.26	74.77	81.59	0.4235
7	6g	53.77	61.89	80.98	86.32	0.8042
8	6h	54.47	57.87	69.89	80.09	0.8194
9	6i	60.00	60.02	72.11	87.99	0.6622
10	6j	55.11	63.15	74.23	86.00	0.6217
11	6k	50.99	64.24	77.56	81.34	0.8083
12	61	49.95	67.85	77.30	83.07	0.8121
13	6m	52.33	60.01	74.99	79.19	0.8395
14	6n	53.25	67.35	76.89	89.67	0.6748
15	60	55.76	66.54	69.99	88.34	0.6490
16	Ascorbic acid	54.00	66.76	77.18	87.00	0.5667

#### Table 7

Antioxidant activity of compounds 6a-o.

#### 3.4. Effect of solvents on absorption spectra

The absorption spectra of the synthesized compounds **6a-o** were measured in 1,4-dioxane, methanol and dimethyl sulfoxide. The measured absorption maxima ( $\lambda_{max}$ ) values were summarized in Table 8 and Fig. 8. Among the three solvents, the highest absorption maxima were observed in DMSO a polar aprotic solvent. The  $\lambda_{max}$  was induced by  $\pi$ - $\pi$ \* transition caused due to the delocalization of electrons in the phenyl group. The substituents on the phenyl ring does not show any influence on the  $\lambda_{max}$ .

#### Table 8

Compound	$\lambda_{max}$ values with different polarity of solvents					
	DMSO	1,4-DIOXANE	METHANOL			
ба	318	315	319			
6b	319	317	321			
6с	318	316	319			
6d	313	315	321			
6e	318	316	319			
6f	317	318	320			
6g	318	315	320			
6h	320	318	322			
6i	316	318	319			
6ј	316	318	320			
6k	319	316	320			
61	316	319	320			
6m	317	320	321			
6n	316	318	320			
60	317	319	321			

 $\lambda_{max}$  Values of compounds **6a-o** in various solvents.

N





Fig. 8: Absorption spectra of compounds 6a-o in 1,4-dioxane, methanol and DMSO.

#### 4. Conclusion

We have reported an easy, high yielding, and convenient method for the synthesis of compounds **6a-o** by treating the compounds **4a-o** with benzyl chloride **5** using  $K_2CO_3$  as a base in the presence of DMF under microwave irradiation with short reaction time and high yields. The compounds **4a-o** and **6a-o** were analyzed and confirmed by melting point, NMR and HRMS. Absorption maxima for all the compounds **6a-o** were measured, the highest absorption maxima were observed in dimethyl sulfoxide. The compounds **6a-o** were evaluated for the antioxidant activity and the compounds **6e** and **6f** were found to be most potent antioxidants compared to Ascorbic acid.

#### Acknowledgments

Dr. S. Mohana Roopan is grateful to DST-SERB (No. SB/FT/CS- 126/2012), Government of India, New Delhi for providing the research grants. Rajesh Sompalle expresses his gratitude to VIT University for providing Research associateship. Further the authors thank to VIT-SIF for providing NMR facility. The authors gratefully acknowledge Dr. Madhumitha, Assistant Professor, VIT University for providing MW facility. Prabhakarn Arunachalam thank to the Deanship of Scientific Research, College of Science Research Centre, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia.

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Graphical abstract



#### Highlights

- 1. Non-conventional approach has been adopted in our report.
- 2. Microwave assisted triazolo-quinazolinone synthesis has been investigated.
- 3. Synthesized compounds characterized by NMR and Mass spectral data.
- 4. Antioxidant activity of triazolo-quinazolinone was screened,
- 5. Solvatochromism study of triazolo-quinazolinone was done.

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